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Glossary of terms for packaging

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee, as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Packaging Institute (JPI)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS Z 0108 : 1996** is replaced with this Standard.

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Glossary of terms of packaging

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the main terms and their definitions used for packaging.

2 Normative references The standards listed in attached table 1 contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) shall be applied.

3 Classification The classification of terms shall be as follows:

- a) Packaging in general
- b) Packaging materials
 - 1) Paper and paperboard relation
 - 2) Plastics relation
 - 3) Metal relation
 - 4) Glass relation
 - 5) Timber relation
 - 6) Other material relation
- c) Packaging machinery
- d) Environment relation

4 Terms and definitions The terms and definitions shall be as follows.

- Remarks
- 1 When two or more terms are given the same definition, the first term is given the priority in the use.
 - 2 The term followed by [] indicates two meanings one of which includes the term in [] and the other of which excludes it.

a) **Packaging in general**

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1001	包装	HÔSÔ	a technique for providing the suitable material, container, etc. for protection of the value or a state where those are provided at the time of transport, storage, transaction, using, etc. or the state where these have been provided This is grossly classified into three types of individual packaging, inner packaging and outer packaging.	packaging
1002	容器包装	YÔKI HÔSÔ	a container or packaging for commodities which becomes need- less after the commodities are consumed or separated Information: This term is introduced newly based on the “Law concerning the promotion of the separation and collection and the recovery as commodity relating to the container and packaging (commonly called: Container and packaging recycle law)”.	containers and packaging
1003	個装	KOSÔ	a technique for providing the suitable material, container, etc. to article for improving commodity value of article or for protecting of individual article in packaging of individual article or the state where these are provided Further, the marking as commodity and the like may be made the medium for information transfer.	individual packaging
1004	内装	NAISÔ	a technique for providing suitable material, container, etc. by taking into consideration the water, moisture, light heat, impact, etc. in inner packaging of packaging freight or state where these have been provided	inner packaging
1005	外装	GAISÔ	a technique to enter articles or packaging articles in container such as box, bag, barrel, can, etc. or to bundle without container as it is and to provide symbol, shipping mark, etc. in outer packaging of packaging freight or the state where these are provided	outer packaging, packing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1006	工業包装	KÔGYÔ HÔSÔ	the packaging provided for the principal purposes of transport and storage of articles This is the term to be called relative to the commercial packaging.	industrial packaging
1007	商業包装	SYÔGYÔ HÔSÔ	the packaging provided as a part of commodities or for handling the commodities as a collection for commercial transaction mainly in retail sale This is the term to be called relative to the industrial packaging.	commercial packaging
1008	輸送包装	YUSÔ HÔSÔ	the packaging provided for articles for the purpose of transport	transport packaging, packaging
1009	消費者包装, 生活者包装	SYÔHISYA HÔSÔ, SEIKATUSYA HÔSÔ	the packaging provided within a reach of consumer relating to articles	consumer packaging
1010	業務用包装	GYÔMUYÔ HÔSÔ	the packaging of articles which are packaged in a large-size unit in order to be supplied in large amount and continuously to each business place (school, hospital, hotel, restaurant, etc.)	institutional packaging
1011	バルク包装	BARUKU HÔSÔ	a packaging provided by collecting the contents in a lump in order to facilitate the work and for cost down, or the packaging of the simplified individual packaging	bulk packaging
1012	過剰包装, 過大包装	KAZYÔ HÔSÔ, KADAI HÔSÔ	a packaging given, for example, a protection function for the contents and a ratio of packaging to the contents excessively over a range of adequate packaging	over quality packaging
1013	バリアフリー包装	BARIA HURÎ HÔSÔ	a packaging considered for those who have a disability on a part of physical function to be free from barrier	barrier free packaging
1014	高齢者・障害者配慮設計	KÔREISA・ SYÔGAISA HAIRYO SEKKEI	a packaging design given such consideration that the elderly persons and the people with disabilities can easily recognize the contents and, when opening the packaging, the work is safely and easily carried out and the parts are unlikely to be overlooked	packaging design for all people including elderly and people with disabilities

