



**ROYAL INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY**

BiMaC Innovation  
Biofibre Materials Centre Innovation



# **The Dependency of Shear Zone Length on the Shear Strength Profiles in Paperboard**

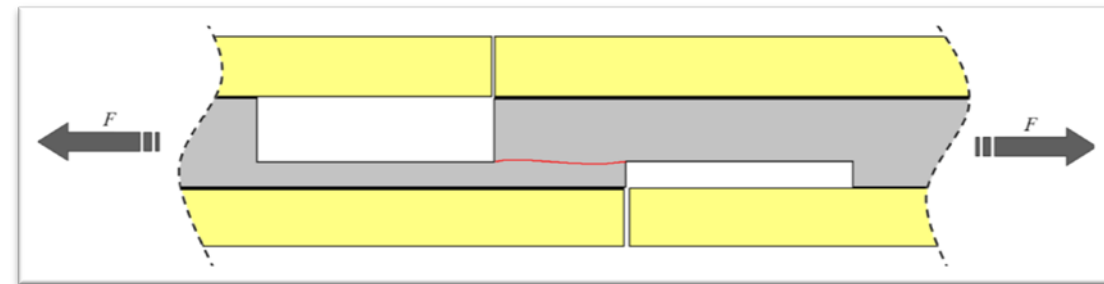
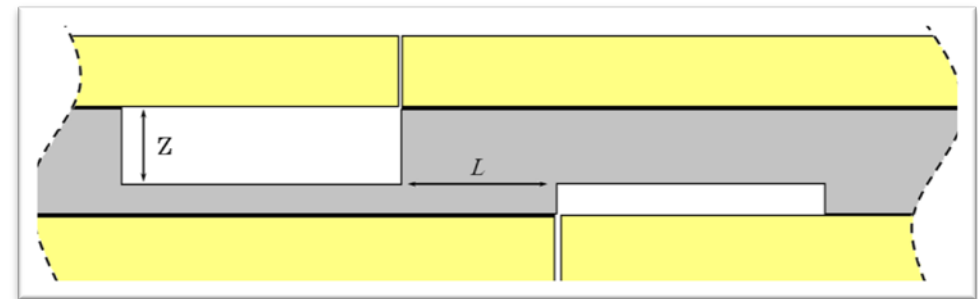
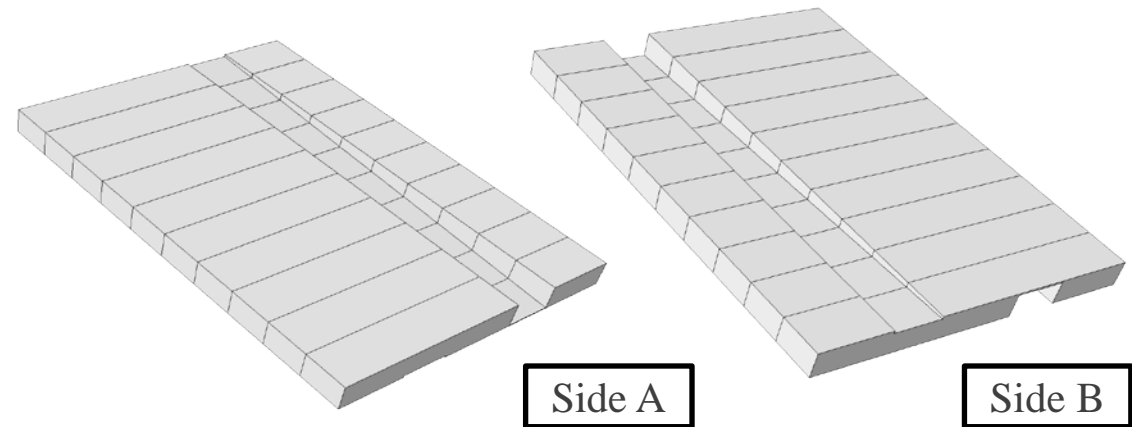
**Hui Huang  
Mikael Nygårds**

