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IS 14463 (1997): Textiles- Packaging of cotton yarn and cloth for transportation in freight containers - Code [TXD 31: Man-Made Fibres, Cotton and their Products]



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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

वस्त्रादि — मालवाही डिब्बों में परिवहन हेतु सूती धागे
तथा कपड़े की पैकेजबंदी — संहिता

Indian Standard

TEXTILES — PACKAGING OF COTTON YARN
AND CLOTH FOR TRANSPORTATION IN
FREIGHT CONTAINERS — CODE

ICS 59.080.20; 59.080.30

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards after the draft finalized by the Cotton and Cotton Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

The Code gives details of packing materials as well as make-up of packages to ensure adequate protection to the contents during handling. The Code is based on the present trade practices. It also distinguishes the packaging for loading into container at a place other than the place of packing (manufacturing premises).

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

TEXTILES — PACKAGING OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH FOR TRANSPORTATION IN FREIGHT CONTAINERS — CODE

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the method of packing of cotton yarn and cloth for transportation through freight containers.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian Standards listed at Annex A are necessary adjuncts to this standard.

3 PACKING MATERIALS

The packing materials used for packing cotton yarn and cloth shall be sound, clean and in dry condition. The materials shall conform to the requirements given in Table 1.

4 PACKING PROCEDURE

4.1 Yarn (Hanks) in Bales

4.1.1 Make-up of Hanks

The hanks shall be made up into bundles of weight as

agreed to between the buyer and the seller. Each bundle shall be tied at number of places with cotton or synthetic or jute twine in such a way that the distance between tie-bands is 20-25 cm. Each bundle is then wrapped in a low density polyethylene film of minimum 40 micron thickness.

NOTE — In case of yarn of 60 s (9.8 tex) or finer counts, cardboard sheets shall be placed on top and bottom of each bundle of hanks.

4.1.2 Make-up of Bales

The bale shall satisfy the following requirements :

- a) The sequence of packing materials (one layer each) is low density polyethylene film and hessian (305 g/m²) or HDPE woven fabric laminated with low density polyethylene as agreed to between the buyer and the seller in such a way that when the bale is finally made up, hessian or HDPE woven fabric laminated with polyethylene forms the outermost layer.

Table 1 Requirements for Packing Materials

(Clause 3)

Sl No.	Material	Requirement
i)	Low density polyethylene film of minimum 40 microns thickness	Grade 123 of IS 2508
ii)	Hessian (305 g/m ² or 380 g/m ²)	Constructional details to be agreed to between the buyer and the seller
iii)	HDPE woven fabric laminated with low density polyethylene to increase its mass atleast by 23 g/m ²	Variety 1 of IS 6899
iv)	Commercial plywood (3 ply) of <i>Min</i> 5, mm thickness	IS 303
v)	Wooden slats	Width 4 cm, <i>Min</i> . Thickness 2 cm, <i>Min</i> . Slats shall be given antitermite treatment (<i>see</i> IS 401). Species of timber shall be same as for shocks specified in IS 1503.
vi)	Steel strips	Width 12 mm, <i>Min</i> and thickness 0.5 mm, <i>Min</i> . The strips shall conform to 'medium' grade of IS 1029 or Grade 2 of IS 5872.

NOTE — In case the bales are not loaded in the container at the place where the bales are packed then two layers of hessian or HDPE woven fabric laminated with low density polyethylene shall be used for packing of bales.

- b) The lips of the end-wrapping piece of outermost layer are stitched with two strands of jute or synthetic twine of adequate strength to withstand the transit hazards with atleast 2 stitches per decimetre.
- c) The bale is bound by cross-hooping the steel strips, that is at right angles to both the length and the width of the bale. The strips nearest to the edges are approximately 10 cm away from the respective edges and other strips are equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other. The hoops are in tight condition when the bale is released from the press. Wooden slats of adequate length and strength are placed under the hoops at each of the 8 edges of the bale.

4.2 Yarn (Cones and Cheeses) in Bags

4.2.1 Make-up of Cones or Cheese

Each cone or cheese shall be wrapped in polyethylene film or packed in a polyethylene bag of minimum 40 microns thickness or kraft paper conforming to Grade 2 of IS 1397.

4.2.2 Make-up of Bags

The bag shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequences of layers of packing materials (one layer each) is polyethylene film and hessian (380 g/m²) or HDPE woven fabric laminated with low density polyethylene as agreed to between the buyer and the seller in such a way that when the bag is made up, the outermost layer is that of hessian or HDPE woven laminated fabric.

NOTES

1 Plywood pieces having minimum thickness of 5 mm, one each, shall be placed on top and bottom of the cones

2 In case the bags are not loaded in the container at the place where the bags are packed, then two layers of hessian or HDPE woven fabric laminated with low density polyethylene shall be used.

- b) The bag is sewn with two strands of jute or synthetic twine with atleast two stitches per decimetre.
- c) The bag is bound by two strips positioned in cross-wise direction.

NOTE — For packing cheeses in bags, cardboards of suitable size and thickness shall be used in place of plywood.

4.3 Yarn (Cones and Cheeses) in Cartons

4.3.1 Make-up of Pieces

Each cone or cheese shall be wrapped in polyethylene film or kraft paper or packed in polyethylene bag. A suitable number of such cones/cheeses shall be packed in a carton. In case of cones, unless otherwise specified, cone discs of suitable size and thickness shall be inserted in each cone.

