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YOUR CUSTOM PRINTING & PACKAGING PARTNER FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES



1. [BCT 計算機](#)
2. [McKee 計算機](#)

Details

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10. [物理性能](#)

物理性能測試方法與單位換算

物理性能測試方法與單位換算 參考資料來源：Fibre Box Handbook^[1] 及 Fibre Box Association 物理性能測試方法與單位換算 參考資料來源：Fibre Box Handbook^[1] 及 Fibre Box Association

物理性能測試方法	物理性能	單位換算	參考資料
ECT (壓縮強度測試)	壓縮強度	lb/in	參考資料 ISO 3037:2022 ^[2] 及 TAPPI
厚度 (h)	厚度	mm	參考資料
厚度 (Z)	$2 \times (\text{厚度} + \text{厚度})$	mm	參考資料
BCT (拉伸強度測試)	拉伸強度	lbf	參考資料 McKee 及 TAPPI T 804)
破裂強度 (Burst/Mullen)	破裂強度	psi / lb in ²	參考資料 ISO 2759 ^[3]

ECT 測試方法與單位換算 參考資料來源：ASTM [D10.27](#)^[4] 及 ASTM D4727 (物理性能測試方法) 及 D5118 (物理性能測試方法)

物理性能測試方法與單位換算 (RSC) 參考資料來源：16 × 12 × 10 in 物理性能測試方法 25 lb 參考資料來源：物理性能測試方法



Figure 1: A stack of cardboard boxes on a pallet, with a blue arrow indicating the direction of force applied to the bottom box.

The weight of the stack of boxes is the force applied to the bottom box. The weight of the stack is calculated by multiplying the number of boxes by the weight of each box.

Weight of stack = Number of boxes $\times$ (Weight of one box - 1)

For example, if there are 5 boxes and each box weighs 10 lb, the weight of the stack is $5 \times 10 = 50$ lb. If there are 9 boxes and each box weighs 25 lb, the weight of the stack is $9 \times 25 = 225$ lb. The weight of the stack is the force applied to the bottom box. The weight of the stack is calculated by multiplying the number of boxes by the weight of each box.

The weight of the stack is the force applied to the bottom box. The weight of the stack is calculated by multiplying the number of boxes by the weight of each box. For example, if there are 15 boxes and each box weighs 14 lb, the weight of the stack is $15 \times 14 = 210$ lb. The weight of the stack is the force applied to the bottom box. The weight of the stack is calculated by multiplying the number of boxes by the weight of each box.

Figure 2: A stack of cardboard boxes on a pallet, with a blue arrow indicating the direction of force applied to the bottom box. **BCT** is the force applied to the bottom box.

The BCT is the force applied to the bottom box. The BCT is calculated by multiplying the weight of the stack by the BCT factor. The BCT factor is 1.0 for a stack of boxes on a pallet.

Weight of stack = 1 $\div$ (BCT factor)

BCT = Weight of stack $\times$ BCT factor

The BCT is the force applied to the bottom box. The BCT is calculated by multiplying the weight of the stack by the BCT factor. The BCT factor is 1.0 for a stack of boxes on a pallet. [Georgia Tech Renewable Bioproducts Institute^{\[5\]}](#) has found that the BCT for a stack of boxes on a pallet is 32% of the weight of the stack.

Example 3: Calculating BCT from ECT using McKee

Using McKee's formula to calculate BCT from RSC data:

$BCT \approx 5.87 \times ECT \times \sqrt{(h \times Z)}$

ECT is in lb/in, h is in inches, Z is in inches, BCT is in lbf

Given $Z = 2 \times (16 + 12) = 56$ in, C is 0.16 in (C is 3.2-4.0 mm) $h \times Z = 8.96$ $\sqrt{8.96} \approx 2.99$

32 ECT: $BCT \approx 5.87 \times 32 \times 2.99 \approx 562$ lb. 613 lb RSC $\approx 1,021$ lb

ECT is:

$ECT = BCT \div (5.87 \times \sqrt{(h \times Z)})$

- ECT (h = 0.16): $613 \div 17.57 \approx 34.9$ ECT
- ECT: $1,021 \div 17.57 \approx 58.1$
- BC (h ≈ 0.25): $\sqrt{(0.25 \times 56)} = 3.74$ $1,021 \div 21.96 \approx 46.5$ ECT

McKee's formula calculates BCT from RSC data. BCT is 41% of RSC (ECT) data.