**BiMaC Innovation  
Department of Solid Mechanics  
Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden**

# Tilted Double Notch Shear Test

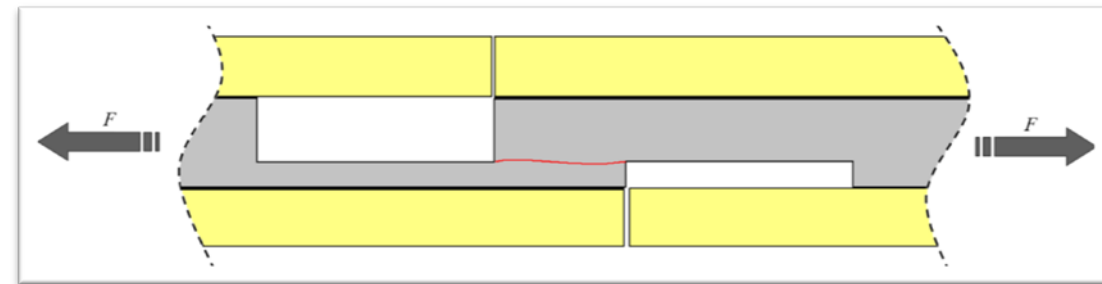
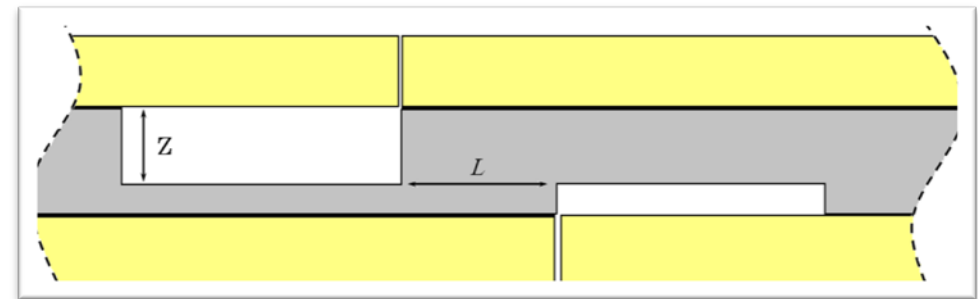
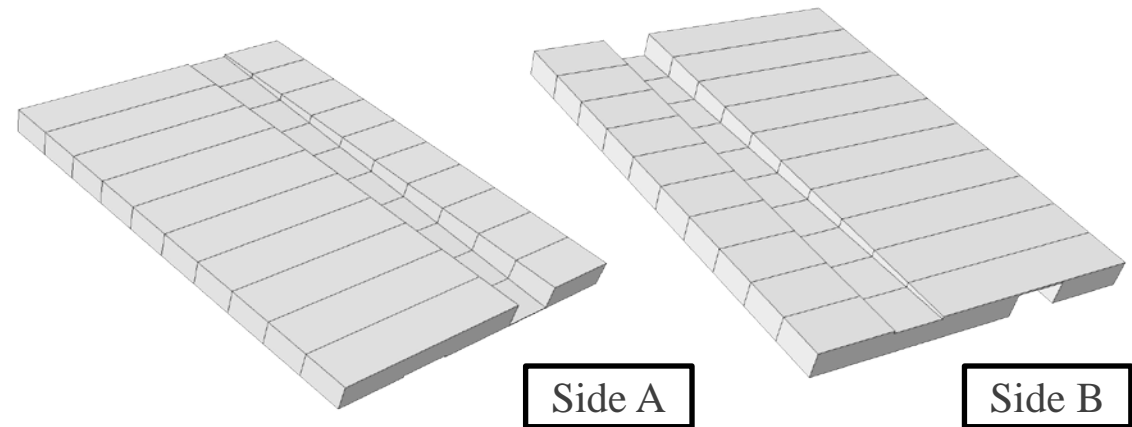
## Experiment Method

1. **Grinding:** Two grooves were grinded on each sheet, one on each side, but with declining depth. The two grooves were separated by a certain distance, the shear zone  $L$ .
2. **Lamination**
3. **Cutting:** strips with width 15 mm.
4. **Testing:** Tensile test to create shear failure.