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1015	アクセシビリティ	AKUSESIBIRITĪ	a function any one can use irrespective of normal people or people with disabilities	accessibility
1016	こん(梱)包	KONPÔ	packing by means of wooden container, steel container, corrugated fibreboard container, etc. with the intention of transportation	packing
1017	開こん(梱)	KAIKON	opening the packing and taking the contents away	unpacking
1018	パッケージ	PAKKÊZI	generic name of packaging, container, packed contents and transported goods Sometimes it means one unit of goods wrapped or sealed in a bag or container.	package
1019	パッケージング	PAKKÊZINGU	a synonym of 包装 (see 1001) It also means the container [see 1028 a)].	packaging
1020	パッキング	PAKKINGU	a) こん包 (see 1016) b) stuffing goods It also means 外装 (see 1005).	packing
1021	ベール包装	BÊRU HÔSÔ	baling is a technique or a state in which bulky articles such as wool, raw cotton, paper, metal scraps, etc. are covered by compressing to a certain degree with packaging material and further, are firmly reinforced by bundling materials	baling
1022	集合包装	SYÛGÔ HÔSÔ	the packaging in which plural articles or packaged freights are unitized to a large freight and made suitable for handling by machine (refer to JIS Z 0111)	assembly packaging

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1023	適正包装	TEKISEI HÔSÔ	a rational and fair package taking saving resources, saving energy and waste disposability into account In transport packaging, an appropriate packaging to the actual state of distribution so as not to bring lowering of article value and state by vibration, impact, compression, water, temperature, humidity, etc. in distribution process. In the consumer packaging, a packaging appropriate also to protective property, safety, unit, marking, volume, packaging charge, etc. in order to correct oversize packaging, false packaging, etc. and at the same time to exclude defective packaging.	appropriate packaging
1024	タンパレジスタント包装	TANPA REZISUTANTO HÔSÔ	a packaging given a good idea to be free from a danger even if a human being gives "tamper" to the contents unconsciously or maliciously	tamper-resistant packaging, tamper-proof packaging, pilfer-proof packaging
1025	チャイルドレジスタント包装	TYAIRUDO REZISUTANTO HÔSÔ	a packaging made impossible to erroneously open the seal, valve and package in order to prevent the children from accident	child-resistant packaging, child-proof packaging
1026	包装材料	HÔSÔ ZAIRYÔ	materials used for packaging, container, etc.	packaging material
1027	こん(梱)包材料	KONPÔ ZAIRYÔ	materials used for packing timber, metal, plastics, paper, etc.	packing material
1028	容器	YÔKI	the generic name of containers for storing articles or packaging articles as given in the following: a) container used for packaging, shipment, etc.; b) container (see 1109). In addition, the container is classified into inner container, outer container, composite container, etc. according to use, structure, using method, purpose, etc.	container
1029	輸送容器	YUSÔ YÔKI	a packaging container the largest purpose of which is to prevent the contents from the influence given by external force, temperature, humidity, etc. during transportation	transport container

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1030	剛性容器	GÔSÊ YÔKI	the generic name for packaging container which is rich in rigidity, bottles, can, etc. made of glass and plastics or barrel, box, etc. made of wood and metal The container of the flexibility slightly less than the rigid container is distinguished as semi-rigid container.	rigid container
1031	エアゾール容器	EAZÔRU YÔKI	a container to enter aerosol A container endurable to pressure of injection agent, and there are metal can, glass bottle and plastic container. As to metal cans there are three piece soldered can, welded can, two piece can of tin or aluminium plate and integrally formed monoblock can. As to glass bottle, there are bottles applied with plastic coating for preventing rupture.	aerosol container
1032	スクイズ容器	SUKUÎZU YÔKI	a container so flexible as possible to squeeze the contents out Such as metal tube, plastic tube, laminated tube, squeezable bottle, etc.	squeezable container
1033	折畳み容器	ORITATAMI YÔKI	a container which is able to be shrunk in its volume by folding when no article is stored There are paper container, corrugated fibreboard, plastic box, etc. other than transport containers such as flexible container to be used for powders and grains, box type returnable box.	folding container
1034	たる	TARU	a rigid container of cylindrical shape to be entered with liquid, powder, etc. which is composed of shell, top panel, and bottom panel The material is mainly timber but there are metal or plastic barrel. They are roughly classified into the barrels of Japanese style and western style such as soy sauce barrel and beer barrel.	barrel

