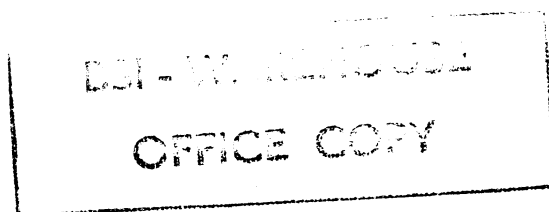


BRITISH STANDARD 3810 : Part 1 : 1964



GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN

MATERIALS HANDLING

**Part 1. Terms used in connection with pallets,
stillages, hand and powered trucks**

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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UDC 001.4 : [621.86/.87+621.869]

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Engineering Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 22 October, 1964.

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 5000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the British Standards Yearbook. The B.S. Yearbook may be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference MEE/159 Draft for comment D 63/5392

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Associated Offices' Technical Committee
- Association of Consulting Engineers
- Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
- British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association
- British Compressed Air Society
- British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association
- British Gear Manufacturers' Association
- British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association
- British Iron and Steel Federation
- British Mechanical Engineering Federation
- *British Railways Board
- Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations
- D.S.I.R.-National Engineering Laboratory
- Electricity Council, the Generating Board and the Area Boards in England and Wales
- *Engineering Equipment Users' Association
- Gas Council
- High Commission of India
- Institute of Marine Engineers
- Institute of Petroleum
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Institution of Gas Engineers
- Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Automobile Division)
- Institution of Production Engineers
- Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain
- London Transport Board
- Machine Tool Trades Association
- *Ministry of Defence, Army Department
- Ministry of Defence, Navy Department
- *Ministry of Labour (H.M. Factory Inspectorate)
- Ministry of Power
- Ministry of Public Building and Works
- Ministry of Transport
- National Coal Board
- National Physical Laboratory (D.S.I.R.)
- Radio Industry Council
- Royal Institute of British Architects

The Government departments and scientific 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 standard:

- Aerial Ropeways Association
- Association of Crane Makers
- Association of Lifting Tackle Makers
- British Industrial Truck Association
- Chain Testers Association of Great Britain
- Excavator Makers Association
- Mechanical Handling Engineers Association
- National Joint Council on Materials Handling
- United Kingdom National Committee of the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
- The Work Study School, Cranfield
- Individual firms

BRITISH STANDARD

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN MATERIALS HANDLING

Part 1. Terms used in connection with pallets, stillages, hand and powered trucks

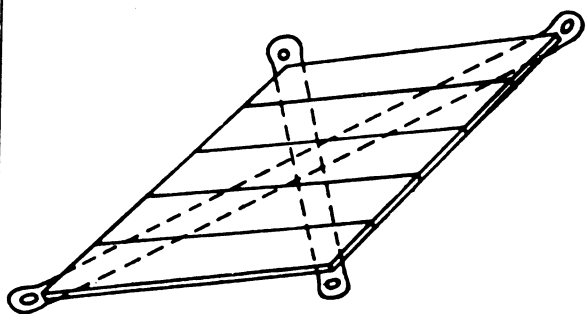
FOREWORD

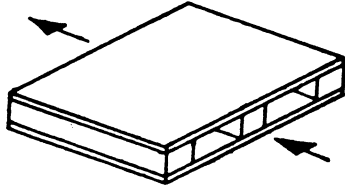
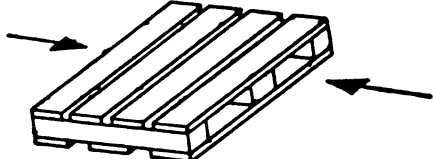
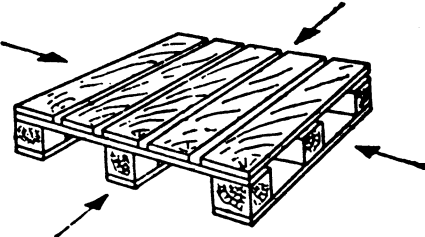
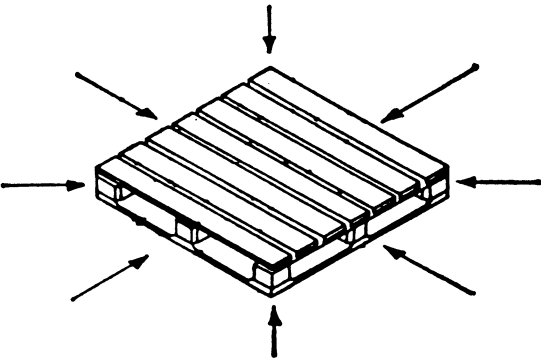
This British Standard has been prepared at the request of the National Joint Council on Materials Handling under the authority of the Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee. It is intended to cover the whole field of materials handling in a number of parts of this standard.

