

Australian/New Zealand Standard[®]

**Methods of test for pulp and paper—
Bursting strength of board**



This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee PK/19, Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 15 November 1996 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 19 September 1996. It was published on 5 January 1997.

The following interests are represented on Committee PK/19:

Australian Government Analytical Laboratories
Australian Government Publishing Service
CSIRO—Division of Forestry and Forest Products
New Zealand Forest Research Institute
New Zealand Pulp and Paper Industry Association
Printing and Allied Trades Employers Federation of Australia
Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Federation of Australia
The Technical Association of the Australian and New Zealand Pulp and Paper Industry (APPITA)

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Paper manufacturers
Pulp manufacturers
Research interests
Manufacturers of paper testing instruments
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RECONFIRMATION
OF
AS/NZS 1301.438s:1997
Methods of test for pulp and paper
Method 438s: Bursting strength of board

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Australian Forest Products Association
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Contents		Page
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Definition	1
4	Principle	1
5	Apparatus	1
6	Preparation of test pieces	4
7	Procedure	4
8	Calculation	5
9	Report	5
10	Precision	6
Annexes		
A	Care and maintenance of the bursting strength tester	7
B	Measuring the pumping rate	11
C	Setting the clamping pressure	12
D	Calibration of electronic sensor systems	13
E	Bibliography	14

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Foreword

This Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee PK/19, Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper, as a part of AS/NZS 1301, *Methods of Test for Pulp and Paper*.

This edition cancels and replaces AS 1301.438s—1989 in Australia and NZS/AS 1301.438s—1989 in New Zealand.

This revision is necessary to remove the accuracy requirements on dead weight testers used for calibration (this matter is covered by the rules of laboratory accrediting agencies) and to clarify the verification of maximum reading ‘peak sample and hold’ devices operating under dynamic conditions. This revision also prohibits the use of Bourdon tube gauges for measuring the bursting strength.

Since 1986 the ‘P’ has been omitted from the AS 1301 number identification; but, until all AS 1301 Standards are reprinted the ‘P’ will continue to appear in some of them.

Annexes A, B, C, D form integral parts of this Standard. Annex E is for information only.

Introduction

This standard prescribes the procedure to be used for the determination of bursting strength of board by means of a burst tester ^[1,2,3,4]. It is applicable to paper and board materials, including solid and corrugated fibreboard, which have a mean bursting strength between 350 kPa and 5500 kPa. Materials with a mean bursting strength between 350 kPa and 1100 kPa may be tested either by this standard or as prescribed in AS/NZS 1301.403s. However, all components of solid or corrugated fibreboard whose mean bursting strength is greater than 250 kPa, and all combined boards with mean bursting strengths greater than 350 kPa shall be tested by this standard.

If there is uncertainty as to the classification of the material to be tested, and in the absence of any instruction as to which of the two standards shall be used, all materials with mean bursting strengths above 600 kPa shall be tested by this standard and those whose bursting strength is below 600 kPa shall be tested by AS/NZS 1301.403s.

The ISO standard for measuring the bursting strength of board is ISO 2759:1983, *Board—Determination of bursting strength*. At the time of publication of this standard, ISO 2759 is being revised. This revision of the AS/NZS standard conforms to the requirements expected to be prescribed in the revised ISO 2759, but it is more restrictive. For example ISO 2759 is not expected to prohibit Bourdon tube gauges, and the calibration requirements in ISO 2759 are expected to be less detailed and less demanding than those in this standard.

Other similar standards are TAPPI T807om-94, SCAN-P 25:81 and CPPA D.19-90.