

Australian Standard™

Complete, filled transport packages—Methods of test
Method 1: Identification of parts when testing

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee PK-012, Physical Testing of Packages and Containers, to supersede AS 2582.1—1983, *Complete, filled transport packages—Methods of test, Part 1: Identification of parts when testing*. This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 2206:1987, *Packaging—Complete, filled transport packages—Identification of parts when testing*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following modifications apply:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text, ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard.’
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

NOTES

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes a system for identifying parts of complete, filled transport packages when testing.

2 Identification of parts of packages

2.1 Parallelepipedal packages

The package shall be placed in the position in which it is intended to be transported. If the transport position is not known, the manufacturer's joint, if it exists, shall be placed vertically on the observer's right.

When the package is so placed with one side facing the observer, the upper surface of the package shall be identified as No. 1, the side on the observer's right as No. 2, the bottom as No. 3, the surface on the observer's left as No. 4, the nearest side as No. 5 and the side farthest away as No. 6 (see figure 1).

NOTE — If the package has more than one manufacturer's joint, the principle outlined above should be adopted by arbitrarily selecting one side as No. 5.

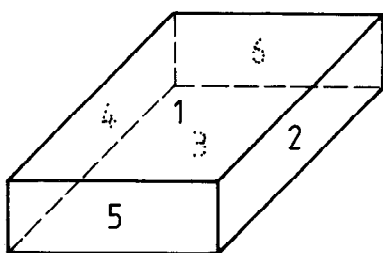


Figure 1

Each edge shall be identified by the digits designating the two surfaces the junction of which forms this edge (e.g. 1-2 identifies the edge formed by the meeting of the upper surface of the package, No. 1, and the right surface, No. 2).

Each corner shall be identified by the digits designating the three surfaces that meet to form this corner (e.g. 1-2-5 identifies the corner where the upper surface, the right-hand side and the side nearest to the observer meet).

2.2 Cylindrical packages

The ends of two perpendicular diameters on the upper surface of the cylinder shall be designated as 1-3-5-7 and the other ends of lines parallel to the cylinder axis passing through these points respectively shall be designated as 2-4-6-8. Each of these lines shall be designated as 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8. (See figure 2.)

NOTE — If the package has one or more manufacturer's joints, one of the joints should occupy the position 5-6. The remaining designations should then be made on the same principle as outlined above.

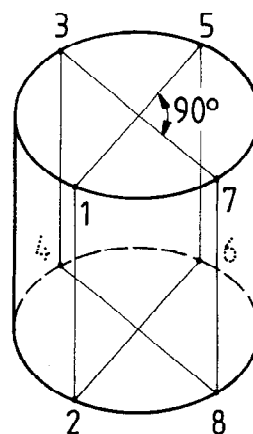


Figure 2