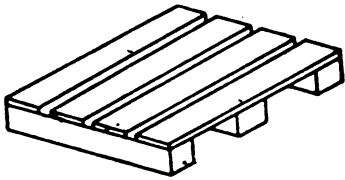
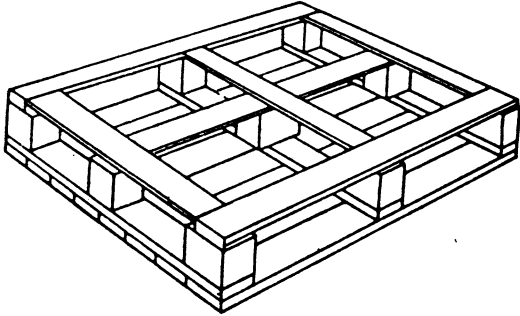
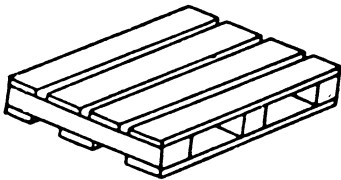
The definitions in Section One, Pallets and stillages, of this glossary are in substantial agreement with the definitions of the corresponding terms in draft ISO Recommendation No. 433, 'Vocabulary of terms relating to pallets'.

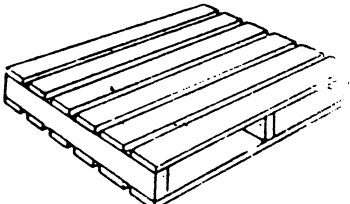
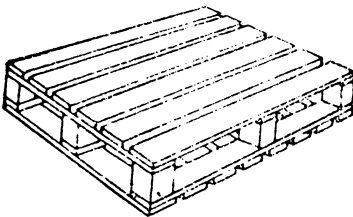
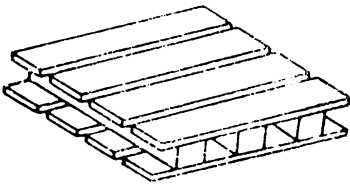
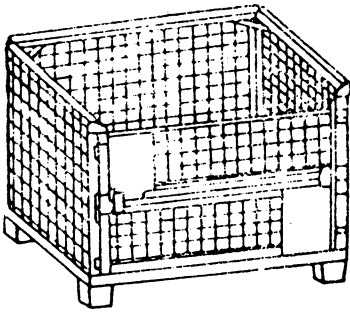
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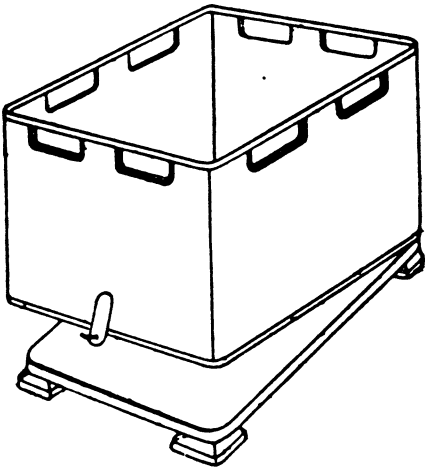
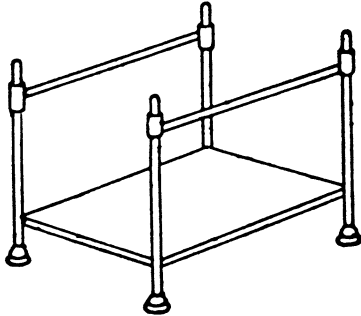
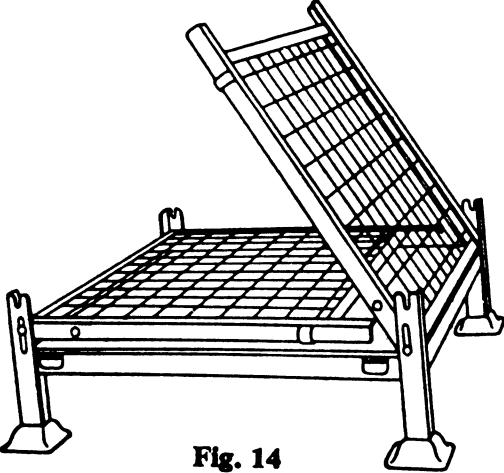
SECTION ONE : PALLETS AND STILLAGES

