
**Paper, board, pulps and cellulose
nanomaterials — Determination of
residue (ash content) on ignition at
900 °C**

*Papiers, cartons, pâtes et nanomatériaux à base de cellulose —
Détermination du résidu (cendres) après incinération à 900 °C*





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 2144:2015), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- The scope has been changed to cover also cellulose nanomaterials instead of only paper, board and pulps;
- A definition of cellulose nanomaterial, along with additional instructions for sampling, sample preparation, and incineration for cellulose nanomaterials have been incorporated;
- Additional instructions are given on how to express results when a sample has low ash content.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The magnitude of the residue (ash content) on ignition at a given temperature is related to, but not equal to, the content of mineral constituents in the sample. For coated and filled products, the amount of added mineral constituents can only be calculated from the result if the loss on ignition of the particular pigment used is known. For China clay, the residue on ignition at 900 °C varies from 89 % to 86 % and for calcium carbonate it is about 56 %.

The determination is mainly used as a screening test for checking the overall quality of a product, in many cases against specifications. The ignition procedure described can be used as a preliminary step when determining particular mineral constituents.

Determination of residue (ash content) on ignition at 525 °C of paper, board, pulps and cellulose nanomaterials is described in ISO 1762^[1].

Paper, board, pulps and cellulose nanomaterials — Determination of residue (ash content) on ignition at 900 °C

1 Scope

This document describes the determination of the residue (ash content) on ignition of paper, board, pulps and cellulose nanomaterials. This document is applicable to all types of paper, board, pulp and cellulose nanomaterial. This document provides measurement procedures to obtain a measurement precision of 0,01 % or better for residue (ash content) on ignition at 900 °C.

In the context of this document, the term “cellulose nanomaterial” refers specifically to cellulose nano-object (see 3.2 to 3.4). Owing to their nanoscale dimensions, these cellulose nano-objects can have intrinsic properties, behaviours or functionalities that are distinct from those associated with paper, board and pulps.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 186, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*

ISO 287, *Paper and board — Determination of moisture content of a lot — Oven-drying method*

ISO 638, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of dry matter content — Oven-drying method*

ISO 7213, *Pulps — Sampling for testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

residue on ignition

ash content

ratio of the mass of the residue remaining after a test specimen of paper, board, pulp or *cellulose nanomaterial* (3.2) is ignited at 900 °C ± 25 °C to the oven-dry mass of the test specimen before ignition

Note 1 to entry: This property has been referred to as either “residue on ignition” or “ash content” in earlier editions of this document.