



Designation: D996 – 23

Standard Terminology of Packaging and Distribution Environments¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D996; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

INTRODUCTION

The terms and definitions in this standard are grouped into related areas under principal concepts. The broad descriptor term for each group is followed in alphabetical order by narrower terms and related terms. Cross-references are included where the concept group is not obvious.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology is a compilation of definitions of technical terms used in the packaging and distribution environments. Terms that are generally understood or adequately found in other readily available sources are not included.

1.2 A definition is a single sentence with additional information included in discussions.

1.3 Definitions that are identical to those published by another standards organization or ASTM committee are identified with the name of the organization or ASTM committee.

1.4 The definitions in this terminology are grouped into related areas under principal concepts. The broad descriptor term for each group is followed in alphabetical order by narrower terms and related terms. Cross-references are included where the concept group is not obvious.

1.5 Terminology related to flexible barrier packaging is found in Terminology [F17](#).

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D10](#) on Packaging and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D10.11](#) on Terminology (definitions).

Current edition approved March 15, 2023. Published March 2023. Originally approved in 1948. Last previous edition approved in 2016 as D996 – 16. DOI: 10.1520/D0996-23.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants](#)

[D907 Terminology of Adhesives](#)

[D1596 Test Method for Dynamic Shock Cushioning Characteristics of Packaging Material](#)

[D3288 Test Methods for Magnet-Wire Enamels](#)

[E176 Terminology of Fire Standards](#)

[F17 Terminology Relating to Primary Barrier Packaging](#)

[G15 Terminology Relating to Corrosion and Corrosion Testing \(Withdrawn 2010\)³](#)

2.2 Federal Standard:

[PPP-F-320 Fiberboard, Corrugated and Solid, Sheet Stock \(Container Grade\), and Cut Shapes⁴](#)

2.3 Other Standards:

[Uniform Freight Classification Rule 30⁵](#)

[National Motor Freight Classification⁶](#)

3. Terminology

absorbent packing—See **packing**.

adhesive, n—a substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

⁵ Available from Uniform Classification Committee, 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

⁶ Available from National Classification Board, 2200 Mill Road, Alexandria, VA 22314.

DISCUSSION—Adhesive is the general term and includes among others, cement, glue, mucilage, and paste. All of these terms are loosely used interchangeably. Various descriptive adjectives are applied to the term adhesive to indicate certain characteristics as follows: (1) Physical form, that is, liquid adhesive, tape adhesive, (2) Chemical type, that is, silicate adhesive, resin adhesive, (3) Materials bonded, that is, paper adhesive, metal-plastic adhesive, can label adhesive, and (4) Conditions of use, that is, hot-setting adhesive (D907, D14).

contact adhesive, n—an adhesive that is apparently dry to the touch and that will adhere to itself instantaneously upon contact; also called contact bond adhesive or dry bond adhesive (D907, D14).

aerosol package—See **package**.

ampoule, n—a hermetically sealed, small bulbous glass or plastic vessel. Opening is achieved by breaking the stem. (Also *ampule* or *ampul*.)

anchor, v—to secure firmly (*Webster*).

anti-skid plate—See **loading**.

available program, n—a qualifying term which can be used in the definition of recyclable, reusable, refillable, returnable, compostable, establishing limits; for example, by population and access within geographic area.

DISCUSSION—This term is an essential component of recyclable, reusable, refillable, returnable, and compostable. Manufacturers should refer to FTC Guidelines to ensure claims are not deceptive. Claims should be qualified with appropriate phrases such as the following:

“Recyclable where facilities exist. Check to see if recycling facilities exist in your community.”

“Recyclable where facilities exist. Collection programs have been established in $x\%$ of the country. Check to determine if they exist in your community.”

“Compostable in centralized facilities. Check to see if composting programs exist in your community.”

