INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 2206

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Packaging — Complete, filled transport packages
Part I : Identification of parts when testing

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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.

International Standard ISO 2206 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging.*

It was approved in July 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Israel	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Turkey
France	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hungary	Norway	U.S.A.
India	Romania	U.S.S.R.
Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document :

Germany

Printed in Switzerland

Packaging – Complete, filled transport packages Part I : Identification of parts when testing

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard establishes a system for the identification of parts of complete, filled transport packages when testing.

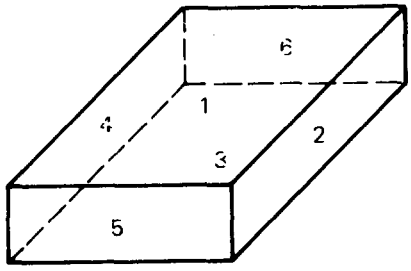
2 IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS OF PACKAGES

2.1 Parallelepipedal packages

The package shall be placed in the position in which it is intended to be transported. When the transport position is not known then, if there is a manufacturer's joint, that joint shall be placed vertically on the observer's right.

When the package is placed with one end surface facing the observer, the upper surface of the package shall be identified as No. 1, the side on the observer's right as No. 2, the bottom as No. 3, the surface on the observer's left as No. 4, the nearest side as No. 5 and the side farthest away as No. 6.

NOTE – If the package has more than one manufacturer's joint, the principle described in the preceding paragraph shall be adopted by arbitrarily selecting one end as No. 5.



Each angle of intersection shall be identified by the figures designating the two surfaces the junction of which forms this intersection (for example 1-2 identifies the angle of intersection formed by the meeting of the upper surface of the package, No. 1, and the right surface, No. 2).

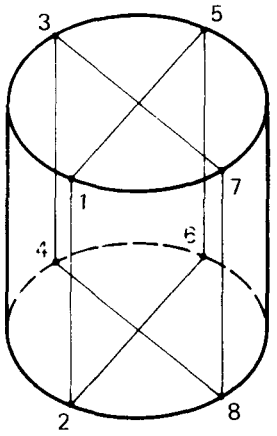
Each corner shall be identified by the figures designating the three surfaces that meet to form this corner (for example 1-2-5 identifies the corner where the upper surface, the right-hand side and the side nearest to the observer meet).

2.2 Cylindrical packages

Designate by means of 1-3-5-7 the ends of two perpendicular diameters on the upper surface of the cylinder and by 2-4-6-8 the other ends of parallels to the cylinder axis passing through these points respectively.

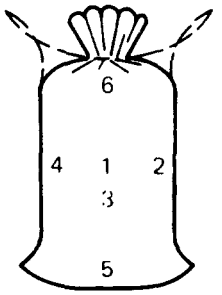
Designate each of these lines 12, 34, 56, 78.

NOTE – If the package has one or more manufacturer's joints, one of the joints shall occupy the position 5-6. The remaining designations shall then be made on the same principle as in 2.2.



2.3 Sacks and bags

The sack or bag shall be placed upright on its bottom; an observer placed in prolongation of the smallest symmetry axis of the bottom, so that he has the side seam, if any, of the sack or bag on his right (or a seam on his right and another on his left, if the sack has two side seams) identifies the front part of the sack as No. 1, the side on his right as No. 2, the rear part as No. 3, the side on his left as No. 4, the bottom as No. 5 and the top as No. 6.



2.4 Miscellaneous packages

Depending on the nature and shape of the package, it may be convenient to give a number to each section of the package in accordance with a method derived from one of those indicated in 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.