International Standard

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEX CYHAPODHAR OPFAHM3AUMR NO CTAHDAPTM3AUMMOORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

## Packaging — Unit load sizes — Dimensions

Emballages - Grandeurs des unités de charge - Dimensions

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Descriptors : packaging, freight containers, loading, unit loads, specifications, dimensions, layout.

## Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. the ISO Council.

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It has been approved by the member bodies of the following count

Australia Austria Belgium Canada Czechoslovakia Egypt, Arab Rep. of France Germany, F. R. Hungary

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## **Packaging** – Unit load sizes – Dimensions Introduction Stacking irregularity It has to be recognized that a single overall system based on a common module is unlikely to coverall packaged goods in the world, because of substantial differences in the sizes, shapes, and densities of the products, great variety in handling devices, regional government legislation, etc. However, the application of such a system should be striven for, as a long-term policy goal, assuming that this does not lead to the exclusion of commodity dimensions and goods, which are compatible with the modular system. A standardized unit-load dimension must prevent inadvenent Settling bulge oversizing, and thus jamming against internal walls, or under sizing, and thus wasting cargo vehicle space and/or rendering Compression bulge the load susceptible to transit damage. Determining acceptable deviations in dimensions of unit loads is a complex matter, since the dimensions of the transport Figure 1 – Dimensional deviations for unit loads package, and thus the load itself, tend to change during the filling, handling, warehousing, and transport. (See figure 1.) Scope and field of application One factor affecting the measurement of the unit load is "load This International Standard is based on the concept of a bulge" (filling, compression, and settling bulge). Factors inmodular system and specifies the plan dimensions for unit loads suitable for distribution of goods, which comprises all acfluencing the "load bulge" are : transport package materials, nature of contents, length of time in storage, moisture and tivities for the products from their origin to their temperature conditions, and transit conditions. destination. Another cause of unit load enlargement is "stacking irregular-2 References ity" (unitizing inefficiency, out-of-plumb stacking, and out-ofsquare stacking) which occurs frequently and particularly in ISO/R 198, Double-deck pallets for through transit of manual formation of the transport package layers in a unit load. goods. ISO 1894, General purpose series 1 freight containers -Such factors, which tend to change the plan dimensions of the unit load, cannot always be avoided but they must be con-Minimum internal dimensions. trolled by providing a dimensional deviation for the standard-ISO 3394, Dimensions of rigid rectangular packages ized unit loads. Transport packages. When choosing transport package materials and when adding subsequent layers of transport packages to complete the unit 3 Definitions load, it should be ensured that the resulting overall length and width dimensions do not exceed the referenced plan dimen-For the purpose of this International Standard, the following sions of the unit load, at any stage of the distribution chain. definitions apply.

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