“Compostable at home. May be composted in as part of your composting pile at home.”

bag, n—a preformed **container** of tubular construction made of flexible material, generally enclosed on all sides except one forming an opening that may or may not be sealed after filling. (See also **pouch**.)

DISCUSSION—A bag may be made of any flexible material, or multiple plies of the same, or combination of various flexible materials. The term bag is used as a synonym for sack, but the term sack generally refers to the heavier duty or shipping sacks. It is made in various standard styles and may be open-mouth or valve type. The five basic standard types of bags are: (1) grocery bag, (2) merchandise paper, (3) industrial, (4) textile, and (5) paper shipping sack.

paper multiwall-sack—a flexible **container** made of several plies, usually of kraft paper. The various plies may be specially treated, such as waxed paper, glassine, greaseproof, polyethylene, **wet strength paper**, or other specialty sheets. The particular nature of the sack depends upon the material to be packed and the type of transportation to be employed.

bag liner—See **liner**.

bail, n—the usually arched handle of a pail or can.

bale, n—in packaging a shaped unit, bound with cord or metal ties under tension, and containing compressed articles or materials. It may be wrapped.

banding—Use **strapping**.

barrel, n—a bulged cylindrical **container** of greater length than breadth, made of wooden **staves** bound together with hoops and having two flat ends of equal diameter. (Compare **drum**.)

cask, n—a term used synonymously with **barrel** but usually of large size or capacity.

keg, n—a small slack or tight **barrel** of 30-gal capacity or less.

barrier material:

grease-resistant barrier—a material that prevents or retards the transmission of grease or oils.

water-resistant barrier—a material that retards the transmission of liquid water.

water-vapor-resistant barrier—a material that retards the transmission of water vapor.

basket, n—a semirigid **container** usually open at the top and provided with one or two handles for carrying. (Compare **hamper**.)

DISCUSSION—A **basket** is sometimes made of thin strips of wood, woven or stapled, or otherwise bound together, or it may be made of fiberboard or combinations of wood and fiber, or plastic. (See **stave**.) (2)

batten—See **box**.

biodegradable, adj—capable of undergoing decomposition into carbon dioxide, methane, water, inorganic compounds, or biomass in which the predominant mechanism is the enzymatic action of micro-organisms, that can be measured by standardized tests, in a specified period of time, reflecting available disposal conditions.

blister pack—See **pack**.

blocking—See **loading**.

body—See **container**.

bottle—See **container**.

bottom—See **box**.

box, n—a rigid **container** having closed faces and completely enclosing the contents. When this term is used in connection with fiberboard boxes, such fiber boxes must comply with all the requirements of the carrier rules. (See **carton**.)

bottom, n—the **face** of a **box** on which it usually rests while filling.

DISCUSSION—In terms of fiberboard shipping boxes, the face created by the flaps of regular (or similar style) slotted boxes are the top or bottom, regardless of loading or stacking.

box batten, n—a reinforcing member, (1) for a **wood box** internally or externally applied to the sides, top and bottoms. When applied externally it should be applied in pairs; (2) in a **wirebound box**, a batten is a reinforcement used on the ends of the container only.

cleated fiberboard box—a rigid **container** having five or six **panel faces** with wood strips fastened to them, the panels being made of **solid** or **corrugated fiberboard**.

cleated plywood box—a rigid **container** having five or six **panel faces** with wood strips fastened to them, the panels being made of plywood.

flange, n—in **fiberboard boxes**, an extension to a panel similar to a short flap that may be folded in or out, usually at angles of 90° or 180° to the panel.

nailed wood box—a rigid **container** constructed of wood in several standard styles, assembled by fastening sides, top and bottom to the ends with nails or other suitable fasteners.

skid box—a metal, wooden, or fiber **box** fastened to a platform raised on skid members or legs; it may or may not be collapsible. (See also **skid**.)

wirebound box—a rigid **container** whose sides, top, and bottom are of rotary-cut lumber, sliced lumber, **resawn lumber, fiberboard**, or combinations thereof, usually $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (9.5 mm) or less in thickness, fastened to **cleats** and to each other by means of binding wires and staples; and ends of similar material, plain or stapled to **battens** or **liners**, fastened in place by means of nails or staples or wires stapled thereto.

