History of Corrugated 950BC – 1800's

1452: Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press

1767: England, in an attempt to regain lost exports imposed a tax on all paper made in the colonies. 1803: First continuous papermaking machine was patented, followed in 1854 by the first pulp made from wood being manufactured in England

Prior to the first paper mills appearing in Europe, Egyptians and the Chinese both crafted paper out of natural plant materials around 950BC

1690: First sheet paper mill in North America was built near Philadelphia

1871: Corrugated is used as packaging material for glass and kerosene lamps.

1879: Germans developed pulping process known as "kraft" (German for "strong"). This processed allowed the US to become a major producer 1895: The first shipment from corrugated boxes was made by Wells Fargo

1856: First known corrugated was patented for the lining of tall Victorian hats 1874: A liner was added to the flutes to keep them from stretching

1894: Corrugated was slotted and cut to make the first box

History of Corrugated 1900's-1969

1902: Development of solid fiber boxes

1909: Printing plates made of rubber emerged, allowing greater design creativity 1914: Tarriffs imposed on corrugated shipping containers ruled discriminatory

1903: Corrugate approved as shipping material, originally used to ship cereal

1909: Printing plates made of rubber emerged, allowing greater design creativity

1919: Rule 41 – minimum caliper and Mullen strength of individual facings established 1944: Railroad changed the rules to require minimum combined weight of facings vs caliper

1960's: Flexo folder-gluer invented, and truck shipping rules established

1935: Stein Hall Co. reconverted corrugated industry to using a mixture of cooked and uncooked starch for an instant adhesive bond

1957: Flexographic printing was introduced, replacing letterpress and oil based ink by the 70's

History of Corrugated 1970-2000's

1973: Introduction of the Universal Product Code (UPC) bar code Late 1980's: New developments in the anilox roll, plate and press design drove short-run, highgraphic products

1970: OSHA passed regulating packaging machinery and plan operations

Early 1980's: Preprint printing emerged

1991: Edge Crush Test (ECT) was added as an alternative to burst strength and basis weight, allowing lighter weight liners 2000: Corrugated Common Footprint (CCF) standard for produce packaging was adopted by North America and Europe

1991: Edge Crush Test (ECT) was added as an alternative to burst strength and basis weight, allowing lighter weight liners 1999: Standard for produce packaging developed by corrugated manufacturers in a joint effort