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Chapter 5 – Packing Requirements

Objectives and Introduction

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Objectives

The objective of this chapter is for the freight forwarder who undertakes the role of packing up the container or truck be conversant in the basic methodology of casing, crating, wrapping, boxing, blocking, lashing and securing the cargo for their client. Students should also be aware of the do's and don'ts when handling cargo for their client.







Packaging standards and basic terminology

Cushioning, Blocking and Bracing Shock

Vibration and shock forces naturally occur during carriage of your goods throughout the shipping process; consequently, most products require some form of cushioning to protect them. Blocking and bracing are also important for larger single-item products that cannot be boxed or crated. To effectively stabilize your shipment, remember to choose the type and size of timber that is appropriate for the weight of your shipment. Foam Cushioning

When developing crates or packaging for your palletized shipments, foam is a natural option for cushioning. As part of the end design, it should be engineered to provide the foam density required to protect the fragility level of the product. It should also be validated through testing that simulates the shipping environment.







Wood Blocking

Blocking material such as wood, fastened to prevent any movement, when shipping single heavy goods. The blocking should be placed tightly against the object with a goal of keeping it in a fixed position during all transportation and handling. As a general rule, blocking requires a minimum of two fasteners in each end to prevent pivoting and maintain adequate strength.

Bracing Items that can roll or shift during transportation due to their shape should be braced on a forkliftable pallet base for shipping. These blocking-strength recommendations are critical when it comes to ensuring stationary orientation during shipping. Your selection of lumber should be based on the product that you are bracing and its weight. As the shipping weight increases, the grade and thickness of the bracing lumber should increase.







5.1 Information require for packaging

The type of packaging required depends on the:

- 1) Nature and type of goods
- 2) Volume
- 3) Weight
- 4) Number of packages
- 5) Types of packages
- 6) Mode of transport
- 7) Final destination







5.2 Types of packaging for bulk cargo

Bagged cargo, oversized wooden crates or plywood box.



Bagged cargo







- 5.3 The 3 'P' of packaging
- a) Protection
- b) Preservation
- c) Presentation







5.4 Wooden casing, vacuum packing and crating









5.5 ISPM 15 Fumigation and Heat Treatment

International Standards For Phytosanitary Measures No.
15 (ISPM 15) is an International Phytosanitary
Measure developed by the International Plant Protection
Convention (IPPC) that directly addresses the need to treat
wood packaging materials, used to ship products between
countries.







5.6 Other types of packaging

Other types of packaging are bales, drums, barrels, cask, lift vans.







5.7 Packaging and handling of odd size cargo

