DISCUSSION—The **closure** is made by twisting or looping together the ends of the binding wires.

boxboard—See **paperboard**.

bracing—See **loading**.

bubble packaging material—a material consisting of a flexible plastic film having uniformly spaced bubbles integrally molded therein.

DISCUSSION—These bubbles may or may not be permanently affixed to a separate backing film to either seal the air within the bubbles or to add dimensional stability to the structure. Bubble packaging is primarily used as a cushioning material.

buffer, n—a material or device, such as folded up **corrugated fiberboard**, placed in a container to position and protect the contents from the forces of impact.

DISCUSSION—A **buffer** is usually made of a cushioning, or compressible material. It may be made in a variety of styles such as spring buffer, rolled-up buffer, die-cut, and so forth. (See **cushioning material**.)

bulk packaging—see **packaging**.

bundle, n—two or more articles held together with rope, wire, or **strapping** so as to form a shipping unit; it may be wrapped.

bung hole—*in packaging*, an opening in a **barrel** or **drum** through which material can be poured to fill, empty or vent.

bursting strength—See **package testing**.

bursting strength test—See **package testing**.

caliper—See **package testing**.

can, n—*in packaging*, a receptacle generally of 10-gal capacity or less, normally not used as a **shipping container**.

DISCUSSION—The body is made of lightweight metal or is a composite of paperboard and other materials having the ends made of paperboard, metal, plastic, or a combination thereof.

Cady test—See **package testing**.

cap—See **container (cover)**.

carboy, n—a **container** made of glass, ceramic, plastic, or metal, having a capacity of 5 gal to 15 gal (19 L to 57 L) with the pouring and filling opening at the top.

DISCUSSION—For shipment, carboys are generally encased in a protective rigid outer container.

carton, n—a folding **box**, generally made from **boxboard** for merchandising consumer quantities of products (for example, shelf packages or prime packages).

case—See **container**.

case liner—See **liner**.

cask—See **barrel**.

child-resistant packaging—See **packaging**.

chime (chine), n—*in packaging*, the rim of a **container**, such as a **drum, barrel, or can**.

chipboard—See **paperboard**.

cleat, n—a wood or metal strip attached along the edge of a **panel** of a **container** for the attaching of an adjacent panel, or fastened to the panel between the edges, or to barrel heads, for reinforcement and stiffening.

cleated fiberboard box—See **box**.

cleated plywood box—See **box**.

closure, n—*in packaging*, a means of closing a **container** to retain the contents.

plug, n—*in packaging*, a type of **closure** that is designed to be inserted into a **container** opening. It may be held by friction or by screw threads. (See **cap**.)

cocoon, v—*in packaging*, to employ strippable, usually plastic, sometimes multi-layered films to encapsulate an item.

code, v—to assign numbers, letters, words, or symbols as identifying marks to **containers**, packaged materials, or articles to convey information concerning the qualities of the container or its contents, date, place of manufacture, or other significant identification. (Compare **marking**.)

collapsible tube—See **tube**.

compaction ratio, n—the measurement of the relationship of volume displacement of a package before and after simulated landfill conditions as determined in standardized tests.

composite tube—See **tube**.

compostable, adj—capable of undergoing biological decomposition in a compost site as part of an available program, such that the material (that is, feedstock) is not visually distinguishable and breaks down to carbon dioxide, water, inorganic compounds, and biomass, at a rate consistent with known compostable materials.

DISCUSSION—See **available program** for further clarification. Also, manufacturers should indicate if composting at home or centralized facility is appropriate.