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1035	かご	KAGO	a type of container having comparative rigidity, which is good in permeability and light in weight Though it is originally the generic name for those prepared by vegetable material, but there are, in addition to these natural material, at present, paper braid processed products, plastics products or compound thereof.	basket
1036	瓶, ボトル	BIN, BOTORU	a (semi-) rigid container consisting of trunk, bottom and mouth The shape is, in general, that the shoulder and neck are narrowed down than the trunk. The mouth is tightly closed with a closure (ground stopper, cork stopper, crown cap, screw cap, etc.). For forming materials, glass, pottery, metal, plastic (e.g. PET), etc. are used and usually the ones made of glass are called bottles. Usually, those made of PET and plastic are called PET bottle and plastic bottle respectively.	bottle, container
1037	缶	KAN	metallic containers made of thin plate (18 L or under) They are mostly tin plate can, chromium plated tin free steel can (see 2224) and aluminium can. In addition, in a broad sense the materials for the container other than metal include those combined paper with metal, combined plastic with metal, and plastic products.	light-gauge metal containers
1038	コンポジット缶	KONPOZITTO KAN	a three piece can of which shell part is formed to cylindrical shape by laminating paperboard, aluminium foil, plastics film, etc., of which top plate and bottom plate are made by wrapping the end made of metal such as aluminium. These are classified according to structure of can shell into convolute-wound, lap-seam, spiral-wound structures.	composite can
1039	ドラム	DORAMU	the generic name for cylindrical large containers having comparative rigidity which are made of metal, plastics, paperboard, etc.	drum
1040	紙器	SIKI	generic name of the containers made of paper and board Corrugated fibreboard container is excluded.	paper container

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1041	カートン	KĀTON	a box made of board It means sometimes board itself or corrugated fibreboard container.	carton
1042	段ボール箱	DANBÔRU BAKO	boxes made of corrugated fibreboard According to the uses, they are classified into corrugated fibreboard container for outer packaging, corrugated fibreboard container for inner packaging and corrugated fibreboard container for individual packaging (see JIS Z 0104).	corrugated fibreboard container (box or case)
1043	木箱	KIBAKO	generic name of wooden box type container for packaging Usually it means common wooden box and cleated plywood box (see JIS Z 0107 and JIS Z 1402).	wooden box and skided, wooden box
1044	さん付合板箱	SANTUKI GÔHAN BAKO	a box constructed using plywood and reinforced with sash bar (see JIS Z 1406)	cleated plywood box
1045	わく組箱	WAKUGUMI BAKO	a box constructed using framed members In general it is used for the packaging of the contents not less than 500 kg (see JIS Z 1403).	framed box or sheathed crate
1046	腰下付木箱	KOSITATUTUKI KIBAKO	a box constructed using plywood and reinforced with sash bar (see JIS Z 1406)	cleated plywood box
1047	複合紙容器	HUKUGÔ KAMI YÔKI	a container composed mainly of paper and board and of other materials such as plastic film, metal film, etc. Paper containers for liquid (see 1048) such as milk carton, bag in carton, bag in box, etc. are used.	composite paper container
1048	液体用紙容器	EKITAIYÔ KAMI YÔKI	a container for packaging of liquid which consists mainly of paper Paper on which plastic film, aluminium foil or other is pasted is used. The shape is roof type, angular type or paper cup type.	paper container for liquid
1049	箱	HAKO	the generic name for containers having rigidity which form a cubic assembled by hard plate state materials	box

