

Glossary

Packaging terms —

Part 4: Metal containers and aerosols

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Co-operating organizations

The Packaging Standards Committee, under whose supervision this glossary was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations.

- Association of Drum Manufacturers*
- British Paper and Board Industry Federation
- British Paper Bag Federation
- British Plastics Federation
- British Tin Box Manufacturers' Association*
- Chemical Industries' Association*
- Collapsible Tube Manufacturers' Association
- Confederation of British Industry
- Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations
- Department of the Environment
- Envelope Makers' and Manufacturing Stationers' Association
- Fibreboard Packing Case Manufacturers' Association
- Food Manufacturers' Federation (Incorporated)
- Glass Manufacturers' Federation*
- Institute of Packaging*
- Institute of Trading Standards Administration
- Institution of Production Engineers
- Ministry of Defence*
- Oil Companies' Materials Association
- Packaging and Industrial Films Association
- Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain Ltd
- Pira — Research Association for the Paper and Board Printing and Packaging Industries*
- Soap and Detergent Industry Association
- Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd
- Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation

The Government department and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this glossary.

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- Society of British Aerospace Companies
- Society of Industrial Artists and Designers
- Timber Research and Development Association

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Contents

	Page
Co-operating organizations	Inside front cover
Foreword	iii
Section 41. Collapsible tubes	1
Section 42. Drums	2
Section 43. Tensional strapping	5
Section 44. Tins and cans materials	7
Section 45. Trays, crates and hampers	28
Section 46. Aerosols	29
Alphabetical index	31
Figure 1 — Aerosol	14
Figure 2 — Built-up tin	14
Figure 3 — Collar can	14
Figure 4 — Cone top tin	15
Figure 5 — Cutter lid tin	15
Figure 6 — Flat top tin	15
Figure 7 — Hinged lid tin	15
Figure 8 — Lever lid tin	16
Figure 9 — “LMP” tin	16
Figure 10 — Locked corner tin	16
Figure 11 — Open top can	16
Figure 12 — Seamless tin	17
Figure 13 — Slide lid tin	17
Figure 14 — Slip lid tin	17
Figure 15 — Sprinkler powder tin	17
Figure 16 — Taper top bottle	18
Figure 17 — Vent hole (milk) can	18
Figure 18 — Built-up body	18
Figure 19 — Seamless body	18
Figure 20 — Bottom	18
Figure 21 — Neck	19
Figure 22 — Ring	19
Figure 23 — Shoulder	19
Figure 24 — Top	19
Figure 25 — Curled back ring	19
Figure 26 — Doubletite ring	19
Figure 27 — Flanged ring	20
Figure 28 — Full aperture ring	20
Figure 29 — Lever ring and tagger	20
Figure 30 — Ordinary ring	20
Figure 31 — Solid scored ring	20
Figure 32 — Capsule	20
Figure 33 — Cutter lid	20
Figure 34 — Filler plug	21
Figure 35 — Hinged lid	21
Figure 36 — Lever lid	21
Figure 37 — Press cap	21
Figure 38 — Screw cap	21
Figure 39 — Slip lid	21

	Page
Figure 40 — Filler neck	21
Figure 41 — Lever neck	22
Figure 42 — Pourer neck	22
Figure 43 — Screw neck	22
Figure 44 — Seamless neck	22
Figure 45 — Brogue hole	22
Figure 46 — Cork shive	22
Figure 47 — Inner seal	23
Figure 48 — Loose tagger	23
Figure 49 — Plug	23
Figure 50 — Semi-perforated	23
Figure 51 — Wad	23
Figure 52 — Bale handle	24
Figure 53 — Clips	24
Figure 54 — Tinplate handle	24
Figure 55 — Wire drop handle	24
Figure 56 — Capped-on end	24
Figure 57 — Double seam	24
Figure 58 — Lap side seam	25
Figure 59 — Lock side seam	25
Figure 60 — Locked corner	25
Figure 61 — Mennen side seam	25
Figure 62 — Single seam	25
Figure 63 — Bead	25
Figure 64 — Corrugated	26
Figure 65 — Countersink	26
Figure 66 — External curl	26
Figure 67 — Flush curl	26
Figure 68 — Internal curl	26
Figure 69 — Flanged	26
Figure 70 — Hemmed	27
Figure 71 — Key opening	27
Figure 72 — Knurled	27
Figure 73 — Notch	27
Figure 74 — Panelled	27
Figure 75 — Scored	27
Figure 76 — Continuous (screw) thread	28
Figure 77 — Interrupted (screw) thread	28
Figure 78 — Swage	28

Foreword

Part 4 of this British Standard has been prepared under the authority of the Packaging Standards Committee and constitutes a further stage in the full revision of BS 3130.

