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*Indian Standard*  
CODE FOR  
INLAND PACKAGING OF WOOLLEN AND  
WORSTED YARN AND CLOTH  
( *First Revision* )

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# Indian Standard

## CODE FOR INLAND PACKAGING OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARN AND CLOTH ( *First Revision* )

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( *Continued on page 2* )

(Continued from page 1)

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***Indian Standard***  
**CODE FOR**  
**INLAND PACKAGING OF WOOLLEN AND**  
**WORSTED YARN AND CLOTH**  
**( *First Revision* )**

**0. FOREWORD**

**0.1** This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 July 1971, after the draft finalized by the Wool and Wool Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

**0.2** This standard was first published in 1962. The revision has been taken up to bring the standard upto date with the co-operation of the Textiles Committee and the Indian Institute of Packaging.

**0.3** In this revision the use of wax paper and cloth heavy Gee has been dispensed with. Instead, hessian of light construction viz of 380 g/m<sup>2</sup> has been recommended. Hessian laminated with polyethylene film or high density polyethylene woven fabric may also be used in place of two layers of hessian and polyethylene film. A provision has also been made for using wooden or bamboo slats which have been given anti-termite treatment. The maximum gross weight of the bale or case has also been recommended to ensure safe transit.

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**1. SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard prescribes the procedures of packaging for the safe transit of woollen and worsted yarn and cloth intended for the internal markets. The requirements of packing materials have also been specified.

**2. PACKING MATERIALS**

**2.1** The requirements of the packing materials specified in the standard are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS OF PACKING MATERIALS

( Clause 2.1 )

Sl. No.	MATERIAL	REQUIREMENTS
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Polyethylene film	Thickness — 75 microns, <i>Min</i> and conforming to Grade 123 of IS : 2508-1963*.
ii)	Kraft paper	Conforming to Grade 2 of IS : 1397-1967†.
iii)	Hessian (380 g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Constructional particulars as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.
iv)	High density polyethylene woven fabric	Conforming to Table 1 of IS : 6340-1971‡. The fabric shall be laminated with polyethylene of thickness not less than 25 microns.
v)	Cardboard pieces	Thickness — 2 mm, <i>Min</i>
vi)	Wooden or bamboo slats	Width — 4 cm, <i>Min</i> and thickness — 2 cm, <i>Min</i> ; the slats shall be given anti-termite treatment (see IS : 401-1967§).
vii)	Steel strips (for bale packing)	Width — 20 mm, <i>Min</i> and thickness — 0.9 mm, <i>Min</i> ; the strips shall conform to medium grade of IS : 1029-1956   and shall be given one coat of priming red oxide or red lead paint.
viii)	Steel strips (for case packing)	Width — 20 mm, <i>Min</i> and thickness 0.7 mm, <i>Min</i> ; the strips shall conform to hard grade of IS : 1029-1956  .
ix)	Wooden case	Conforming to class A and style 3 (b) of IS : 1503-1967¶.

\*Specification for low density polyethylene films.

†Specification for kraft paper (*first revision*).

‡Specification for high density polyethylene woven sacks.

§Code of practice for preservation of timber (*second revision*).

||Specification for hot rolled steel strips (baling).

¶Specification for wooden packing cases (*first revision*).

### 3. PACKING PROCEDURE

#### 3.1 Yarn (Hanks) in Bales

**3.1.1 Make-up of Hanks** — Hanks shall be made into bundles of 5 kg each. The bundles shall be sprinkled with sufficient quantity of DDT, PDCB or any other suitable insecticides to ensure protection against the attack by insects. Each bundle shall then be wrapped in polyethylene



film or put in a bag made of such polyethylene film. The bundles shall be tied at 3 places with jute or cotton twine.

NOTE — In case of coarse yarn such as carpet yarn, this may not be packed in polyethylene bags.

**3.1.2 Make-up of Bale** — The bale shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers is polyethylene film, kraft paper and hessian ( $380 \text{ g/m}^2$ ) in such a way that when the bale is finally made up, the hessian ( $380 \text{ g/m}^2$ ) forms the outermost layer. The packing materials are in sound and dry condition. The overlaps of the outermost layer of hessian are such that they can be properly and securely stitched. The overlaps of the other layers are at least 10 cm.
- b) The lips of end pieces of hessian forming the outermost layer are stitched with 2 strands of jute twine of adequate strength with at least 2 stitches/dm.
- c) The bale is bound by cross hooping the steel strips over cardboard pieces at right angles to both the length and width of bale. The strips nearest to the edges are at least 13 cm away from the respective edges and other strips are equally positioned at approximately 13 cm from each other in the lengthwise direction and 25 cm from each other in the widthwise direction. The hoops are in a tight condition when the bale is released from the press.