Conbur test—See **package testing**.

constant load—See **load**.

contact adhesive—see **adhesive**.

container—a nonspecific term for a receptacle capable of **closure** (See also: **bag, barrel, basket, box, can, carton, crate, cylinder, drum, envelope, hamper, pail, tube**.)

body, n—*in packaging*, the principal part of a **container**, usually the largest part in one piece containing the sides.

bottle, n—a rigid or semirigid **container** typically of glass or plastic, having a comparatively narrow neck or mouth, and usually no handle (*Webster*).

case, n—a nonspecific term for a **shipping container**. In domestic commerce, case usually refers to a box made from **corrugated** or **solid fiberboard** wood, or metal.

cover, n—*in packaging*, the top or bottom, or both of a **container**, usually the part that closes the filling and dispensing opening. It is often called a cap when used with **fiberboard containers**. (See also **shroud**.)

cylinder, n—a rigid cylindrical metal **container** designed as a portable vessel for the storage and transportation of compressed gases. Generally equipped with protected valve closure and suitable pressure-relief safety device.

die-cut, adj—(1) a method of preparation in which a part or **container** has been cut, slotted, and scored or any combination of these by custom-made dies; (2) *n*, a part so made.

expendable container—a **container** for shipping or storage, or both, intended primarily for a single trip.

face, n—*in packaging*, any one of the plane surfaces of a **container**.

fast pack container—a standard size, **reusable container** with foam cushion **inserts**.

DISCUSSION—Some designs permit shipment of a large variety of items within certain limits of size, weight, configuration, and fragility.

fiberboard container—a **box**, **package**, or **drum** made of **fiberboard**. When the term box is used for classification purposes, the structure must comply with all requirements of the carrier rules.

flap, n—one of the closing members of a **fiberboard container**.

glass container—any glass receptacle capable of holding a **seal** or **closure** for retention of contents.

intermodal container—a reusable **shipping container** manufactured to standard dimensions intended to unitize cargo or freight for shipping by one or more modes of transportation without the need for intermediate handling of the contents.

jar, n—a widemouthed container made typically of glass, plastic, or earthenware.

jug, n—a large, deep, usually glass, plastic, or earthenware container with a narrow mouth and a handle.

manufacturer's joint—that part of a **fiberboard container** where the ends of the box blank are joined together in the manufacturing process by taping, stitching, or gluing.

modular container—a family of **containers** designed to be assembled into a **unit load**.

returnable container—a **shipping container** of any material designed to be used for more than one shipment.

reusable container—a shipping and storage **container** designed for reuse without impairment of its protective function.

DISCUSSION—It may be repaired or refitted to prolong its life, or to adapt it for items other than originally intended.

seam, n (*when referring to a fiberboard container*)—the lines of junction created by any free edge of a container flap or wall where it abuts or overlaps another portion of the **container** (except the **manufacturer's joint**).

DISCUSSION—A seam may be fastened by tape, stitches, or adhesive in the process of closing a fiberboard container.

shipping container—a container that is sufficiently strong to be used in commerce for **packing**, storing, and shipping commodities. (See also **barrel**, **crate**, **drum**.)

containerboard—any **paperboard** made specifically for the manufacture of **corrugated** and **solid fiberboard shipping containers**. Basis weight is expressed in pounds per 1000 ft² (or grams per square metre). It is customarily shipped in rolls.

cylinder kraft—**containerboard** made from kraft pulp on a cylinder machine.