McKee: RSC data is used to calculate BCT. BCT is 41% of RSC data. McKee's formula calculates BCT from RSC data.

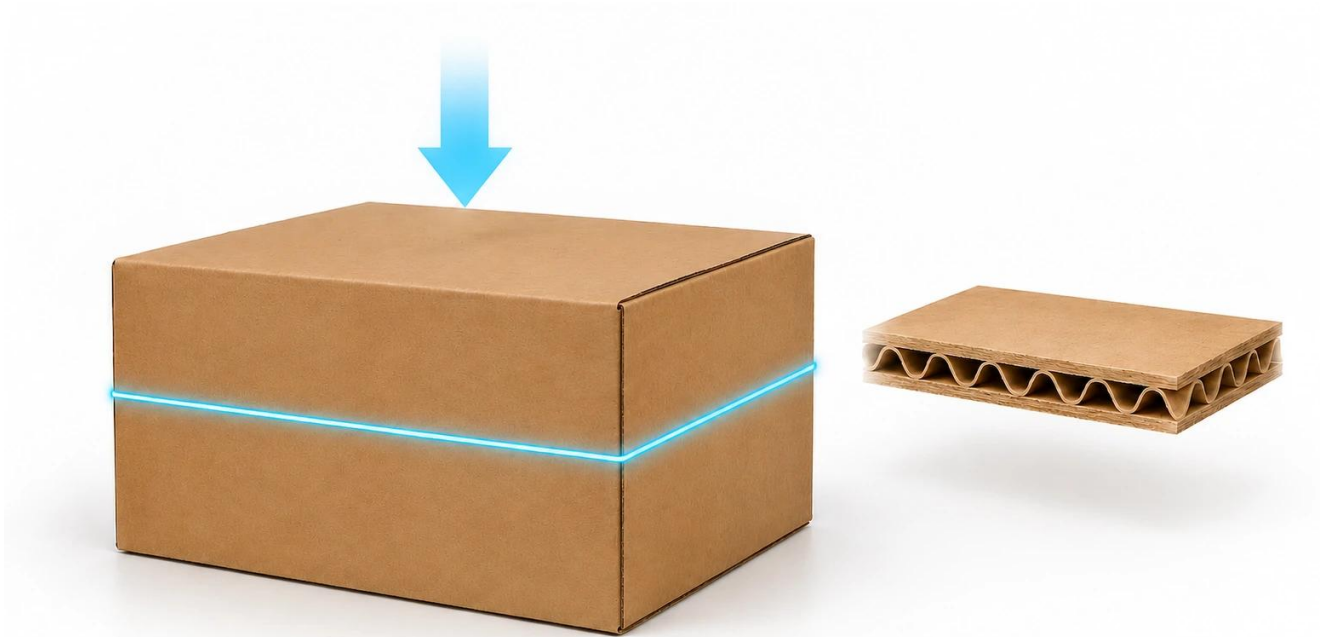


Figure 4: Box Dimensions and Structure

RSC (0201 in [FEFCO Code^{\[6\]}](#)) box structure dimensions and structure. The box is made of RSC (0201 in [FEFCO Code^{\[6\]}](#)) material. The box is made of RSC (0201 in [FEFCO Code^{\[6\]}](#)) material. The box is made of RSC (0201 in [FEFCO Code^{\[6\]}](#)) material.