Pending the completion of this full revision, BS 3130 continues to be valid, subject to replacement by this new Part 4 and by other Parts when published as revisions.

In each section of the glossary the terms are arranged so that related subjects are grouped together. The sequence of terms depends, therefore, on their meanings and is not alphabetical; an alphabetical index is provided.

In this revision all terms have been re-numbered, each number consisting of five digits. Each term has assigned to it a Part number (one digit) and section number (one digit) followed by a space, with the remaining three digits indicating the position of the term within the section.

The complete revision of BS 3130 will be published in six Parts as follows.

- *Part 1: General;*
- *Part 2: Paper and board packaging;*
- *Part 3: Glass containers and closures;*
- *Part 4: Metal containers and aerosols;*
- *Part 5: Plastics and flexible packaging (excluding paper);*
- *Part 6: Wood and textiles.*

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 35 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Section 41. Collapsible tubes

No.	Term	Definition
41 001	collapsible tube	A cylinder of pliable metal which can be sealed in such a manner that its contents, although readily discharged in any desired quantity, are protected from contact with air or moisture during the whole period of use as a container.
41 002	butt-ended tube	A tube without a nozzle, opened by tearing off the folded end, generally of single use type.
41 003	one-shot tube	A tube which empties its contents in one use and is generally not re-sealable (see also single-use tube 41 004).
41 004	single-use tube	A tube with sufficient contents for one use only.
41 005	extruding	The process of forming a tube from a metal slug or dump, which is a round blank of pre-determined dimensions and volume.
41 006	folding	The doubling over of the flattened end of a filled tube to form a closure; usually combined with crimping.
41 007	saddleback fold	A type of three-fold closure (the normal closure is two-fold) in which the third fold is folded back in the opposite direction to the first two folds, giving the folded end of a filled tube a neat symmetrical appearance. Additionally, the closure is more secure.
41 008	crimping	The process of forming wrinkles or corrugations on the flattened and folded end of a collapsible tube to make a more effective closure.
41 009	end sealing	The treating of the inside of the open end of a tube with a suitable resilient compound, capable of acting as a sealing medium when the tube is folded.
41 010	shoulder	The sloped portion between the nozzle and the wall of the tube.
41 011	wall	The flexible cylindrical body portion of a collapsible tube.
41 012	cap	A screw closure or suitable friction-fit closure for the nozzle end of a collapsible tube.
41 013	plug-cap	A cap with a truncated cone moulded integrally on its inside so that, as the cap screws down, it closes the orifice of the tube.
41 014	spiked-cap	A screw closure or suitable friction fit closure with additional integral means of piercing a membrane nozzled tube (see also 41 019).
41 015	wad liner	A disc of resilient material, inserted in the cap of the tube to ensure a seal.
41 016	wad facing	A thin coating of metal, plastics or wax, selected for its compatibility with the tube contents, which is applied to the face of the wad.
41 017	nozzle	The outlet of a collapsible tube, through which the contents are expelled by squeezing the wall of the tube.
41 018	canula nozzle	An elongated nozzle for special applications, e.g., ophthalmic ointment or bovine intramammary injection.
41 019	membrane nozzle	A nozzle which has the orifice closed by a thin diaphragm of metal which is capable of being pierced by a pin or spiked-cap (see also 41 014).
41 020	sealed nozzle	A term normally applied to blind end tubes in which the sealed part is raised to facilitate removal by cutting.

No.	Term	Definition
41 021	torpedo nozzle	A nozzle, conical in shape, often of the blind-end type, and without a screw thread.
41 022	applicator	A separate part in either metal or plastics attached to the nozzle of a collapsible tube when its contents have to be applied in a particular way.
41 023	orifice	The opening in the nozzle of the tube from which the contents are expelled.
41 024	blind-end	A nozzle closed by a membrane of metal of varying thicknesses.
41 025	injector	A separate part of metal or plastics attached to the nozzle of a collapsible tube for expelling its contents into an orifice.
41 026	embossing	Wording on the shoulder of the tubes, frequently the name of the product or product manufacturer.
41 027	shoulder decoration	A term applied to the surface of the shoulder of a tube, which has a design, usually of concentric rings, machined on it.
41 028	coating	The enamel surface of the tube.
41 029	enamel	The smooth, hard, flexible, opaque and generally glossy external coating of the tube.
41 030	strippable enamel	A coating which can be peeled from the wall of the tube as required.
41 031	internal lacquer	A term applied to one form of internal coating of a collapsible tube.
41 032	lining	The interior coating of a collapsible tube.
41 033	wax	A material that can be applied for internal coating or end sealing.
41 034	printing	The process of applying lettering and surface design in printing ink on to the enamel surface of the tube. In some instances printing is applied direct to the metal.
41 035	over lacquering	The application of a protective transparent coating to the enamelled and/or printed surface of the tube.
41 036	tubescrypt	The printed lettering on the cylindrical surface of a collapsible tube.