Fourdrinier kraft—**containerboard** made from kraft pulp on a Fourdrinier machine, basically of single-ply formation, although possibly with supplementary second-ply, with less prominent grain direction. The sheet is formed on a traveling endless-wire screen which may also be vibrated to obtain more random orientation of fibers.

solid fiberboard—a solid board made by laminating two or more plies of **containerboard**.

containerization, n—(1) a shipping method in which material (such as merchandise) is packaged together in one **container**. (2) the use of transport **containers** to unitize cargo for transportation, supply, and storage.

core, n—*in packaging*, a cylindrical structure used as a carrier of flexible material that is wound around it.

corrosion, n—the chemical or electrochemical reaction between a material, usually a metal, and its environment that produces a deterioration of the material and its properties (**G15**, **G01**).

corrosion, inhibitor, n—a chemical substance or combination of substances that, when present in the proper concentration and form in the environment, prevents or reduces corrosion.

volatile corrosion inhibitor (VCI)—a material that slowly releases vapor to inhibit corrosion within a **package** by neutralizing the effects of moisture-laden air.

corrugated box—See **box**.

corrugated fiberboard:

(1) *single face*—the structure formed by one corrugated member glued to the flat facing;

(2) *single wall*—the structure formed by one corrugated inner member glued between two flat facings; also known as double face;

(3) *double wall*—the structure formed by three flat facings and two intermediate corrugated members;

(4) *triple wall*—the structure formed by four flat facings and three intermediate corrugated members. (See also **containerboard**.)

corrugating medium—**paperboard** used in forming the fluted portion of the **corrugated board**.

corrugation flute—one of the wave shapes formed in the inner member, that is, the corrugating medium, of corrugated fiberboard. Flutes most commonly used are:

| | Number, per Linear ft | Span Between Adjacent Flutes, mm | Height, in. (mm) ^{A,B} |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| A-flute | 36 ± 3 | 7.9 to 9.1 | 3/16 (4.7) |
| B-flute | 50 ± 3 | 4.7 to 6.6 | 3/32 (2.4) |
| C-flute | 42 ± 3 | 6.8 to 7.8 | 9/64 (3.6) |
| E-flute | 94 ± 4 | 3.0 to 3.5 | 3/64 (1.2) |

^A The values are approximate.

^B Height does not include thickness of facing.

V-board—a term adopted from the grade symbol of **corrugated** or **solid fiberboard** made to comply with the weather-resistant class as defined in Federal Specification PPP-F-320, made of wet strength **paperboard**. Components are especially made to exhibit high strength (against bursting, tearing, or rupturing) when wet.

W-board—same as V-board except the “W” grades are of lower test requirements and primarily for use as interior or intermediate containers.

cover—See **container**.

crate, *n*—a rigid **shipping container** of framed construction joined together with nails, bolts or any equivalent method of fastening. The framework may or may not be enclosed with sheathing. It may be demountable (reusable) or nondemountable. (See also **rubbing strip**, **strut**.)

open crate—a **crate** with exposed frame members and not enclosed by **sheathing**.

sheathed crate—a **crate** that is enclosed by having the frame members completely covered with **sheathing** boards or material.

creped duplex paper—See **paper**.

creped paper—See **paper**.

critical transponder distance, *n*—the distance between the transponder and the interrogator antenna at which a transponder becomes undetectable by an RFID system, when moving the RFID transponder out of the read field.

cube, *n*—*in packaging*, the volume of space occupied by the unit under consideration, computed by multiplying overall exterior length, width, and height. For shipping purposes cube is expressed to the nearest 0.1 ft³ (2830 cm³). (Compare **displacement**.)

cushion, *v*—to use **cushioning material** to reduce shock and vibration transmitted to a packaged product from an externally applied force.

cushioning material—a material used to isolate or reduce the effect of externally applied shock or vibration forces, or both. (See also **buffer**, **divider**, **molded shape**.)

creped cellulose wadding—a material consisting of cellulose fibers produced by the sulfite process, loosely matted into sheet form and then creped. It is available in single or multiple sheet form, either plain or embossed, and may be backed with various papers. It is also available impregnated with asphalt for water resistance.

filler pad—*in packaging*, a **pad** used to fill space; sometimes applied to a soft flexible pad made with various loose filling materials to provide cushioning effects. (Compare **buffer**.)

foam-in-place cushioning material, *n*—one formed by dispensing, usually into a box or mold, reactive chemical components that expand to envelop items packaged or occupy void areas.