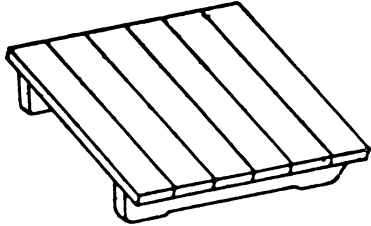
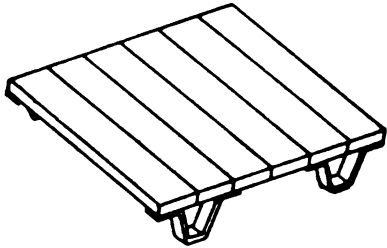
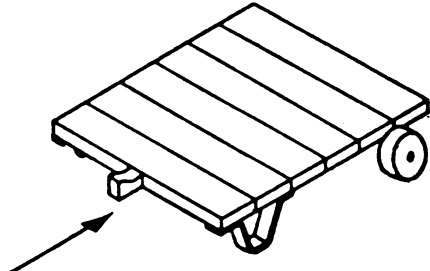
Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11001	Load board. A portable platform, with or without superstructure, for the assembly of a quantity of goods to form a unit load for handling and storage by mechanical appliances. Load boards include both pallets and stillages.	
11002	Cargo board. A rectangular board having a single deck, strengthened by steel bands, at each corner of which is fitted a metal or wire eyebolt, to carry general cargo which can be piled on it. The board is lifted by the use of four equal length chains or wires, held vertical by means of a spreader or lifting frame.	 Fig. 1

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11003	Pallet. A load board with two decks separated by bearers or a single deck supported by bearers, constructed with a view to transport and stacking, and with the overall height reduced to a minimum compatible with handling by fork lift trucks and pallet trucks.	 Fig. 2
11004	Two-way entry pallet. A pallet whose bearers permit the entry of forks or fingers from two opposite directions only.	 Fig. 3
11005	Four-way entry pallet. A pallet whose bearers permit the entry of forks or fingers from all four directions.	 Fig. 4
11006	Eight-way entry pallet. A pallet whose construction permits the entry of forks from all four sides and diagonally.	 Fig. 5

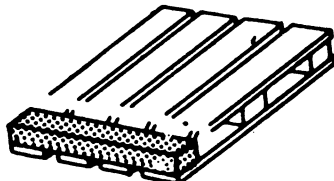
Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11007	Single decked flat pallet. A flat pallet with only one deck, to take the load.	 Fig. 6
11008	Full perimeter base pallet. A pallet, usually of timber construction and four-way entry, having the bottom deck so arranged as to present a level bearing surface compatible with hand pallet truck usage.	 Inverted view of four-way entry, non-reversible open or close boarded deck 'cruciform' perimeter-base type. Fig. 7
11009	Double decked flat pallet (non-reversible). A flat pallet with a top deck to take the load and a bottom deck acting as a base.	 Fig. 8