Section 42. Drums

No.	Term	Definition
42 001	drum	A metal container from 5 litres upwards. Normally cylindrical in form.
42 002	keg	Small drum up to and including 350 mm diameter with removable head. Head retained by bend over clips or closing ring.
42 003	pail	A cylindrical metal drum, usually fitted with a bale handle. The cover or head is removable and held in position when closed by lugs integral with the cover.
42 004	cylindrical taper drum	A metal container having a cylindrical body with a bottom of equal diameter and a shoulder above which the body tapers to a reduced neck opening.

No.	Term	Definition
42 005	interrupted chimb drum, flush top	A drum not having a conventional top but a raised top, the contour of which is interrupted by a depressed portion, to enable a filling and/or emptying device to be fitted close to the edge of the top. This form of head minimizes collection of foreign matter adjacent to orifice.
42 006	open-top full aperture drum	A drum fitted with a detachable head which, after removal, provides an aperture usually of the full diameter of the container. The head is secured in position on the drum by a closing ring, clips or other devices.
42 007	removable head drum	See 42 006.
42 008	square taper drum	A metal container having a body of approximately square section with a bottom of equal size, and a shoulder above which the body “pyramids” to a reduced neck opening.
42 009	tight head drum	A drum for liquids with orifice(s) in body and/or ends, with or without rolling hoops or corrugations. Both ends fixed by double seaming, welding or soldering.
42 010	double seam	A joint incorporating four or more thicknesses of metal interlocked and pressed together, by means of which the edges of the end and body of a metal receptacle may be jointed together.
42 011	dope	A sealing agent applied to the joints of a double seam during the process of double-seaming.
42 012	seaming compound	See 42 011.
42 013	seaming solution	See 42 011.
42 014	chimb	The projecting edge rim or brim at the ends of a drum. Also used to refer to the depth of the end stamping of a drum.
42 015	end bands	Reinforcing bands of metal fitted to protect joint of body and ends of drum.
42 016	convex end	End having a shallow dome formed by press operation.
42 017	fixed end	End double seamed, welded or soldered to body.
42 018	reduced end	One end of the container of less diameter than the other end to facilitate stacking.
42 019	butt weld	Welding edge to edge of sheet.
42 020	lap seam	An overlapped joint comprising two thicknesses or “faces” not interlocking or mechanically secured. Sealed and bonded by soldering, welding or other suitable means.
42 021	lock side seam	A folded joint comprising four thicknesses or “faces” (two of each component) truly interlocked; may be sealed by dope or solder.
42 022	welded seam	A homogeneous joint formed by applying a heavy electric current to the lapped or butted edges of a drum.
42 023	bead	A circumferential concave (inward) or convex (outward) rib, mechanically pressed or rolled.
42 024	corrugation	Strengthening rib(s) generally to some predetermined pattern or formation. Rolled into the body wall.
42 025	pressed out rolling hoops	Circumferential continuous beads, mechanically pressed out from the body of a metal drum, positioned to assist rolling of the drum.