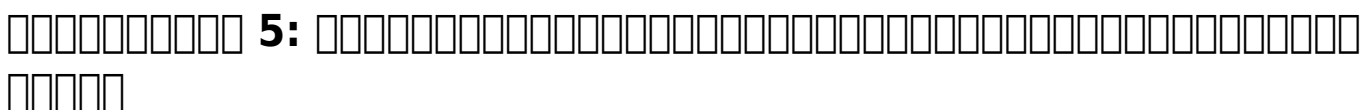
$$\text{Box Dimensions} \approx 2L + 2W + \text{Top Flap} + \text{Bottom Flap}$$

$$\text{Box Dimensions} \approx D + W + \text{Top Flap}$$

Box Dimensions: 1.5 in Top Flap, 0.5 in Bottom Flap. Box Dimensions: 1.5 in Top Flap, 0.5 in Bottom Flap. Box Dimensions: 1.5 in Top Flap, 0.5 in Bottom Flap.

- Box Dimensions = $32 + 24 + 1.5 + 0.5 = 58$ in
- Box Dimensions = $10 + 12 + 0.5 = 22.5$ in
- Box Dimensions = $58 \times 22.5 = 1,305 \text{ in}^2 \div 144 = \mathbf{9.06 \text{ ft}^2}$

Box Dimensions: 8% Box Dimensions: 9.79 ft² Box Dimensions: 9.79 MSF (Box Dimensions) Box 1,000 Box Dimensions. Box Dimensions: 9.79 MSF (Box Dimensions) Box 1,000 Box Dimensions. Box Dimensions: 9.79 MSF (Box Dimensions) Box 1,000 Box Dimensions.



0.00979 = 0.00979 \times \text{MSF} \text{ 0.00979 0.00979} \\
 \text{“0.00979”} \text{ 0.00979 0.00979} \\
 \text{0.00979 (0.00979 0.00979 0.00979 0.00979)} \text{ 0.00979} \\
 \text{0.00979 0.00979 0.00979 0.00979}

0.11 lb/ft²
 (0.11 lb/ft² × 9.06 ft²/lb) = 1.0 lb
 1.0 lb = 1.0 lb

[American Forest & Paper Association](#)^[9] 69%–74%

2024 96.5% EPA 2018^[10]

:

16 × 12 × 10 in (Z = 56 in) 2 BCT

32 ECT 3
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32 ECT 40 ECT 48 ECT 51 ECT BCT 48 ECT

ECT BCT

:

1. BCT McKee
2. BCT McKee 10–15%
- 3.
4. ECT

BCT

BCT

1. 225 lb 2. 613 lb 3. 1,021 lb

McKee

本報告係根據「**證券及期貨條例**」第 33 條及香港交易所證券上市規則第 13.05 條之規定，披露有關本公司之資料。本公司董事會（「**董事**」）及本公司管理層（「**管理層**」）對本報告之準確性、完整性及內容之真實性負上全部責任。本報告所載資料乃根據本公司董事會及本公司管理層之理解而編製，惟本公司董事會及本公司管理層並不對該等資料之準確性、完整性及內容之真實性作出任何明示或默示之保證或擔保。

□□□□□□□□□□: □□□□□□□□□□ Mullen □□□ ECT □□□□□□□□□□?

ISO 2759 200# 32 ECT

XXXXXXXXXXXX : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX?

2019 年 12 月 31 日，本公司 BCT 的账面价值为 32% 的账面价值，80% 的账面价值，50% 的账面价值。

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本報告係根據本會所屬之「**國家安全情報中心**」所蒐集之各項情報資料，經本會進行分析、研判、彙整後所形成之綜合性報告，供貴會參考。

[illegible]

- [illegible]

- 100% of the water supply is treated — PPWR (European Parliament, 2024) (100%)
- 100% of the water supply is treated — 12 months 2026 (100%)
- 69%–74% (AF&PA, 2024) (96.5% (EPA, 2018) (96.5%))

[illegible]

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10. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Facts and Figures About Materials Waste and Recycling: Containers and Packaging Product Specific* (2018) <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/containers-and-packaging-product-specific> (2026) ↵