4.3.2 Make-up of Cartons

The carton shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The carton is made from corrugated fibreboard of minimum 5 ply and conforms to IS 2771 (Part 1).
- b) One layer of polyethylene film of minimum 40 micron thickness is used to cover the material on all the sides (see IS 2508 and IS 10889).
- c) Vertical or horizontal separators of suitable size are placed in between rows of cones.
- d) The carton is covered all around with polyethylene laminated hessian (229 g/m²) or polyethylene laminated HDPE woven fabric (Variety I of IS 6899 with polyethylene lamination to increase the total mass by atleast 23 g/m²) and sewn with jute or synthetic twine with atleast two stitches per decimetre.

NOTE — In case the container is packed in the manufacturing premises, the covering of cartons with laminated hessian or HDPE woven laminated fabric is not necessary.

- e) The carton is bound by synthetic straps conforming to the following requirements at minimum 2 places in one direction and one place in opposite direction:

Width, mm, <i>Min</i>	—	16
Thickness, mm, <i>Min</i>	—	0.5
Breaking strength, kg, <i>Min</i>	—	100
Elongation percent, <i>Min</i>	—	20

4.4 Grey Cloth in Bales

4.4.1 Make-up of Pieces

Each piece of cloth shall be plaited and folded to the proper size.

4.4.2 Make-up of Bales

The bale shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers of packing materials (one layer each) is low density polyethylene film and hessian or HDPE woven polyethylene laminated fabric or polyethylene laminated hessian as agreed to between the buyer and the seller in such a way that when the bale is finally made-up, hessian or HDPE woven polyethylene laminated fabric or polyethylene laminated hessian forms the outermost layer.
- b) The lips of end wrapping piece of the outermost layer are stitched with two strands of jute or synthetic twine of adequate strength to withstand transit hazards with atleast two stitches per decimetre.
- c) The bale is bound by parallel-hooped steel strips, that is, with strips at right angles to the length of the bale in case the bale contains running length pieces. The strips nearest to the edges are approximately 20 cm away from the respective edges and other strips equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other at right angles to the length of the bale.

or

The bale is bound by cross-hooped steel strips, that is, with strips at right angles to both the length and width of the bale where goods packed are in short length pieces such as *DHOTIES*, *SAREES*, bed sheets, pillow-cases and towels. The strips nearest to the edges are approximately 10 cm away from the respective edges. Other strips are equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other at right angles to the length of the bale and at approximately 25 cm from each other at right angles to the width of the bale.

- d) The hoops are in a tight condition when the bale is released from the press. Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, wooden slats of adequate length and strength are placed under the hoops at each of the 4 edges for parallel hooped bale and 8 edges for cross-hooped bale.

4.5 Processed Cloth in Bales

4.5.1 Make-up of Pieces

Each piece shall be plaited, folded or wrapped on cardboard or strawboard of suitable sizes and thickness. Each piece or bundle of pieces shall be

wrapped in cellophane or polyethylene film which will not stain the fabric.

4.5.2 Make-up of Bales

The bale shall satisfy the requirements given in 4.4.2.

4.6 Processed Cloth in Cartons

4.6.1 Make-up of Pieces

The pieces shall be made as given in 4.5.1 or 4.7.1.

4.6.2 Make-up of Cartons

The cartons shall satisfy the requirements given in 4.3.2.

4.7 Grey or Processed Cloth in Bags

4.7.1 Make-up of Pieces

Each piece shall be wound on cardboard tube having minimum thickness of 6 mm or PVC tube. Each roll shall be wrapped in materials such as cellophane/polyethylene film/kraft paper/sulphite paper.

4.7.2 Make-up of Bags

The bags shall satisfy the requirements as given in 4.2.2.

4.8 Gross Mass

4.8.1 Unless otherwise agreed, the gross mass of the package shall not exceed as under:

Bale	
Yarn	: 100 kg
Fabric	: 400 kg for bales provided with cross hoops and 200 kg otherwise
Cartons	: 75 kg
Bags	: 85 kg

5.1 Unless otherwise agreed, each package (bag, bale or carton) shall be marked with the following information:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Quality details, in case of cloth;
- c) Count, in case of yarn;
- d) Gross mass and net mass;
- e) Indication of the source of manufacture; and
- f) Any other information required by the buyer or by the law in force.

5.2 All the marking shall be stencilled or printed stickers may be used.

5.2.1 The letters and figures shall be not less than 40 mm in height.

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
303 : 1989	Specification for plywood for general purpose (<i>third revision</i>)	2771 (Part 1) : 1990	Fibreboard boxes : Part 1 Corrugated fibreboard boxes (<i>second revision</i>)
401 : 1982	Code of practice of preservation of timber (<i>third revision</i>)	3962 : 1967	Waxed paper for general packaging
1029 : 1970	Hot-rolled steel strip (baling) (<i>first revision</i>)	5872 : 1990	Cold rolled steel strips (box strappings) (<i>second revision</i>)
1397 : 1990	Kraft paper (<i>second revision</i>)	6899 : 1984	High density polyethylene (HDPE) woven fabrics for packing of textiles (<i>first revision</i>)
1503 : 1988	Wooden packing cases (<i>third revision</i>)		
2508 : 1984	Low density polyethylene films (<i>second revision</i>)	10889 : 1984	High density polyethylene films

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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. TX 02 (0052).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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