macerated paper—generally, waste paper torn up mechanically for use as a **cushioning material**.

cylinder—See **container**.

cylinder kraft—See **containerboard**.

dead load—See **load**.

density, *n*—mass per unit volume (D3288, D09).

desiccant, *n*—a hygroscopic substance used to absorb water vapor from the air to maintain a low relative humidity in a container.

diagonal bracing—See **loading**.

die cut—See **container**.

dimensions, *n*—*in packaging*, the measurement of length, width (or diameter), and depth of **containers**, expressed in that order; it should be stated as “inside” or “outside.”

DISCUSSION—For fiberboard and most other types of boxes, length is the larger of the two dimensions of the open face, width is the lesser of the two dimensions of the open face, depth is the distance between the innermost surfaces of the box measured perpendicular to the length and width, and are given as inside dimensions.

direct line of sight, *n*—an unobstructed visible path from one object to another.

displacement, *n*—*in packaging*, the volume occupied by a **container**, calculated from its outside dimensions. (Compare **cube**.)

divider, *n*—a device, made of various materials, that separates the space within a **container** into two or more spaces, cells, compartments, or layers.

DISCUSSION—A divider may be plain, interlocking, scored, horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. The primary purpose of a divider is to separate the articles, or to furnish cushioning, or both. Also, it frequently adds stacking strength (Compare **buffer**, **fiberboard partition**, **liner**, **pad**, **separator**, **spacer**.)

dolly, *n*—a low platform or structure mounted on wheels or casters, designed primarily for moving bulky loads for short distances. (Compare **pallet**.)

drop test—See **package testing**.

drum, *n*—(1) a cylindrical **shipping container** having straight sides, and flat, convex or embossed ends, designed for storage and shipment as an unsupported outer package that may be shipped without boxing or crating. It may be made of metal, or of plywood, or of fiber with wooden, metal or fiber ends. Drums are also made of rubber or plastics (Compare **barrel**.); (2) in set-up paper boxes, a shell or tube with paper or cellophane head, used for powder box. (See **divider**.)

dunnage—See **loading**.

dynamic load—See **load**.

edge protector—See **loading**.

Elmendorf test—See **package testing**.

end-grain nailing—nailing in such a way that the point of the nail follows the grain of the wood so that the shank is

parallel, or nearly parallel to the grain in that member holding the nail point. It is weaker than side-grain nailing in direct withdrawal.

envelope, *n*—*in packaging*, a container of flexible material having only two **faces** and joined at three edges to form a partial enclosure. The nonjoined edge provides a filling opening which later may be closed or sealed.

equivalent product, *n*—provides the same amount of product or number of recommended uses as contained in the package being replaced (as related to Subcommittee D10.46 package source reduction).

expendable container—See **container**.

expendable pallet—See **pallet**.

exterior pack—See **pack**.

face—See **container**.

facing, *n*—a form of *linerboard* used as a flat member of **corrugated fiberboard** (sometimes erroneously called a **liner**).

fastener, *n*—*in packaging*, a device that serves to secure one part to another; for example, nail, screw, **staple**, **strapping**, **stitch**, or adhesive.

fast pack container—See **container**.

fiberboard—See **containerboard**.

fiberboard container—See **container**.

fiberboard partitions—a set of **corrugated** or **solid fiberboard** or **paperboard** pieces slotted so they will interlock when assembled to form a number of cells into which articles may be placed for shipment. (See also **divider**.)

fiberboard tube—See **tube**.

filler pad—See **cushioning material**.

finish, *n*—See **paperboard**.

fire-retardant, *adj*—having or providing comparatively low flammability or flame spread properties (**E176**, **E05**).

firmware, *n*—a series of programmable instructions, stored in read only memory (ROM), which controls the capabilities of an interrogator.

flange, *n*—See **box**.

flat—See **container**.

floating controlled load—See **load**.

flute—See **corrugated fiberboard**.

foam-in place cushioning material—See **cushioning material**.

