- ufacturing method; it was especially necessary to reduce the drainage rate.
- The orientation of fibres was nearly random in almost all the fibreglass webs analysed because the drainage of water during the web formation process was random and not direction dependent.
- 3. The orientation of fibres was independent of the web area density and variables used i.e. dispersion and fibre length. However, the orientation of fibres is dependent on how the fibres are laid down in the web formation region and how the water is drained from the slurry.

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INSTITUTE OF BIOPOLYMERS AND CHEMICAL FIBRES

LABORATORY OF PAPER QUALITY

Since 02.07.1996 the Laboratory has had the accreditation certificate of the Polish Centre for Accreditation No AB 065.



The accreditation includes tests of more than 70 properties and factors carried out for:

- pulps
- tissue, paper & board,
- cores
- transport packaging,
- auxiliary agents, waste, wastewater and process water in the pulp and paper industry.



AB 065

The Laboratory offers services within the scope of testing the following: raw -materials, intermediate and final paper products, as well as training activities.

Properties tested:

- general (dimensions, squareness, grammage, thickness, fibre furnish analysis, etc.),
- chemical (pH, ash content, formaldehyde, metals, kappa number, etc.),
- surface (smoothness, roughness, degree of dusting, sizing and picking of a surface),
- absorption, permeability (air permeability, grease permeability, water absorption, oil absorption) and deformation,
- optical (brightness ISO, whitness CIE, opacity, colour),
- tensile, bursting, tearing, and bending strength, etc.,
- compression strength of corrugated containers, vertical impact testing by dropping, horizontal impact testing, vibration testing, testing corrugated containers for signs "B" and "UN".

The equipment consists:

- micrometers (thickness), tensile testing machines (Alwetron), Mullens (bursting strength), Elmendorf (tearing resistance), Bekk, Bendtsen, PPS (smoothness/roughness), Gurley, Bendtsen, Schopper (air permeance), Cobb (water absorptiveness), etc.,
- crush tester (RCT, CMT, CCT, ECT, FCT), SCT, Taber and Lorentzen&Wettre (bending 2-point method) Lorentzen&Wettre (bending 4-point metod and stiffness rezonanse method), Scott-Bond (internal bond strength), etc.,
- IGT (printing properties) and L&W Elrepho (optical properties), ect.,
- power-driven press, fall apparatus, incline plane tester, vibration table (specialized equipment for testing strength transport packages),
- atomic absorption spectrmeter for the determination of trace element content, pH-meter, spectrophotometer UV-Vis.

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