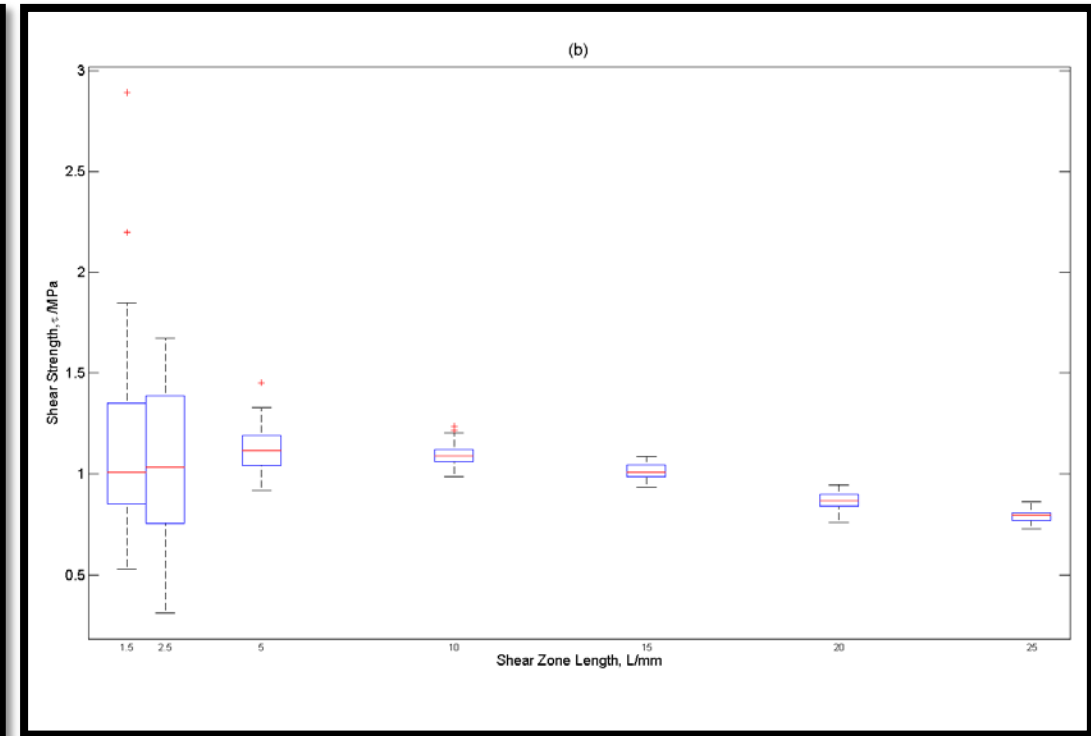
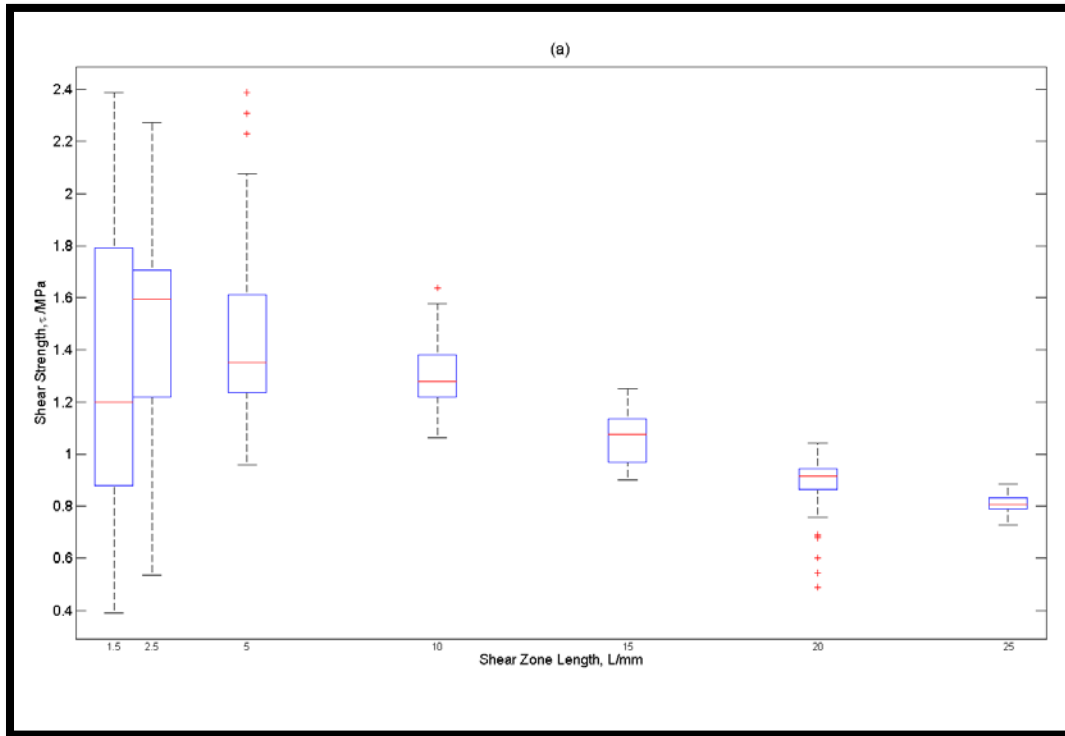


# Tilted Double Notch Shear Test

- Tested paperboard sample:
  - \* thickness: 0.65 mm
  - \* four-ply paperboard
  - \* middle plies made from CTMP pulp
- Experiments were done for both MD and CD test.
- Tested shear zone length  $L$ : 1.5, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0 and 25 mm.



# Results and Discussion



Box plots of shear stress with different shear zone length for (a) MD tests, and (b) CD tests.

# Conclusion

- ❑ With shorter shear zone, the shear test profile was more local, while the shear tests seemed to fail along the weakest position with long shear zone.
- ❑ For short shear zones ( $L \leq 5.0$  mm) the shear strength profiles can be used to define local material data for numerical simulation.
- ❑ Measurements using long shear zones ( $L \geq 15.0$  mm) can be used for paper manufacture quality control, since it gave very uniform measurements in the thickness direction.

# Thank You!