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1050	トレイ	TOREI	a shallow container without cover which is made of materials having comparative rigidity such as paper, pulp, plastics, aluminium foil, etc.	tray
1051	袋	HUKURO	a container having one opening part made of soft materials	sack
1052	パウチ	PAUTI	a kind of bag of comparatively small shape	pouch
1053	ガセツト袋	GASETTO BUKURO	paper or plastic film-made bag the both sides or bottom of which are gusseted	gusset bag
1054	バッグインボックス	BAGGUIN BOKKUSU	a bag the outside of which is composed of corrugated fibreboard and the inside of which is composed of the plastic and the inside of which is equipped with an extraction mouth or a double structure container equipped with a formed container The container for the outside of which paperboard is used is called bag in carton.	bag in box
1055	マルチパック	MARUTI PAKKU	a packaging article assembled with two or more same packaging articles or articles of minimum sale unit	multi-pack
1056	ポーシヨンパック	PÔSYON PAKKU	packaging of a form portioned in advance for one person use or one time use	portion package
1057	軟包装	NAN HÔSÔ	a packaging composed of materials which are rich in flexibility such as paper, plastic film, aluminium foil, cloth, etc.	flexible packaging
1058	シュリンク包装	SYURINKU HÔSÔ	a packaging as follows: cover articles individually or by collecting plural pieces thereof with a shrink film, shrink the film by heating, and strongly fix the articles to be held	shrink packaging
1059	ストレッチ包装	SUTORETTI HÔSÔ	packaging in such a way that one article or plural articles gathered together are wrapped on their side faces with a stretch film being drawn to be firmly fixed and kept	stretch packaging

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1060	スキンパック	SUKIN PAKKU	a package as follows: place articles on a base sheet such as paper having permeability pore, paperboard, plastics film, etc., cover a plastics film thereon, pass the base sheet while heating perform vacuum deaeration, stick intensively the plastic film close to an article thereby and simultaneously fix its peripheral part	skin packaging
1061	スリーブ包装	SURĪBU HÔSÔ	packaging in such a way that one article or plural articles gathered together are wrapped in a cylindrical state with corrugated fibreboard, paperboard, plastic film, etc. leaving both ends in open state	sleeve packaging
1062	上包み, ラッピング	UWAZUTUMI, RAPPINGU	wrapping of articles with flexible packaging material	wrapping
1063	折畳み包装	ORITATAMI HÔSÔ	a kind of wrapping, namely, a packaging in such a way that one article or plural articles are covered with a flexible packaging material with both ends folded and fastened	fold wrap packaging
1064	ひねり包装	HINERI HÔSÔ	packaging to cover the articles with a thin packaging material and fasten by twisting both ends or one end thereof	twist wrapping
1065	ピロータイプ包装	PIRÔ TAIPU HÔSÔ	a kind of small bag packaging type which is a packaging in which the longitudinal middle part of packaging material is clad and the upper and lower ends are sealed	pillow type packaging
1066	三方シール包装	SANPÔ SĪRU HÔSÔ	a kind of small bag packaging type in which the packaging material is folded into two parts, and three sides other than folded side are sealed This is used for small dividing packaging of powders, grains and the like.	three sided seal packaging
1067	四方シール包装	SIHÔ SĪRU HÔSÔ	a kind of small bag packaging in which the packaging material is folded into two parts or two sheets are overlapped and four sides are sealed This is used for small dividing packaging of powder, grain bodies, etc. and sealing packaging of comparatively flat articles.	four sided seal packaging

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1068	ストリップ包装	SUTORIPPU HÔSÔ	a packaging method in which one or several pieces of small articles such as tablet, capsule are pinched between two sheets of packaging material and the circumference thereof is sealed Materials which are high in airtightness and can be heat-sealed are used as packaging materials.	strip packaging
1069	無菌包装	MUKIN HÔSÔ	a packaging in such a way that, by means of packing the sterilized foods, medicines, etc. are packed with sterilized packing material in a sterilized ambient, the number of microbes in the packaging are made near zero infinitely and the storage and transaction for a long period at ordinary temperature are made possible It is used mainly for liquid foods such as milk, milk drink, fruit drink, etc.; meat processed goods, medicines, etc.	aseptic packaging
1070	無菌化包装	MUKINKA HÔSÔ	a packaging in such a way that, for example, the foods produced so controlling as to make the number of microbes small are packed with a packaging material of a required degree of cleanliness in an ambient of less microbes such as clean room and the number of microbes within the package is made small as far as possible It is impossible to be said "sterilized", but it is possible to extend shell life at a low temperature compared with usual packaging. It is used mainly for sliced ham, sliced cheese, daily dish, rice cake, boiled rice, etc.	semi-aseptic packaging
1071	レトルト包装	RETORUTO HÔSÔ	a packaging in such a way that, by treating the foods or medicines packed by filling the container with an apparatus for sterilization by compressing and heating, the microbes in the contents are annihilated, the invasion of microbes from outside is prevented and the storage and transaction during a long period are made possible	retortable container, packaging
1072	鮮度保持包装	SENDO HOZI HÔSÔ	a packaging given a function to lower deterioration and/or decomposition of foods	freshness-keeping, packaging

