





The Training Material on "Cargo Packaging and unitization" has been produced under Project Sustainable Human Resource Development in Logistic Services for ASEAN Member States with the support from Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). Copyright Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 2014. All rights reserved.







Chapter 7 – Markings & Labelling

Objectives & Introduction

- 7.1 Marks groupings
- 7.2 Labelling on packages







Objectives

The freight forwarder should also be familiar and able to read the marking and labels that are stated on the packages.







Introduction

Correct marking of packages helps to prevent incorrect handling and delivery, accidents, losses of weight and volume and Customs fines. Marking must be clear. Its colour should stand out clearly from that of the package. Where possible, black symbols on a white background should be used.

When marking is applied directly onto the package and when adhesive labels are used, care must be taken to ensure that marking is applied in a legible and durable manner. All packages should have markings on three sides.







7.1 Marks groupings

Marks groupings falls into 3 categories.

They are Shipping Marks, Information

Marks and Handling Marks.







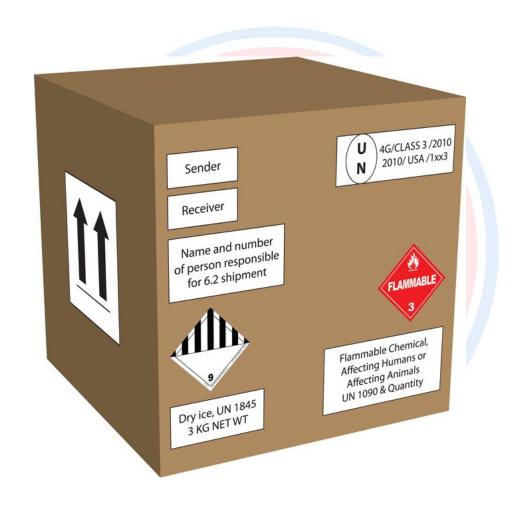
7.2 Labelling on packages

並 	Handling mark Labeling	
	Routing mark	
DTV		Identification mark
0493020200		Identification number
Berlin		Address
via		
Bremerhaven		Package no./No. of packages
34/133		or packages
	Information mark	
Made in Spain		Statement of origin
1250 kg		Weight/mass
233 cm x 100 cm x 80 cm		Dimensions





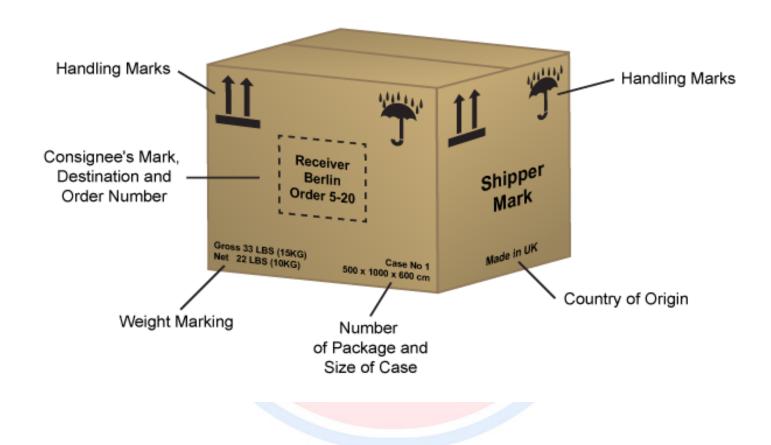


















Shock and Tilt Watches

These indicators will help reduce damage by preventing mishandling. If your package is severely jolted, the damage indicator's clear tube reacts by changing from clear to red to indicate potential damage. The damage indicator can determine when and to what extent your products were dropped or mishandled, which allows you to pinpoint problem carriers or routes. Also, these detection devices will help bring damage claims to quick resolution.















Conclusion.

Markings and proper labelling is the last part of the packing process.

The freight forwarder must ensure that ALL consignments are clearly and appropriately marked and ready for shipment.

Students must know and apply this knowledge accordingly.

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