Fourdrinier kraft—See **containerboard**.

friction, *n*—resistance to relative motion between two bodies in contact (*Websters*).

coefficient of friction—the ratio of the force required to move one surface over another, to the total force applied normal to those surfaces.

kinetic coefficient of friction—the ratio of the force required to move one surface over another, to the total force applied normal to those surfaces, once that motion is in progress.

static coefficient of friction—the ratio of the force required to move one surface over another, to the total force applied normal to those surfaces, at the instant motion starts.

G—symbol for the dimensionless ratio between an acceleration in length per time-squared units, and the acceleration of gravity in the same units (**D1596**).

g—symbol for the acceleration of gravity at the earth's surface.

DISCUSSION—Its value differs slightly at different points on the earth, but the standardized value of 32.2 ft/s² or 9.806 m/s² is usually used.

glass container—See **container**.

grease-resistant barrier—See **barrier material**.

gummed paper tape—See **tape**.

hamper, *n*—a **container** (commonly used for shipping fruits and vegetables) circular, elliptical, or polygonal in horizontal cross section, the tube dimensions being usually greater than the bottom. It has slotted sides and a bottom that may be loose, stapled, or nailed in place. The top may or may not be open. (Compare **basket**.)

heat seal—See **seal**.

hermetic seal—See **seal**.

humidity indicator—an instrument or device that displays the approximate humidity condition within a **package**.

ID—inside dimensions or inside diameter.

incline impact (Conbur) test—See **package testing**.

inner packing—See **packing**.

insert, *n*—usually a thin filler or frame of wood, **fiberboard**, plastic, or other suitable material used to take up space, or separate articles within a **package**. (Compare **buffer**, **divider**, **separator**.)

interior packing—See **packing**.

intermediate bulk container (IBC), *n*—a rigid or flexible portable packaging, other than a cylinder or portable tank, which is designed for mechanical handling. Additional details can be found in 49 CFR (§ 171.8) and the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

intermediate pack—See **pack**.

intermediate package—See **package**.

intermodal container—See **container**.

keg—See **barrel**.

kraft, *n*—See **paperboard**.

label, *n*—a piece of paper or other material to be affixed to a container or article, on which is printed a legend, information concerning the product, or addresses. It may also be printed directly on the container. (Compare **tag**.)

liner, *n*—*in packaging*, (1) generally, any linear material that separates a product within a **container** from the basic walls of the **container**, (2) in **fiberboard containers**, a creased fiberboard sheet inserted in a container and usually fitting against the side and end panels (*liner* is sometimes erroneously used for *linerboard* or **facing**). (Compare **divider**.)

case liner (bag liner)—a lining, usually paper, or treated materials placed inside a shipping container for the purpose of preventing sifting, or entrance of moisture, dust, or dirt.

linerboard—See **paperboard**.

live load—See **load**.

load, *n*—(1) the force in weight units applied to a body; (2) the weight of the contents of a **container** or transportation device; (3) a qualitative term denoting the contents of a container.

constant load, *n*—a load that is invariable or unchanging.

dead load, *n*—a constant load that, in structures (as a bridge, building, or machines) is due to the weight of the members, the supporting structure, and permanent attachments or accessories (*Webster*).

dynamic load, *n*—an imposed force in motion; that is, one that may vary in magnitude, sense, and direction.

floating load—(1) a shipment, usually a *unitized load* (or loads), or a large individual article, so prepared that it may move in the carrying vehicle, the movement being restricted or retarded by friction between the load and the vehicle; (2) a method of packing in which the contents of the **container** are supported within the container by **cushioning** devices or **materials**; (3) *floating controlled load*—a **floating load** within a vehicle in which the movement is retarded, snubbed, or restrained by suitable devices.

live load, *n*—a moving load on a structure.

