
Corrugated fibreboard — Determination of flat crush resistance

Carton ondulé — Détermination de la résistance à la compression à plat



This document is a preview generated by EVS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Apparatus	2
6 Sampling	2
7 Conditioning	2
8 Preparation of test pieces	2
9 Procedure	2
10 Expression of results	4
11 Test report	4
Annex A (informative) Precision	6
Bibliography	8

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 3035 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3035:1982), which has been technically revised. In this revision, the instrument is clarified according to ISO 13820, relevant terms are defined, a precision statement is added, and other minor text corrections have been made.

Introduction

Fibreboard shipping containers can be subjected to compressive forces in the thickness direction as part of the manufacturing process, as well as during shipment or storage. These forces can compress the flute structure and reduce the structural integrity (stacking strength) of the corrugated material. Resistance to this type of crushing is an important measure of the performance characteristics of the container.

Corrugated fibreboard — Determination of flat crush resistance

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the flat crush resistance of corrugated fibreboard used in the manufacture of shipping containers.

This International Standard is applicable to single-faced and single-wall (double-faced) corrugated fibreboard.

This International Standard is not applicable to double-wall (double-double-faced) corrugated fibreboard and to microflute corrugated fibreboard, since the end-point of the test is not clearly defined or observable.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 13820, *Paper, board and corrugated fibreboard — Description and calibration of compression-testing equipment*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

flat crush

maximum crushing force, applied perpendicular to the surface of the fluting structure, sustained before complete collapse of the structure

3.2

collapse

point where the sidewalls of the flutes are no longer able to support load because they have suffered compression damage

NOTE At this point, the fluting profile appears similar to that of a mushroom (see Figure 2).

3.3

flat crush resistance

flat crush divided by the area of the test piece under the condition of test

NOTE The flat crush resistance is expressed in kilopascals.

4 Principle

A test piece of corrugated fibreboard is subjected to an increasing force applied perpendicularly to the surface by a compression tester having two flat and parallel platens, until the fluting collapses.

The maximum force sustained by the test piece is divided by the test piece area.