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Paper — Determination of bursting strength

Papier — Détermination de la résistance à l'éclatement



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2758:2001), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It has been revised to include precision data.

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Introduction

This International Standard is applicable to papers with bursting strengths in the range 70 kPa to 1 400 kPa.

For materials with bursting strengths equal to or greater than 350 kPa (or 250 kPa for the components of combined materials), an alternative method, based on similar principles, is specified in ISO 2759^[1]. All components of solid and corrugated fibreboard, irrespective of bursting strength, should be tested according to ISO 2759.

In view of the overlap between the method for testing papers and boards and in the absence of any commercial agreement, materials below 600 kPa should be tested according to this International Standard.

NOTE Due to differences in the specification of the apparatus, tests made on the same material using the procedures of ISO 2759 and this International Standard will not necessarily give the same results.