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1073	ブリスター包装	BURISUTĀ HÔSÔ	a package as follows: heat to form a plastic sheet to make one or several dents, enter articles therein, cover the opening part with a paper, paperboard, plastics film or sheet, aluminium foil, etc. and stick the peripheral part close to the base material Particularly, in the case where the material having good press through property such as aluminium foil, this is called PTP packaging (press through packaging) (see 1074).	blister packaging
1074	PTP包装	PÎ-TÊ-PÎ HÔSÔ	a kind of blister packaging, namely, a packaging in such a way that the opening of the article formed with plastic sheet is covered by the film using a relatively breakable material such as aluminium foil and the peripheral part is stuck to the base material By pushing the side of plastic-formed article, the film covering the opening is broken and the contents can be taken away easily. It is used mainly for the packaging of medicines such as pills and capsules.	press through packaging
1075	真空包装	SINKŪ HÔSÔ	a packaging intended for prevention of the articles from deterioration or the like by sucking and exhausting the air from the container when filled with them and by closing tightly For the container, packaging material of excellent gas barrier property should be used.	vacuum packaging
1076	ガス置換包装	GASU TIKAN HÔSÔ	a packaging intended for the prevention of the articles from deterioration or the like by sucking and exhausting the air from the container when filled with the contents and, instead of them, substituting with an inactive gas such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide or by forcibly substituting the air in the container with an inactive gas and closing tightly the container For the container, packaging material of excellent gas barrier property should be used.	gas exchange packaging
1077	防潮包装	BÔSITU HÔSÔ	a packaging to make the internal part absolute dry condition by entering desiccating agent as required, by using packaging material efficient in moisture proof for the purpose of protecting the article from the influence of moisture	moisture-proof packaging

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1078	帯電防止包装	TAIDEN BÔSI HÔSÔ	a packaging given antistatic function for the purpose of reducing the influence of static electricity	antistatic packaging
1079	上下トレイ包装	ZYÔGE TOREI HÔSÔ	a form of packaging adopted in large type products that is the packaging in such a way that the product is put between the top and bottom trays made of corrugated board, etc. and is united in one body using, for example, a band It is also called top and bottom packaging and cap packaging.	top and bottom tray packaging
1080	ラップアラウンド包装	RAPPU ARAUNDO HÔSÔ	a packaging to cover the periphery of the contents as if wrapping with a packaging material such as corrugated fibreboard	wrap-around packaging
1081	クラムシェル包装	KURAMUSYERU HÔSÔ	a packaging in such a way that, using such material as plastic and paper, a hinge part is formed on the centre as in the case of bivalve, concaves for storing the products are formed on the both sides of the hinge, a closed space is formed by turning up at the hinge and the products are stored in this space	clamshell packaging
1082	シースルー包装	SÎSURÛ HÔSÔ	a packaging a part of which is made transparent so as to be able to identify the contents without opening the packaging	transparent packaging
1083	すかし箱	SUKASI BAKO	a box the outer surface of which is left open The material used is wood, plastic or paper.	crate
1084	ガスバリア包装	GASU BARIA HÔSÔ	a packaging with a function to restrain the transmission of the gas intended	gas barriered packaging
1085	防せい(錆)包装	BÔSEI HÔSÔ	a packaging to prevent the metal parts of the products from the generation of rust using a preservative	corrosion preventive packaging
1086	充てん(填)	ZYÛTEN	filling packaging container with a given amount (volume, mass or number of pieces) of gas, liquid, solid (powder, granular materials, etc.) viscous body and the like	filling
1087	カートニング	KÂTONINGU	the processing to insert one or plural pieces of product into a small box made of paperboard, to insert flap by folding and to carry out starching	cartoning

