



Designation: D6198 – 07

Standard Guide for Transport Packaging Design¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers an approach to design of packaging for distributing goods through the hazards of handling, storage, and transportation.

1.2 The principal content of this guide is the identification of the key steps involved in development of transport packages, including shipping containers, interior protective packaging, and unit loads. It is recognized that actual usage and application to individual design projects may vary appreciably without diminishing the value of the process. Consult with a packaging professional whenever needed.

1.3 This guide is not intended for design of primary packaging unless the primary package is planned for use as a shipping container.

1.4 The user of this guide must be aware of the carrier rules regarding packaging for shipment via each mode of transportation in which the transport package may move, such as the National Motor Freight Classification (less-than truckload) and the Uniform Freight Classification (railroad). For hazardous materials packaging, the packaging must perform to the requirements of the applicable modal regulations listed in Section 2.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D10 on Packaging and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D10.21 on Shipping Containers and Systems—Application of Performance Test Methods.

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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.

- D642 Test Method for Determining Compressive Resistance of Shipping Containers, Components, and Unit Loads
- D880 Test Method for Impact Testing for Shipping Containers and Systems
- D996 Terminology of Packaging and Distribution Environments
- D999 Test Methods for Vibration Testing of Shipping Containers
- D1974 Practice for Methods of Closing, Sealing, and Reinforcing Fiberboard Boxes
- D3332 Test Methods for Mechanical-Shock Fragility of Products, Using Shock Machines
- D3580 Test Methods for Vibration (Vertical Linear Motion) Test of Products
- D4003 Test Methods for Programmable Horizontal Impact Test for Shipping Containers and Systems
- D4169 Practice for Performance Testing of Shipping Containers and Systems
- D4728 Test Method for Random Vibration Testing of Shipping Containers
- D4919 Guide for Testing of Hazardous Materials Packagings
- D5276 Test Method for Drop Test of Loaded Containers by Free Fall
- D5487 Test Method for Simulated Drop of Loaded Containers by Shock Machines
- D6055 Test Methods for Mechanical Handling of Unitized Loads and Large Shipping Cases and Crates
- D6179 Test Methods for Rough Handling of Unitized Loads and Large Shipping Cases and Crates
- D6344 Test Method for Concentrated Impacts to Transport Packages
- D6537 Practice for Instrumented Package Shock Testing For Determination of Package Performance
- D6653 Test Methods for Determining the Effects of High Altitude on Packaging Systems by Vacuum Method

2.2 ISO Standard:

ISO 4180 Complete Filled Transport Packages—General Rules for the Compilation of Performance Test Schedules³

2.3 Other Documents:

National Motor Freight Classification⁴

Uniform Freight Classification, Rail Publication Service⁵

International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air⁶
IMDG Code, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code⁷

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations⁸

United States Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Transportation (CFR-49)⁹

International Safe Transit Association Procedures¹⁰

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—General definitions for packaging and distribution environments are found in Terminology **D996**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *interior protective packaging*—packaging materials or forms used within shipping containers to protect contents from damage in distribution by cushioning, bracing, spacing from container walls, preventing abrasion, filling voids, and so forth.

3.2.2 *transport packaging*—packaging for containment and protection of goods during handling, storage, and transportation in the physical distribution process. The scope of transport packaging includes all of industrial packaging as well as the shipping containers, interior protective packaging and unitizing required for consumer packages.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide assists users in design and development of packaging intended for the protection of goods while they are in transit from point of origin to final destination. By following all steps of this guide, users will be assured that the most important factors are included in package design. In some cases, the sequence of steps may be changed, and often the steps may occur simultaneously with concurrent work activities.

4.2 The design process focuses on protection from hazards of handling, storage, and shipping while recognizing the economics of all other facets of distribution, including packaging materials and labor, and transportation.

4.3 In transport packaging, *distribution* is generally defined as inclusion of handling, storage, and transportation factors.

5. Procedure

5.1 *Introduction:*

5.1.1 Although no single procedure can be expected to meet all requirements for all design options, there are general areas of information that are necessary for the design process to be most useful. The more information in each of these areas that can be obtained accurately, the greater the probability of optimizing the final design for cost performance utility, timeliness, and environmental considerations. Other interested parties, such as customers or end users, should be contacted for any specific package design criteria.

5.1.2 The following sequence, listed in **5.2-5.12**, may not always be applicable to every design process and may be changed to fit particular circumstances, products, markets, distribution methods, etc. Environmental hazards presented by the distribution environment (see **5.4**) may be known long before a new product (see **5.2**) is fully designed or ready for distribution (see **5.3**). Such knowledge can in fact contribute to the design of the product to ultimately reduce the amount of packaging that will eventually be required. The user of this guide is encouraged to examine each particular situation and decide the best order in which to proceed, without omitting any of the basic steps that follow.

5.2 *Identify Physical Characteristics of the Package Contents*—It is important to know more about the package contents (goods) than simply its dimensions and weight. The package designer must be aware of physical and chemical characteristics and hazardous properties so proper packaging can be developed. These include: susceptibility to abrasion, corrosion, temperature, static electricity, or magnetic fields; the ability to hold a load in compression, the contents' ability to withstand the effects of shock and vibration during distribution, and intended shelf life. See Test Methods **D3332** and **D3580** for methods of determining shock and vibration fragility of products.

5.3 *Determine Marketing and Distribution Requirements:*

5.3.1 Package design must include consideration of marketing and distribution requisites in addition to product characteristics. These requirements, in many cases, take the form of marketing graphics, product identification, and compliance labeling.

5.3.1.1 Compliance labeling can also take many forms. Some items to consider are identification of country of origin, hazardous materials transportation regulations, Truth in Packaging requirements, and bar coding. Besides the actual printed graphics, one may want to consider proper substrate for printing and any required coatings.

5.3.1.2 Distribution requirements can likewise take on many forms of consideration including: the number of units that will ship in a container; the composition and attributes of the primary package; the identity of customers and their handling and storage requirements; the package disposal criteria; total volume expected per shift/day/year; expected life cycle; the planned modes of transport; domestic and international rules or regulations for packaging via those transport modes; types of

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁴ Available from National Motor Freight Traffic Association (NMFTA), 2200 Mill Rd., Alexandria, VA 22314, <http://www.nmfta.org>.

⁵ Available from Railinc, 7001 Weston Pkwy, Suite 200, Cary, NC 27513.

⁶ Available from International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 999 University St., Montreal, Quebec, H3C 5H7, Canada.

⁷ Available from International Marine Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London, Ontario 5E1 7SR Canada.

⁸ Available from International Air Transport Association (IATA), Customer Service Rep., 800 Place Victoria, P.O. Box 113, Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1M1.

⁹ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

¹⁰ Available from International Safe Transit Association (ISTA), 1400 Abbott Road, Suite 160, East Lansing, MI 48823-1900.