

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of test for pulp and paper

Method 214s: Equipment for  
preparation of hand sheets



## **AS/NZS 1301.214s:2007**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee PK-019, Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 21 June 2007 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 22 June 2007.

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The following are represented on Committee PK-019:

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CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products  
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**RECONFIRMATION**  
**OF**  
**AS/NZS 1301.214s:2007**  
**Methods of test for pulp and paper**  
**Method 214s: Equipment for preparation of handsheets**

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## Foreword

This standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee PK-019, Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper, as part of AS/NZS 1301, *Methods of test for pulp and paper*.

This edition cancels and replaces AS/NZS 1301.214s:1993.

This Standard conforms to ISO 5263:1995, Annex A in respect to the specification of the disintegrator except that the height of the container may be more than 193 mm, the tolerance on spacing between baffles is  $\pm 2$  mm instead of  $\pm 1$  mm and the width of the propeller blades at the hub is  $17.5 \pm 0.5$  mm instead of  $18.2 \pm 0.5$  mm.

Other sections of this Standard conform to the Apparatus section of ISO 5269-1:2005.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An 'informative' annex is only for information and guidance.

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## Introduction

This Standard describes the equipment used for the preparation of laboratory sheets of pulp for the purpose of carrying out subsequent physical tests on these sheets to assess the relevant properties of the pulp itself. The descriptions contained in this Standard are based on ISO 5263-1 and ISO 5269-1.

The equipment includes the following units and accessories:

- 1 *Disintegrator*, including stock container, three-bladed propeller and revolution counter.
- 2 *Stock divider*.
- 3 *Sheet machine*, including a means of agitation and couching, drain and water valves, together with piping and operating mechanism.
- 4 *Press*, with pressure gauge, and template for centring sheets.
- 5 *Drying equipment*, including mirror-polished stainless steel plates and drying rings.
- 6 *Standard blotters*.
- 7 *Measuring pots*.

All components that come into contact with pulp suspensions shall be resistant to water and dilute acids and alkalis. Wherever specific materials of construction are prescribed in this Standard, any other material may be used provided it can be shown to have equivalent properties with regard to the application for which it is to be used.

Proper care and maintenance of the equipment is described in Annex A.

# Equipment for preparation of handsheets

## 1 Scope

This Standard describes the equipment used for the preparation of laboratory sheets of pulp for the purpose of carrying out subsequent physical tests on these sheets to assess the relevant properties of the pulp itself.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in this standard.

AS/NZS

1301.414s Conditioning of paper for testing

1301.415s Standard atmosphere for testing paper and board and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere

## 3 Disintegrator

The disintegrator consists of a container, a propeller and shaft, a counter and a 185 W minimum rate motor. For care and maintenance of the disintegrator see Annex A1.

### 3.1 Container (See Figure 1)

The cylindrical container is fitted with four equally spaced spiral baffles extending between 32 mm and 134 mm from the bottom, each baffle traversing half the internal circumference of the container. The baffles spiral downwards in a clockwise direction. There is a fillet of radius 13 mm around the inside of the base of the container.

The container is provided with a lid which shall be fixed firmly in position during the operation of the disintegrator, but is capable of being removed and replaced easily and quickly.

### 3.2 Propeller

The three-bladed propeller is mounted on a vertical shaft located centrally in the container and a fixed distance above the bottom. It is driven at a fixed speed in the stock (see Clause 3.4) and a counter records the number of revolutions. The counter should preferably be of the pre-set type which will switch off the disintegrator after the required number of revolutions. Viewed from above, the propeller rotates in a clockwise direction. The leading edges of the propeller blades are raised  $2^\circ$  to the horizontal to induce a downward flow of stock.

NOTE 1 — The revolution counter on most disintegrators at the time of publication of this Standard counts one revolution for each 25 revolutions of the propeller. With such instruments the number of propeller revolutions must be divided by 25 to determine the number which will be indicated by the counter.