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1088	封かん (緘)	HŪKAN	to protect contents by sealing an opening part of a state in which articles or packaged articles are contained in a container or are wrapped There are mechanically keeping or bundling method, tape label sealing method, adhesive method, sealing method, heat seal method, etc. as the technique.	seal
1089	結さつ (紮)	KESSATU	to seal the opening part of the state where the articles or packaged articles are contained in a container or are wrapped by using wire, clasp, string, etc. It is also called clipping. In particular, it is called rocket packaging to close the both ends of the casing in a tubular state filled with food by clipping with aluminium wire.	ligation, clipping
1090	ヒートシール	HÎTO SÎRU	to join the same kind or different kinds of films or sheets of thermoplastic resin by heating There are seal with a hot plate, band seal, hot air seal, flame seal, impulse seal, ultrasonic wave seal, high frequency seal, etc. for heat seal system.	heat seal
1091	結束	KESSOKU	a fact that several pieces of articles or packaged articles are collectively fastened tightly with a string, band, wire, tape, etc.	tying, bundling
1092	エアバッグ	EA BAGGU	such packaging material that a closed space the periphery of which is covered by sticking plastic film or laminated film together is set up and this closed space is filled with gas like the air to make have a shock absorbing effect In addition, when using as a term for physical distribution, it means a bag put in clearance in order to prevent the falling down of the freight loaded on transportation device.	air bag, air dunnage
1093	テープ	TĒPU	those produced by putting an adherent layer on the base material such as paper, plastic, metal foil, and used for sealing containers one type of which is adhesive tape having stickiness as it is and the other type of which is gum tape used after moistened with water	tape

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1094	ひも	HIMO	products used for banding the packaging material or the like, and their base materials are paper or plastic They are used in a state of plural ones twisted or single one.	rope, cord, string
1095	バンド	BANDO	plastic or metal treated into a product of a given width and a given thickness and used for banding the packaging using a band stopper or fixture	band, strap
1096	クロージャ	KURÔZYA	the end (cap) to cover the opening part of packaging or seal member	closure
1097	ラベル	RABERU	a small piece of plate fixed on the surface of packaging for identifying the contents, advertising the commodities and/or describing the marking required by law In addition to the adhesive label having adhesive layer, immould label unified into one body at the time of forming and shrink label using heat contraction are used as well.	label
1098	ジョイント	ZYOINTO	the parts made of plastics and the like for the use of coupling two or more packaging materials or flaps in order to make the re-seal possible	joint
1099	開封性	KAIHŪSEI	easiness in opening or a function given for this purpose	openability, opening feature
1100	ラミネート	RAMINÊTO	sticking together plural kinds of materials such as plastic films, paper, metal foils, by means of adhesion, heat seal, etc.	laminating
1101	内容品	NAIYŌHIN	goods stored in the inside of packaging	inner goods, contents

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1102	表示	HYÔZI	expressing the information required for articles and distribution by print, labelling, printing and other method directly on the article or container, packaging article by using letters, symbols, etc. As to expressing, there are various matters such as names of commodities, kind, quantity, lot number, date, manufacturer's name, explanation of using or handling of commodities, cautions, symbol marks required for control and distribution of commodities, etc.	marking, labelling
1103	バーコードシンボル	BÂKÔDO SINBORU	the marks introduced for the purpose of high-speed identification of merchandise and reduction of erroneous work and printed (marked) on the medium Information is marked with the combination of optical reflection between high parts and low parts, that is to say, the generic term of information carrier by which machine-read is made possible. Linear symbol and two-dimensional symbol are included (see JIS X 0500).	bar code symbol
1104	RF タグ	ÂRU-EHU TAGU	a tag the inside of which is equipped with control IC, memory and antenna and which has a function to send on radio the information stored in the memory by the instruction from the outside reader There are active type which acts with the built-in battery and passive type which acts with the power of radio signal from the outside.	radio frequency tag, RF tag
1105	法定表示	HÔTEI HYÔZI	marking of items obliged to mark by laws and regulations	legal indication
1106	材質表示	ZAISITU HYÔZI	marking of the quality of the materials used for packaging Identification and marking are given in JIS K 6999 and abbreviated terms of quality are given in JIS K 6899-1 .	material marking
1107	荷扱い指示マーク	NIATUKAI SIZI MÂKU	mark used when instructing appropriate package handling for the purpose of the protection of packaged goods and the safety of the package handler (see JIS Z 0150)	pictorial marking for handling

