

Complete, filled transport packages — Method for determination of resistance to damage by toppling

The European Standard EN 28768:1992 has the status of a
British Standard

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Committees responsible for the British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee (PKM/-) to Technical Committee PKM/501, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Drum Manufacturers
- British Fibreboard Packaging Association
- Chemical Industries Association
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Electronic Components Industry Federation
- Glass Manufacturers' Federation
- Institute of Packaging
- Ministry of Defence
- PIRA (The Research Association for the Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging Industries)
- Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited
- Telecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Association (TEMA)
- Timber Research and Development Association

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 30 September 1987

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
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Amendments issued since publication

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National foreword

This Part of BS 4826 has been prepared under the direction of the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 8768:1986 “*Packaging — Complete, filled transport packages — Toppling test*” published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

In 1992 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) accepted ISO 8768:1986 as European Standard EN 28768:1992. As a consequence of implementing the European Standard this British Standard is renumbered as BS EN 28768 and any reference to BS 4826-14 should be read as a reference to BS EN 28768.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “Part of BS 4826”.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 2206:1972	BS 4826 <i>Methods of test for complete, filled transport packages</i> Part 1:1972 <i>Identification of package parts when testing</i> (Technically equivalent) BS 4826 Complete, filled transport packages
ISO 2244:1985	Part 5:1986 <i>Method for determination of resistance to horizontal impact</i> (Identical)
ISO 2248:1985	Part 4:1986 <i>Method for determination of resistance to vertical impact by dropping</i> (Identical)
ISO 2876:1985	Part 11:1986 <i>Method for determination of resistance to damage by rolling</i> (Identical)

The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 2233, to which reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard. A related British Standard is BS 4826 “*Complete, filled transport packages*” — Part 2:1986 “*Method of conditioning for testing*”.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, pages 2 to 6, an inside back cover 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.