standards

Samples taken according to Norm EN-ISO 186 and laboratory conditioned at 23 ± 1ºC y 50 ± 2% R.H., according to Norm EN 20187.

CMT-30

Test method according to EN-ISO 7263 standards.
- The CMT or Corrugating Medium Test (Concora) determines the flat crush resistance of corrugating papers. The test is made on laboratory-corrugated samples (MD*).
- It is a way of estimating the crush resistance of corrugated board manufactured with those papers (ECT, Flat Crush Test). The result is expressed in NEWTONS (N).

CCT-30

Test method according to TAPPI 1024 standards.
- The CCT or Corrugated Crush Test determines the edge resistance to compression of laboratory corrugated samples (CD**).
- It shows the role of papers regarding the board resistance to vertical compression (ECT, Edge Crush Test) and therefore, the ECT of the box. It is expressed in KILONEWTONS/METER (kN/m).

SCT

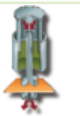
Test method according to EN-ISO 9895 standards.
- The SCT or Short Compression Test tells us the internal compression resistance of paper fibres (CD**).
- It is applied to fluting and liner papers. It's a good estimation of the ECT of corrugated board.
- It is expressed in KILONEWTONS/METER (kN/m).

Bursting strength

Test method according to EN-ISO 2758 standards.
- This is the resistance of the papers to a perpendicular pressure to their surface until they burst.
- This is traditionally the main criteria for classifying paper for liners and. It is expressed in KILOPASCAL (kPa) or (kN/m2).
- It determines the contribution of papers to corrugated board packaging resistance against bumps and crushes.

COBB-60
COBB-1800

Trial method according to EN-ISO 535 standards.
- It measures the quantity of water that can be absorbed by a paper or board in one minute. It is expressed in grs. of water per m2 of paper and is applied only to papers for liners or sized liners, to make them resistant to water penetration (not moisture) on their outer face and to improve printing with water based ink. This trial takes 30 minutes (COBB-1800) on corrugating board.



GURLEY
permeability to air

Trial method according to EN-ISO 5636 standards.
- It measures the resistance to air penetration (porosity) of a paper. It is expressed by the time in seconds needed to make 100 ml air pass through a paper and it is a very useful value in order to avoid suction problems in lining papers when using suction pads in box assembly machines.

BENDTSEN
Roughness

Test method according to ISO 8791/2, EN 5708/2 standards.
- It is a measurement of the superficial uniformity (topography) of the paper. Its opposite is the smoothness.
- Bendtsen roughness measures the air volume flow per time unit able to pass, due to the paper topography, between a paper sample placed on a smooth piece of glass and a concentric ring pressing on the paper surface.
- It is expressed as ml/min. The roughness has some influence on the printing quality.

Brightness

Test method according to ISO 2470/99, (ISO BRIGHTNESS).
- ISO brightness is an intrinsic reflectance factor determined with a brightness meter whose sensitivity to light agrees with ISO standard 2470.
- The measurement is made at the peak of the sensitivity spectrum corresponding to a wavelength of 457nm.
- It is expressed as % of the reflectance from a standard (eg: magnesium oxide).

b* value

b* value (degree of blue) measured according with CIE L*a*b* Colorimetry System (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage) using Illuminant D65 and standard observer 10º.

Plybond

Test Method according to TAPPI T833 standards.
- It measures the force required for the liner sample to delaminate, applying the force in Z direction.
- It is expressed in J/m2. This value helps to avoid liner delamination at glue joints on boxes.

*MD: Machine direction
**CD: Cross direction

saica:
for efficient
packaging

100% recycled
and responsibly
manufactured paper