No.	Term	Definition
42 026	pressed out bead	Circumferential bead, mechanically pressed out from the body to give added rigidity and strength to small drums of light gauges.
42 027	solid rolling hoops	Hoops of I or H section mild steel which are shrunk on to the body of the drum. Alternatively, hoops may be fixed in position by means of small beads or swages.
42 028	bung	Metal plug provided with threads to fit a screwed flange.
42 029	bung flange	Screwed flange inserted into the body or end of container to form a filling/emptying orifice. Sealed with a bung.
42 030	cap	A light gauge metal or plastics cover used to seal the neck or opening of a container.
42 031	capsule	A light gauge metal component fitted over the primary seal (e.g. inner plug, lever cap or cork shive). May be paper lined on the underside. Usually applied by rolling on with a special tool.
42 032	flange	1. The outward flare or the operation of flaring externally the end or ends of the body of a metal container to prepare it for double-seaming. 2. A metal device which can be welded, soldered, or pressed into an appropriate position on the body or ends of a metal container, the device being threaded so as to accept a screwed bung (see 42 029).
42 033	neck	A projection, formed or fitted, through which the container is filled and emptied.
42 034	plug	A metal stamping fitted into a neck or orifice.
42 035	press cap	A snap-on "spring" cap serrated on the skirt, incorporating a sealing wad used in conjunction with a special "press" neck. An overseal or outer band is required to retain the primary seal in position.
42 036	screw cap	A screw-on (rolled thread) cap incorporating a sealing wad or liner and used in conjunction with an appropriate screwed neck.
42 037	screw neck	A pourer or sprinkler-type neck having a screw thread with which a screw cap engages for sealing.
42 038	seamless neck	A pouring closure, usually tapered, used with liquid products and sealed by a friction fitting internal plug (or cork shive) and capsule.
42 039	spout	A fitting usually supplied in conjunction with a pouring orifice of a drum to direct the flow of the contents of the container when it is being emptied.
42 040	flowed-in gasket	A gasket formed by applying and curing a suitable compound in a channel formed in the head or cover stamping of an open top full aperture container to provide a seal for the joint.
42 041	gasket	Ring or strip of rubber or other suitable material, to effect a seal on a closure.
42 042	bend over clips	Clips attached to the body or head of a container, with removable head, to retain the head in closed position.
42 043	closing ring	Formed band to retain removable head to body. Ends of ring joined by wired eyelets, lugs and bolt, or mechanical device.
42 044	multi-lug cover	Removable cover or head with lugs and integral part of the cover (see 42 003).

No.	Term	Definition
42 045	bale handle	A hoop-shaped handle of wire or sheet metal, pivoting about the two points of attachment to the body, usually permitting the handle to fall or drop when not in use.
42 046	drop handle	A wire handle secured within a shaped plate or plates (within which it is free to turn as a hinge pin) the plate being permanently attached to the container.
42 047	lug	A metal attachment fastened to the body of a drum in which the bale handle turns.
42 048	strap handle	A handle formed of strip metal with cranked ends, riveted, soldered or welded to the head of the container.
42 049	curl	To alter the shape of the top edge of a keg or drum by rolls or dies so that the metal is turned on an inwards or outwards radius, providing a rounded edge, to receive the formed head or cover.
42 050	decoration	The result of printing in a printing press, or by a process such as silk screening or transferring either in one colour or in a multi-colour design.
42 051	printed	Marking and/or decoration applied by lithography to material in sheet form, stoved, and protected by a film of varnish or lacquer.
42 052	embossing	To press outwardly, by means of a die or other means, numbers, letters, symbols or shapes on the body or ends of a metal drum.
42 053	panelled	Having a shape formed by raising or lowering the flat surface within a predetermined outline.
42 054	capacity	1. Gross capacity. The total volumetric capacity of the drum. 2. Nominal capacity. The volume of liquid a drum is intended to hold.
42 055	ullage	The amount of vacant space left in a receptacle to accommodate thermal expansion of the contents.
42 056	internal coating internal lining	Coating the inside of a metal drum with a material to protect contents from contamination from the metal and/or the metal from corrosion by the contents.
42 057	taper	A uniform reduction in a cross section over a definite length. Often used to describe a container with a conical head and a parallel sided body, having the emptying aperture and pouring device at its peak. The parallel sided body can either be square or cylindrical.

Section 43. Tensional strapping

No.	Term	Definition
43 001	tensional strapping	Materials specially processed to develop high tensile strength and suitability for applying a sealed band under tension to packages, containers, palletized or unitized loads, etc.
43 002	flat band steel strapping	Cold or hot rolled steel strip with suitably dressed edges.
43 003	wire strapping	High tensile steel wire of round, oval or flat cross section.
43 004	non-metallic strapping	High tensile materials, generally of rectangular cross section, produced from bonded textile strands weftless or by thermo-plastics extrusions.
43 005	semi-automatic strapping machine	A power-driven machine in which the tensional strapping is passed round the package and entered into the mechanism by hand, but the operation of tensioning, sealing and cutting off is automatic under power.

