



Designation: D6198 – 18

## Standard Guide for Transport Packaging Design<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6198; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

### 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- 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/D1974M 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 (Dangerous Goods) 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
- D5639/D5639M Practice for Selection of Corrugated Fiberboard Materials and Box Construction Based on Performance Requirements
- 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

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

**D6653/D6653M** Test Methods for Determining the Effects of High Altitude on Packaging Systems by Vacuum Method

**D6804** Guide for Hand Hole Design in Corrugated Boxes

**D7030** Test Method for Short Term Creep Performance of Corrugated Fiberboard Containers Under Constant Load Using a Compression Test Machine

**D7386** Practice for Performance Testing of Packages for Single Parcel Delivery Systems

**D7387** Test Method for Vibration Testing of Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) Used for Shipping Liquid Hazardous Materials (Dangerous Goods)

**D7660** Guide for Conducting Internal Pressure Tests on United Nations (UN) Packagings

## 2.2 ISO Standard:

**ISO 4180** Complete Filled Transport Packages—General Rules for the Compilation of Performance Test Schedules<sup>3</sup>

## 2.3 Military Document:<sup>4</sup>

**MIL-HDBK-304** Package Cushioning Design

## 2.4 Other Documents:

**National Motor Freight Classification**<sup>5</sup>

**Uniform Freight Classification, Rail Publication Service**<sup>6</sup>

**International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air**<sup>7</sup>

**IMDG Code, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code**<sup>8</sup>

**IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations**<sup>9</sup>

**United States Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Transportation (CFR-49)**<sup>10</sup>

**International Safe Transit Association Procedures**<sup>11</sup>

**Fibre Box Handbook**<sup>12</sup>

**Package Cushioning Design**<sup>4</sup>

## 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Available from Standardization Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4D, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094; <http://quicksearch.dla.mil/>.

<sup>5</sup> Available from National Motor Freight Traffic Association (NMFTA), 1001 North Fairfax St., Suite 600, Alexandria, VA 22314, <http://www.nmfta.org>.

<sup>6</sup> Available from Railinc, 7001 Weston Pkwy, Suite 200, Cary, NC 27513.

<sup>7</sup> Available from International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 999 University St., Montreal, Quebec, H3C 5H7, Canada.

<sup>8</sup> Available from International Marine Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London, Ontario 5E1 7SR Canada.

<sup>9</sup> Available from International Air Transport Association (IATA), Customer Service Rep., 800 Place Victoria, P.O. Box 113, Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1M1.

<sup>10</sup> 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>.

<sup>11</sup> Available from International Safe Transit Association (ISTA), 1400 Abbott Road, Suite 160, East Lansing, MI 48823-1900, <http://www.ista.org>.

<sup>12</sup> Available from the Fibre Box Association, 500 Park Boulevard, Suite 985, Itasca, IL, 60143; <http://www.fibrebox.org>.

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.