
**Light gauge metal containers —
Vocabulary and classification —**

Part 1:
Open-top cans and ends

*Réipients métalliques légers — Vocabulaire et classification —
Partie 1: Boîtes serties à extrémité sertie*



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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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 52, *Light gauge metal containers*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The definitions in this document have been drawn up with the objective of achieving a proper balance between precision and simplicity. This document has been developed to provide a unified standard set of terms and definitions of open-top cans and ends. Some terminology of open-top cans and ends in present use has developed through common usage and is not always logical. It has not, therefore, been possible to define certain terms in the form they are used in some countries. Because of the occasional conflicts between tradition and logic, some definitions inevitably represent a compromise.

The classification is a common technique that humans use to cope with the complexity of the world around us. Since there are many different possible application areas, there is no single classification system that will serve all needs. The method by which classifiers are defined depends upon the application area. In addition, the classifiers used within a particular application area might not be adequate for all situations.

This document has been developed to help prevent trade barriers and enhance communication.

Light gauge metal containers — Vocabulary and classification —

Part 1: Open-top cans and ends

1 Scope

This document defines terms and establishes a classification (see [Annex A](#)) for open-top metal cans and metal ends.

This document is applicable to open-top metal cans and metal ends for food and beverages made of metal plates such as tin or chromium-coated steel plates or aluminium alloy plates with a thickness of no more than 0,49 mm.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms related to raw and processed materials

3.1.1 tinplate

non-alloy, low carbon steel supplied in strip or sheet form that has been single or double cold reduced and coated on both surfaces with tin in a continuous electrolytic process

Note 1 to entry: Single-reduced tinplate is commonly supplied with a thickness of 0,15 mm up to and including 0,60 mm, double-reduced tinplate with a thickness of 0,14 mm up to and including 0,36 mm. Tinplate is supplied normally with a passivation treatment and a protective coating of oil and is suitable for varnishing (lacquering) or printing.

Note 2 to entry: Tinplate may also be obtained by hot dipping in a bath of molten tin.

[SOURCE: ISO 6929:2013, 1.3.4.2]

3.1.2 electrolytic tinplate

cold-reduced low-carbon steel sheet or coil coated on both surfaces with tin that is applied in a continuous electrolytic operation

[SOURCE: ISO 11949:2016, 3.2]