INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 90-2

Second edition
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Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination of dimensions and capacities —

Part 2:
General use containers

Récipients métalliques légers — Définitions et détermination des dimensions et des capacités —

Partie 2: Récipients à usage général

Reference number
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Contents

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet central@iso.ch
X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 90-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 52, *Light gauge metal containers*, Subcommittee SC 5, *General use containers*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 90-2:1986), which has been technically revised.

ISO 90 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination of dimensions and capacities:*

— *Part 1: Open-top cans*

— *Part 2: General use containers*

— *Part 3: Aerosol cans*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 90 are for information only.

Introduction

ISO 90 consists of three parts which group definitions, methods for determination of dimensions and capacities, as well as tolerances and designations of rigid containers made of metal with a maximum nominal material thickness of 0,49 mm.

This part of ISO 90 covers general-use containers as defined in 2.1 and is applicable to both round and non-round containers.

Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination of dimensions and capacities —

Part 1:
General use containers

1 Scope

This part of ISO 90 defines general use containers, types of container, cross-sections, constructions, shapes, special features and capacities. It specifies methods for determining cross-sections, and gross-lidded and brimful capacities. It also recommends an international designation.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 90, the following definitions apply:

2.1 General use containers

2.1.1 general use container: Rigid container made of metal with a maximum nominal material thickness of 0,49 mm, which is sealed after filling with a closure that need not be seamed and which may be made of a different material. In general the container can be reclosed after initial opening.

NOTE — Figures 1 to 8 apply to both round and non-round cross-sections. In addition to those shown in figure 2 a) and 2 b), general use containers may be fitted with one or two handles.

2.1.2 full-friction can: Can with a removable plug which fits into the open end of the can body (see figure 1).

2.1.2.1 pail: Full-friction can fitted with one or more handles (see figure 2).

2.1.2.2 full-friction can with clamping ring: Full-friction can whose lid is held in position by a closing band.

2.1.3 lever-lid can with ring: Can, with a seamed ring on top and a lid that fits into the ring, which is filled through the closure aperture and is not equipped with a diaphragm (see figure 4).

2.1.4 slip-lid can: Can with a removable lid which fits over and around the open end of the can body (see figure 5).

2.1.4.1 crimped-cover can [pail]: Can [pail] with a removable cover which is crimped over an external curl around the open end of the can body (see figure 6).

2.1.5 flat-top can: Can with a seamed flat top with an aperture which can be provided with a variety of closures (see figure 7).

2.1.6 cone-top can: Can with a seamed cone-shaped top with an aperture which can be provided with a variety of closures (see figure 8).