
Packaging — Vocabulary —

**Part 1:
General terms**

Emballages — Vocabulaire —

Partie 1: Termes généraux

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ISO 21067-1:2016

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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 documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*.

This first edition of ISO 21067-1, together with ISO 21067-2, cancels and replaces ISO 21067:2007, which has been technically revised and bifurcated into two sections.

ISO 21067 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Packaging — Vocabulary*:

- *Part 1: General terms*
- *Part 2: Packaging and the environment terms*

Introduction

This part of ISO 21067 was compiled from various sources, including the following:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI);
- ASTM International (ASTM D 996);
- Australian Standards (AS 2400);
- British Standards Institution (BS 3130-1);
- Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN 55405);
- European Packaging Federation (EPF);
- South African Bureau of Standards (SABS);
- NATO STANAG 4279 (AAP-23);
- UN/ECE Recommendation No. 21.

This part of ISO 21067 is intended to be used as a source document within the global community. This inventory of terms will be useful in a multilingual thesaurus showing concept relationships as well as terms in other languages. Work on this proposed standard began in 1987 and has been under the convenorship of ANSI since 1995, as ISO/TC 122.

This part of ISO 21067 does not cover environmental statements referring to packaging, which are covered by ISO 14021.

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Packaging — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21067 specifies preferred terms and definitions related to packaging and materials handling, for use in international commerce, except for dangerous goods packaging where terms and definitions are given in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods [39].

This part of ISO 21067 is augmented by the following packaging-specific standards:

- ISO 6590-1;
- ISO 6590-2;
- ISO 15867.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Basic terms

2.1.1

packaging

<product> product to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, storage, transport and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or consumer, including processor, assembler or other intermediary

2.1.2

packaging

<operation> operations involved in the preparation of goods for containment, protection, handling, delivery, storage, transport and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or consumer

Note 1 to entry: The term includes preservation, packing, marking and unitization.

2.1.3

pack, noun

package, noun

product package

packaging (2.1.1) and its contents

2.1.4

pack, verb

package, verb

create a *package* (2.1.3)

2.1.5

article

item or commodity

2.2 General terms

2.2.1

container

<for packaging> *box* (2.3.8) or receptacle which holds, restrains, or encloses any *article(s)* (2.1.5) to be stored or transported

2.2.2

shipping container

<for transport> *article* (2.1.5) of transport equipment strong enough to be suitable for repeated use and specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more means of transport without breakage of load

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from RID/ADR regulations.[37][38]

Note 2 to entry: The phrase “without breakage of load” means that the container is handled as a single unit during transit.

Note 3 to entry: The term “container” is often used as a non-specific term for a receptacle (see 2.2.1).

Note 4 to entry: For full definition of freight container, see ISO 830.

2.2.3

primary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to come into direct contact with the product

2.2.4

secondary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to contain one or more *primary packagings* (2.2.3) together with any protective materials where required

2.2.5

inner packaging

packaging (2.1.1) for which an outer packaging is required for transport

[SOURCE: ISO 16883:2007, 3.4]

2.2.6

distribution packaging

transport packaging

tertiary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to contain one or more *articles* (2.1.5) or *packages* (2.1.3), or bulk material, for the purposes of transport, handling and/or distribution

2.2.7

consumer packaging

retail packaging

sales packaging

packaging (2.1.1) constituting, with its contents, a sales unit for the final user or consumer at the point of retail

2.2.8

industrial packaging

packaging (2.1.1) for raw materials, *components* (2.2.22) and partially manufactured or finished goods, for distribution from manufacturer to manufacturer and/or other intermediaries such as processor or assembler

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2.2.9**commercial packaging**

methods and materials used by a supplier to satisfy the requirements of the distribution system

Note 1 to entry: Commercial packaging includes industrial packaging and consumer packaging and may be applicable for certain levels of military packaging.

