



International  
Standard

**ISO 24021-2**

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

**Part 2:  
General cans**

*Réipients métalliques légers — Vocabulaire et classification —  
Partie 2: Boîtes à usage général*

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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 document 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 24021 series can be found on the ISO website.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The terms and classification of open-top cans and ends are specified in ISO 24021-1. This document is a continuation of ISO 24021-1, and aims to specify relevant terminology and classification on general cans according to industries situation, and to promote the technical communication and international trade for stakeholders in this field.

Similar to open-top cans and ends, some terminology of general cans currently in use has developed through common usage and is not always logical. There are occasional conflicts between tradition and logic, and some definitions inevitably represent a compromise. The same situation exists with classification, the method by which classifiers are defined depends upon the application area. In addition, the classifiers used within a particular application area will not always be adequate for all situations.



# Light gauge metal containers — Vocabulary and classification —

## Part 2: General cans

### 1 Scope

This document defines terms and establishes a classification (see [Annex A](#)) for general cans.

This document is applicable to general cans used in food, chemical, gift and other fields made of tinplate or chrome plated steel, stainless steel plate and laminated steel plate with a nominal material thickness no more than 0,49 mm.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

##### **plain plate**

ETP or TFS plate with bare surface

Note 1 to entry: ETP is the abbreviation for tinplate or electrolytic tinplate.

Note 2 to entry: TFS is the abbreviation for tin free steel, another name for electrolytic chromium or chromium oxide-coated steel.

##### 3.1.2

##### **stainless steel**

steel with no rust, corrosion resistance, and chromium content of at least 10,5 %, and the maximum carbon content of not more than 1,2 %

##### 3.1.3

##### **coated tinplate or tin free steel**

*plain plate* ([3.1.1](#)) coated with lacquer and cured at high temperature to form a film on its surface

##### 3.1.4

##### **laminated steel**

composite material with dual properties of organic polymer material and metal material formed by laminating a layer of polymer film on the surface of *plain plate* ([3.1.1](#)) through the melting method