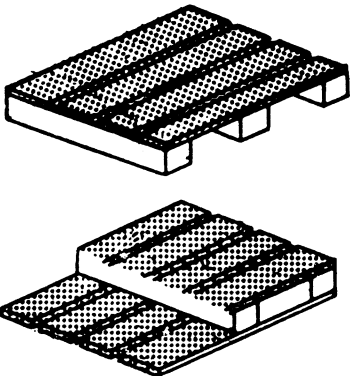
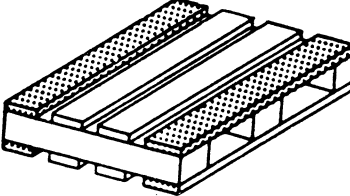
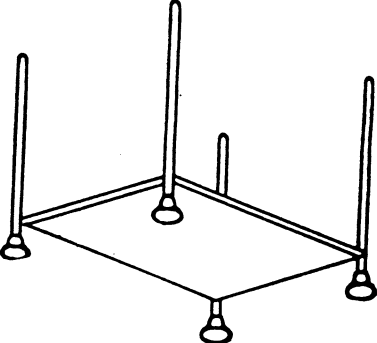
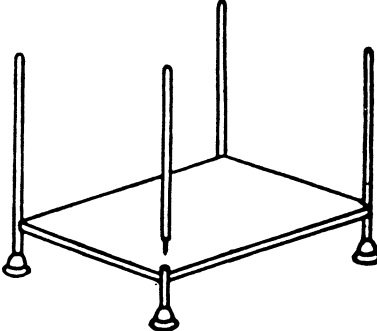
Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11010	Reversible pallet. A double decked flat pallet with similar top and bottom decks, either of which would take the same load. NOTE. Not suitable for use with pallet trucks.	 Two-way entry pallet, reversible, open boarded decks. Fig. 9A  Four-way entry pallet, reversible, open boarded decks. Fig. 9B
11011	Wing pallet. A pallet whose deck (or decks) project beyond the outer bearers, to facilitate the use of lifting slings.	 Fig. 10
11012	Box pallet. A pallet with or without a lid, having a superstructure of at least three fixed, removable or collapsible, vertical sides, solid, slatted or mesh, which permit stacking.	 Fig. 11

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11013	Drop-bottom box pallet. A box pallet as described in Term 11012, but having a mechanism enabling the load to be discharged from the bottom. Such mechanism is usually in the form of a hinged bottom which drops when a release mechanism is actuated from the carrying vehicle.	 Fig. 12
11014	Post pallet. A pallet having a fixed or detachable superstructure of posts to permit stacking, with or without rails.	 Fig. 13
11015	Expendable pallet. A pallet generally used for transportation purposes and which is considered non-returnable.	
11016	Collapsible pallet. A pallet of the post or box type where the sides or posts can be collapsed on to the base for storage or transport when empty.	 Fig. 14

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11017	Stillage. A load board comprising a single deck supported on bearers or legs, with an uninterrupted space between the bearers or legs for the entry of a stillage truck. If required, the deck may be fitted with a superstructure. NOTE. There is a close similarity between stillages and certain types of pallets. Stillages, however, are not normally intended for stacking. Whilst a pallet truck might be suitable for moving a stillage, a stillage truck cannot enter a pallet with centre bearers or a bottom deck.	 A. Timber stillage  B. Timber and steel stillage Fig. 15
11018	Semi-live stillage. A stillage which has two wheels and two fixed legs, and which is capable of being moved by a wheeled device (see Term 12003).	 Fig. 16

A. PALLET COMPONENTS

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11101	Bearers. Members under the top deck or separating the top and bottom decks, which provide a space for the entry of forks or fingers. They may consist either of longitudinal members or distance pieces (sometimes known as blocks).	 Fig. 17

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
11102	Deck. The top or bottom flat surface which may be solid or otherwise.	 Fig. 18
11103	Entry members. Members forming the outside edges of decks, on the sides on which the forks or the fingers enter.	 Fig. 19
11104	Feet. Locating devices fitted to the base of box or post pallets, to facilitate stacking.	 Fig. 20
11105	Posts. Members, either fixed or detachable, positioned vertically on a pallet to take the weight of superimposed pallets.	 Fig. 21