No.	Term	Definition
43 006	automatic strapping machine	A power-driven machine which performs all the functions of feeding the strap, tensioning, sealing and cutting off automatically. Requires operator to initiate the strapping cycle by the activation of a start control.
43 007	automated strapping machine	A power-driven machine as in 43 006 but having additional sophistication so that the strapping cycle is automatically initiated by the package entering the machine. Requires no operator.
43 008	manual strapping tool	A one or two piece apparatus with which the operations of tensioning, sealing and cutting off the strapping are performed manually by the operator. (See 43 010 and 43 011.)
43 009	powered strapping tool	An apparatus with which one or more of the operations of tensioning, sealing and cutting off the strapping are performed mechanically through the use of compressed air or electric power.
43 010	combination strapping tool one piece strapping tool	An apparatus, manually operated or powered, which combines the operations of tensioning, sealing and cutting off the strapping.
43 011	two piece strapping tools	Apparatus, manually operated or powered, where the operations of (a) tensioning and (b) sealing (and sometimes cutting off) the strapping are performed by separate tools.
43 012	friction weld tool	A powered strapping tool, suitable for thermo-plastics strapping, where the operation of sealing is performed with a friction welded joint.
43 013	heat seal tool	A powered apparatus, suitable for non-metallic strapping, which joins the tensioned strap by means of fusing the two ends. Powered tensioning may also be a feature of some tools.
43 014	coil holder coil container coil dispenser	A container or stand for holding the coiled strapping conveniently so that it may be dispensed freely.
43 015	joint	That part of the strapping where the two ends are clenched, twisted, or fused together to form the tie or seal. Buckles may be utilized with non-metallic strapping.
43 016	sealing	A method by which the two ends of the tensioned strapping are joined by a seal, clip or fastener, or are fused.
43 017	seals	Metal sleeves, slips or other forms of fasteners used for forming the joint.
43 018	tension	The force applied by tensional strapping tools and machines in tightening the strapping around the object being strapped prior to the sealing operation.
43 019	buckling	A method of joining the ends of strapping by means of metal or plastics buckles.

Section 44. Tins and cans materials

No.	Term	Definition
44 001	aluminium	Embraces aluminium of commercial purity and aluminium alloys unless otherwise specified. Commercially pure aluminium is sometimes referred to as pure aluminium.
44 002	blackplate	Mild steel sheet not tinned and normally not oiled or otherwise treated, supplied in the same range of thicknesses as tinplate.
44 003	tin coating	The coating (i.e. surface) of tinplate.
44 004	tinplate	Mild steel sheet or strip, coated with commercially pure tin.
Tinplate		
44 005	cold reduced tinplate	Product of continuous, cold reduction, strip mill.
44 006	hot dipped tinplate	Tinplate produced by the hot dip tinning process.
44 007	electrolytic tinplate	Tinplate produced by the electrolytic tinning process.
44 008	differentially coated electrolytic tinplate	Electrolytic tinplate having a heavier coating of tin on one surface than on the other.
44 009	tinplate thickness	The thickness of tinplate expressed in millimetres.
44 010	system international tinplate area (SITA)	The unit of trading, each unit or SITA being 100 square metres.
Basic types of containers		
44 011	aerosol	An integral, ready to use, package incorporating a valve and a product which is dispensed by prestored pressure in a controlled manner when the valve is operated (see Figure 1).
44 012	built-up tin	A tin made up of at least two (but often more) components, the side wall being formed by shaping and joining the edges (see Figure 2).
44 013	collar can	A re-closeable type of round tin incorporating a removable tear strip and internally fitted collar which provides a seating for the lid (see Figure 3).
44 014	cone top tin	A round, pourer type tin, the conical top and the neck being in one piece (i.e. solid drawn). There is a choice of closures (see Figure 4).
44 015	cutter lid tin	A tin whose very thin tinplate top is opened by a cutter assembled in the lid (see Figure 5).
44 016	flat top tin	Round, square or oblong section usually incorporating a neck or spout for pouring. Round flat top tins are also known as drums (see Figure 6).
44 017	flattened can	An unflanged body formed, soldered and then collapsed by flattening. Closure and bottom components supplied loose. An export type.
44 018	hand made tin	Assembled by hand from components which may themselves be cut and shaped by hand. In the case of a flat sided tin, characterized by sharp corners (see also 44 023).
44 019	hinged lid tin	A tin having a lid or cover secured to the body by means of a hinge (see Figure 7).
44 020	lever lid tin	Usually a round, built-up tin, the ring component being secured to the body and having an orifice into which the inverted-hat shaped lid is pressed (see Figure 8).
44 021	“LMP” tin	A tin characterized by a domed contour of solid drawn top (see Figure 9). (See also 44 014).