palletized load—a load made up of articles, loose or in **containers** placed on **pallets** or skids.

palletized unit load—a unitized **load** fixed to a pallet.

static load, *n*—an imposed stationary force, constant in magnitude, sense and direction.

unitized load—*in packaging*, a type of unit load consisting of articles or containers secured together so as to be handled as an entity.

unit load—*in distribution*, an item or assembly of items assembled or restrained for handling and transportation as a single entity.

loading, *n*—the act of placing a load on or in; to load a car, a vessel, or a test specimen. (See also **unitization**.)

anti-skid plate—a device, generally metal, about 4 in. by 6 in. (100 mm by 150 mm), with sharp projections on each face, placed under, against, or between containers and car floor, to retard shifting of load in transit.

blocking, *n*—material used to prevent or control movement of the unit or *load* or to facilitate handling (A700, A-1).

bracing, *n*—material or devices used to hold articles or sections of loads in position and prevent shifting within a transportation vehicle or within a **container**. (See **molded shape**, **strapping**.)

diagonal bracing—(1) a member reaching at an angle from a gate or other structure to the wall or floor of a freight car or truck to strengthen and reinforce the gate or structure; (2) a member, single or multiple, of a **crate** or **box** attached diagonally or at an angle to add reinforcement to the container.

dunnage, *n*—(1) in a carrying vehicle, the temporary **blocking**, flooring or lining, racks, standards, strips, stakes, or similar **bracing**, or supports not constituting a part of the

carrying vehicle, used to protect and make freight secure in, or on a carrying vehicle (Classification, Rule 30);⁵ (2) in a **container**, materials not constituting a part of the container, frequently by-product or scrap, used for filling space, for **blocking** or **bracing**, or otherwise to protect and secure the contents.

dynamic compression loading—*in packaging*, the application of a force in motion that usually occurs in 10 s or less.

DISCUSSION—These forces result most often from random impacts, vibration, or shocks in handling and transit.

edge protector—a right-angle piece placed over the edge of **boxes**, **crates**, **bundles** and gates, or **bracing** to distribute the pressure from metal bands or ties in order to prevent cutting.

spreader, *n*—(1) a horizontal wooden member placed between two gates in a car to hold the gates in position against the load; (2) a rigid device placed between sling legs, lifting cables, or ropes to prevent them from damaging cargo being loaded or unloaded.

static compression loading—*in packaging*, the application of a force for an extended period, often days, weeks, or months.

DISCUSSION—These forces usually are associated with stacked loads. Many factors, such as material fatigue, environmental conditions, and handling affect the rate and duration of loading.

load limit—(1) the maximum force, in weight units, a body can withstand without damage; (2) the greatest allowable weight that may be placed in a **container** or vehicle. For containers, load limit is often expressed in terms of the gross weight of the container and its contents.

load type, *n*—a qualitative description of the contents of a **container** with respect to **density**, fragility, and degree of **blocking**, **bracing**, and **cushioning** necessary. Load types are further divided into the following categories:

Type I load (easy)—a qualitative term denoting contents of low or moderate **density** conforming to the shape of the **container** and lending support to all faces of the container.

Type II load (average)—a qualitative term denoting contents of low or moderate density providing, when packed directly into a **shipping container**, nonshifting support at several points on the face of the container.

Type III load (difficult)—a qualitative term denoting contents characterized by irregular shape not lending support to the container, or by great density or extreme fragility.

lumber, *n*—the product of the saw and planing wood mill, not further manufactured than by sawing, resawing, planing, crosscutting to length, and matching.

matched lumber—**lumber** that is shaped to make a close-tongued and grooved joint at its edges or ends

plank, *n*—a broad board usually more than 1 in. thick, laid with its wide dimension horizontal, and used as a bearing surface.

resawn lumber—rough or surfaced **lumber** that has been divided into two or more thicknesses by sawing.

rough lumber—undressed **lumber** as it comes from the saw.