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Corrugated fibreboard - Determination of edgewise crush resistance (Unwaxed edge method) (ISO 3037:1994)

Wellpappe - Bestimmung des Kantenstauchwiderstandes (Verfahren für ungewachste Kanten) (ISO 3037:1994)

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

Carton ondulé - Détermination de la résistance a la compression sur chant (Méthode sans enduction de cire) (ISO 3037:1994)

[SIST EN ISO 3037:1996](https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/sist/80123754-f244-4271-80a2-61d9a4a03d86/sist-en-iso-3037-1996)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 3037:1996**

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**ICS:**

85.060          Papir, karton in lepenka          Paper and board

**SIST EN ISO 3037:1996**

**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 3037

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 1996

ICS 85.060

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

**Corrugated fibreboard - Determination of  
edgewise crush resistance (Unwaxed edge  
method) (ISO 3037:1994)**

Carton ondulé - Détermination de la résistance  
à la compression sur chant (Méthode sans  
enduction de cire) (ISO 3037:1994)

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Kantenstauchwiderstandes (Verfahren für  
ungewachste Kanten) (ISO 3037:1994)

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**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 6 "Paper, boards and pulps" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 "Pulp, paper and board", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 3037:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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**Annex ZA (normative)**  
**Normative references to international publications**  
**with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 186	1994	Paper and board - Sampling to determine average quality	EN ISO 186	1996
ISO 187	1990	Paper, board and pulps - Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples	EN 20187	1993

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INTERNATIONAL  
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**ISO**  
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*Carton ondulé — Détermination de la résistance à la compression sur  
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Reference number  
ISO 3037:1994(E)





## Introduction

A variety of methods for the determination of edgewise crush resistance are in use in different parts of the world. These can be classified into three groups as follows:

- a) Those in which a carefully cut rectangular test piece is tested without any special treatment or modification.
- b) Those in which the edges of the test piece to which the force is applied are waxed to prevent the test result being influenced by "edge effects".
- c) Those in which the test piece edges are not waxed but the shape of the test piece is such that the length is substantially reduced at a point midway between the loaded edges in order to induce the failure to occur away from those edges.

The dimensions of the test piece vary from one group to the other and, in group c), the methods vary in the shape and method of reducing the length and in whether or not the test piece is held in a clamp during crushing.

The methods may not give the same numerical results, but it can be shown that most of them can be used to predict the top-to-bottom compression strength which will be achieved when the board is properly converted into a transport package.

This International Standard describes a method from group a). It is intended as a method for quality measurement and quality specification purposes and is selected because it correlates with the top-to-bottom compression strength of the final transport package and because it is the simplest and most operationally convenient method, an important factor when large numbers of tests need to be conducted. However, it does not measure the actual intrinsic compressive strength of the corrugated fibreboard, giving lower results than most of the methods of groups b) and c). This systematic difference is due to edge effects.

Other methods may be used for other purposes, particularly when the object of the test is to study fundamental structural characteristics of the package.

There are methods available for calculating the edgewise crush resistance from the compression strength of the component papers.