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1108	取り扱い注意マーク	TORIATUKAI TYŪI MAKU	mark put on the surface of packaging for the purpose of safety and protection of general consumers when they handle the packaged goods (see JIS Z 0152)	marking for attention in consumer's handling
1109	コンテナ	KONTENA	packaging container with durability suitable for the storage of goods and repeated use Freight container, re-usable container, flexible intermediate bulk container are also called container.	container
1110	フレキシブルコンテナ	HUREKISIBURU KONTENA	a container made bag state by using flexible materials able to be folded, and provided with hanging part for hanging-up and opening part capable of injecting and exhausting (see JIS Z 1651)	flexible intermediate bulk container
1111	貨物コンテナ	KAMOTU KONTENA	a container of content volume not less than 1 m ³ which is intended to unitize the goods to be transported, suitable for different transport agents, of the strength corresponding to the uses and durable against the repeated use (see JIS Z 1613)	freight container
1112	パレット	PARETTO	a pallet to be used for travelling the unit load, having the surface to place articles by collecting in unit quantity for the purposes of material handling, transport, storing Including those having upper buildings (see JIS Z 0106).	pallet
1113	通い容器	KAYOI YŌKI	container made of paper, corrugated board, plastic, metal, etc. and used between enterprises or between business places That is the repeatedly usable container for transportation.	returnable container
1114	リターナブル容器	RITÂNABURU YŌKI	container which goes and backs or circulates between the entrepreneur who supplies the contents and other entrepreneur who receives them or consumer riding on the system built without losing its function	returnable container
1115	ワンウェイ容器	WANWEI YŌKI	container not intended for repeated use	oneway container

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1116	積載効率	SEKISAI KÔRITU	occupation rate of the stored packed goods to the storable content volume or usable area of transport agents or physical distribution equipment If the mass is restricted, it is the rate of the mass of packed goods to the mass of storage restriction.	load efficiency, loading efficiency
1117	包装容積率	HÔSÔ YÔSEKI RITU	ratio of the volume of the contents to the externally measured volume of the packaged goods	the volume ratio of the product to packaging
1118	荷役	NIYAKU	the work of loading and unloading, transportation, stacking, picking, sorting, unification of goods in the process of physical distribution and the work incidental thereto	materials handling
1119	包装モジュール	HÔSÔ MOZYÛRU	the numerical value taken as a base for obtaining the transport packaging dimensions systematized for the purpose of making efficient the transportation based on the unit load system A series of plane dimensions (length × width) deduced by combining the multiples or divided values of the packaging module are called packaging module dimensions (see JIS Z 0161).	packaging module
1120	包装物品	HÔSÔ BUPPIN	packaged goods	packed goods
1121	包装貨物	HÔSÔ KAMOTU	goods packaged for the purpose of transportation (see JIS Z 0111)	packaged cargo
1122	易損性	ISONSEI	a property that an article is apt to generate failure, damage, deformation, etc. due to external force such as impact, vibration, compression, etc.	fragility
1123	シェルフライフ	SYERUHU RAIHU	this means a length of a term in which a packaged article can maintain the commodity value under respective specified conditions	shelf-life
1124	総質量	SÔSITURYÔ	gross mass of packaging goods	gross mass
1125	正味質量	SYÔMI SITURYÔ	mass of content goods in packaging goods	net mass