

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

SN/T 4706-2016

**Fiberboard transport containers--Tensile test for the
manufacturer joint**

运输包装纤维板箱制造结合处抗张强度试验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

The revision of this standard adopts TAPPIT8130m-04 "Test of Tensile Strength of Joints in the Manufacturing of Fiberboard Boxes for Transport Packaging".

Compared with TAPPIT8130m-04, the main changes are as follows.

- Increased normative references;
- Added terms and definitions;
- Increased specific parameters and requirements for tensile strength tester and cutting device;
- Increased calculation of results;
- Added b), c), d), and g) items of the test report;
- Sampling and sample preparation in the original standard were divided into three parts. sampling, constant temperature and humidity treatment, and sample preparation;
- Removed the comparability in the original standard (between materials);
- Deleted the keywords in the original standard;
- Deleted the original standard appendix.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Regulatory Commission.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determining the tensile strength at the joints of manufacture of corrugated and compact fiberboard boxes for transport packages.

This standard applies to adhesive bonding, binding and other manufacturing connection.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 450 paper and paperboard samples taken and the longitudinal and lateral measurements of the sample GB/T 10739 Standard atmospheres for the handling and testing of paper, paperboard and pulp samples

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Tensile strength tensile strength the maximum tension that a unit width of paper or paperboard can withstand before breaking under standard test methods.

4 Principle

Cut the specimen across the manufacturing joint, place the specimen on a tensile strength tester, and stretch the specimen to failure at constant speed.

Its tensile strength was measured. Damage can be completely damaged or partially damaged.

5.1 Tensile Strength Tester

A sample of a certain size is stretched at a constant stretching rate for measuring the tensile strength. The tester mainly includes the following devices.

- a) Tension measurement and recording device. The accuracy should be 1%.
- b) Chuck. Two, in order to clamp the specimen of the specified width, each chuck should clamp the full width of the specimen along a straight line, the specimen should not be damaged or slipped.

Note: Both chucks should be on the same plane, and during the test, the specimen should also be located on this plane. The distance between chucks should be adjusted to the specified test Length, and deviation should not exceed $\pm 1\text{mm}$.

5.2 Cutting device

Cut the specimen to the specified size.