

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of test for pulp and paper

**Method 434: Determination of the flat
crush resistance after laboratory fluting**



AS/NZS 1301.434:2016

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Appita
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Method 434: Determination of the flat crush resistance after laboratory fluting

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee PK-019, Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper to supersede AS/NZS 1301.434s:1997, *Methods of test for pulp and paper, Part 434s: Crush resistance of corrugating medium*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a method for determining the crush resistance of corrugating medium.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 7263:2011, *Corrugating medium—Determination of the flat crush resistance after laboratory fluting*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>
ISO		AS/NZS
186	Paper and board—Sampling to determine average quality	1301.417s Method 417s: Sampling to determine average quality
536	Paper and board—Determination of grammage	1301.405s Part 405s: Grammage of non-creped paper and board

The normative reference ISO 187 and ISO 13820 have not been adopted as an Australian/New Zealand Standard. In Australia and New Zealand the following Standards are generally used:

- (i) AS/NZS 1301.414s:2006, *Methods of test for pulp and paper, Method 414s: Conditioning of paper for testing*.
- (ii) AS/NZS 1301.415s:2008, *Methods of test for pulp and paper, Method 415s: Standard atmosphere for testing paper and board and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere*.
- (iii) The AS/NZS standards use different humidity ranges and allow different apparatus to ISO 187.
- (iv) AS/NZS 1301.449s:2013, *Methods of test for pulp and paper, Method 449s: Description of crush testing equipment*.
- (v) The above Standards describe the test instruments used to perform crush tests set out as in other parts of AS/NZS 1301.

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

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

The flat crush resistance of laboratory-fluted corrugating medium is regarded as an important property because it is an indication of the potential flat crush resistance of corrugated fibreboard made from that medium. The corrugated medium is fluted by passing it between heated rollers. Two different test procedures are then widely used:

- a) the fluted corrugating medium is compressed immediately after fluting (i.e. 5 s to 8 s after fluting);
- b) the fluted corrugating medium is conditioned for 30 min to 35 min under standard laboratory test conditions before being compressed.

Procedure a) generally gives considerably higher results than those obtained with procedure b). The differences in results are claimed to be caused by

- the lower moisture content (and thus higher stiffness) of the unconditioned fluted corrugating medium, and/or
- the change in flute profile which occurs during the conditioning period.

Since considerable advantages are claimed for both procedures and both are widely used, this International Standard describes both procedures.

A method of determining the flat crush resistance of manufactured corrugated fibreboard is given in ISO 3035^[1].