2.2.10**bulk packaging**

packaging (2.1.1) intended to contain loose *articles* (2.1.5), large masses of solids or granular materials, or liquids for transport or storage

2.2.11**child-resistant packaging**

package (2.1.3) consisting of a *container* (2.2.1) and appropriate *closure* (2.5.1) which is difficult for young children under the age of 52 months to open (or gain access to the contents), but which is not difficult for adults to use properly

[SOURCE: ISO 8317:2015, 2.3]

2.2.12**reclosable package**

package (2.1.3) which, after it has been initially opened, is capable of being reclosed with a similar degree of security and is capable of being used a sufficient number of times to dispense the total contents without loss of security

[SOURCE: ISO 8317:2015, 2.4]

2.2.13**base pack****unit pack**

smallest *package* (2.1.3) with identical or different products that are to be supplied at the same time

2.2.14**commercial package**

packaging (2.1.1) which, as far as quantity of content, type, quality or design of the *package* (2.1.3) are concerned, conforms to the requirements of the respective level of trading

2.2.15**consolidated pack**

more than one *package* (2.1.3) grouped together to facilitate handling operations

2.2.16**containerization**

shipping method in which goods are loaded together in one *container* (2.2.1)

2.2.17**overpack****over packaging**

enclosure generally used by a single consignor to contain one or more *packages* (2.1.3) consolidated into a single unit to facilitate easy handling and stowage during transport

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.[39]

Note 2 to entry: In English, the same term is also used to describe the use of excessive packaging.

2.2.18**packaging chain**

sector of the overall economy involving all economic operators concerned with the packaging and/or distribution of goods

2.2.19

flexible packaging

packaging whose shape is likely to change after the contents are added or removed

2.2.20

rigid packaging

packaging whose shape remains essentially unchanged after the contents are added or removed

2.2.21

packaging component

part of packaging that can be separated by hand or by using simple physical means

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, 3.11]

Note 1 to entry: Compare *component packaging* (2.2.23).

2.2.22

component

part, assembly or raw material that is a constituent of a higher-level assembly

[SOURCE: ISO 22742:2010, 3.3]

2.2.23

component packaging

commercial unit of *components* (2.2.22) defined by the supplier, including, if applicable, their means for protection, structured alignment, or automated assembly

Note 1 to entry: Component packaging can include: leaded components taped on reels or in ammo boxes according to IEC 60286-1 and IEC 60286-2; surface mount devices (surface mount components), taped on reels according to IEC 60286-3 and in bulk case IEC 60286-6; integrated circuits (ICs) in stick magazines according to IEC 60286-4; or in matrix trays according to IEC 60286-5. Compare *product package* (2.1.3).

[SOURCE: ISO 22742:2010, 3.4] <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8b83cad2-aa2c-4ecc-854e-7b676c7d1cc8/iso-21067-1-2016>

2.2.24

packaging constituent

part from which *packaging* (2.1.1) or its *components* (2.2.22) are made and which cannot be separated by hand or by using simple physical means

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, 3.12]

2.3 Types of packaging

2.3.1

bag

flexible packaging (2.2.19) of single or multiple layers or plies, generally enclosed on all sides except one, forming an opening that may or may not be sealed after filling

2.3.2

sack

bag (2.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: “Bag” is also defined in other International Standards as “sack”.

2.3.3

bale

shaped unit of compressed articles or materials bound with cord, *strapping* (2.5.5) or metal ties under tension

Note 1 to entry: It may also be wrapped.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from NATO glossary of packaging terms and definitions.[36]

2.3.4**barrel**
cask
keg

packaging of circular cross-section, with greater length than breadth, with convex sides and two ends of equal diameter

Note 1 to entry: A barrel is normally made of wooden staves bound together with hoops.

2.3.5**bottle**

rigid packaging (2.2.21), typically of glass or plastic, having a comparatively narrow neck or mouth, with a *closure* (2.5.1) and usually no handle

2.3.6**jar**

rigid packaging (2.2.21) of glass, plastic or earthenware with a wide mouth

2.3.7**ampoule**

small packaging usually made of glass or plastic capable of being hermetically sealed

2.3.8**box**

rigid packaging (2.2.21) with rectangular or polygonal sides, usually completely enclosing the contents

Note 1 to entry: The sides may contain apertures for handling or ventilation.

2.3.9**carton**

folding collapsible packaging generally made from boxboard

Note 1 to entry: Although this term is in general use in English, it might not have an equivalent term in other languages.

2.3.10**case**

non-specific term for *transport packaging* (2.2.6), often used to refer to a box

2.3.11**crate**

transport packaging (2.2.1) with incomplete surfaces

2.3.12**wirebound box**

box whose parts are reinforced and connected to each other by means of tempered wires

Note 1 to entry: This type of box is usually closed for shipment by twisting of the wire ends or by connecting prefabricated loops.

2.3.13**bundle**

number of articles bound with materials under tension, which also may be wrapped

2.3.14**can**

small *primary packaging* (2.2.3), usually cylindrical and usually made of metal