NOTE — Wooden or bamboo slats of adequate length and strength may be used under the hoops at each of the 8 edges of the bale in place of cardboard pieces.

- d) The gross weight of the bale does not normally exceed 150 kg when the bale is packed.
- e) Each bale is provided with a pocket for keeping the packing slip.

### 3.2 Yarn (Hanks, Cheeses or Balls) in Cases

**3.2.1 Make-up of Pieces** — The hanks, cheeses or balls shall be sprinkled with sufficient quantity of DDT, PDCB or any other suitable insecticides to ensure protection against attack by insects. A sufficient number of hanks, cheeses or balls shall be placed in a bag made of polyethylene film.

**3.2.2 Make-up of Cases** — The cases shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers is polyethylene film and kraft paper in such a way that when the wooden case is fully packed, the kraft paper forms the outermost layer. The wrapping materials are in sound, clean and dry condition and are of such size that the overlaps of all layers are at least 10 cm.

- b) The outermost layer is sealed with a suitable waterproof adhesive and the lid firmly nailed to the case.
- c) The case is bound with steel strips in such a way that at least 3 strips are positioned parallel to the battens and at least 2 strips are positioned at right angles to the battens, the strips being in a tight condition.
- d) The gross weight of the case does not normally exceed 150 kg.

### 3.3 Cloth in Bales

**3.3.1 Make-up of Pieces** — Each piece of cloth shall be sprinkled with sufficient quantity of DDT, PDCB or any other suitable insecticides so as to ensure protection against attack by insects in case cloth has not already been given mothproof treatment during manufacture. Each piece shall be folded or wrapped on cardboard or strawboard of suitable size and thickness which has previously been covered with kraft paper. Each piece shall then be wrapped with kraft paper or polyethylene film. The edges of the kraft paper or polyethylene film shall be gummed or sealed.

NOTE — In case of coarse fabrics, kraft paper or polyethylene film for wrapping the pieces may be dispensed with, if felt necessary.

**3.3.2 Make-up of Bale** — The bale shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers is kraft paper, polyethylene film and hessian ( $380 \text{ g/m}^2$ ) in such a way that when the bale is finally made-up, the hessian ( $380 \text{ g/m}^2$ ) forms the outermost layer. A layer of hessian ( $380 \text{ g/m}^2$ ) laminated with polyethylene film or high density polyethylene woven fabric may be used as an alternate to the last two layers. The packing materials are in sound and dry condition. The overlaps of the outermost layer of hessian are such that they can be properly and securely stitched. The overlaps of the other layers are at least 10 cm.
- b) The lips of end pieces of hessian forming the outermost layer are stitched with 2 strands of jute twine of adequate strength with at least 2 stitches/dm.
- c) The bale is bound by cross hooping the steel strips over cardboard pieces at right angles to both the length and width of bale. The strips nearest to the edges are at least 13 cm away from the respective edges and other strips are equally positioned at approximately 13 cm from each other in the lengthwise direction and 25 cm from each other in the widthwise direction. The hoops are in a tight condition when the bale is released from the press.

NOTE — Wooden or bamboo slats of adequate length and strength may be used under the hoops at each of the 8 edges of the bale in place of cardboard pieces.

- d) The gross weight of the bale does not normally exceed 200 kg.
- e) Each bale is provided with a pocket for keeping the packing slip.

### 3.4 Cloth in Cases

**3.4.1 Make-up of Pieces** — The pieces shall be made up as given in 3.3.1.

**3.4.2 Make-up of Cases** — The cases shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers is polyethylene film and kraft paper in such a way that when the wooden case is fully packed, the polyethylene film forms the outermost layer. The wrapping materials are in sound, clean and dry condition and are of such size that the overlaps of all the layers are at least 10 cm.
- b) The outermost layer is sealed with a suitable waterproof adhesive and the lid firmly nailed to the case.
- c) The case is bound with steel strips in such a way that at least 3 strips are positioned parallel to the battens and at least 2 strips are positioned at right angles to the battens, the strips being in a tight condition.
- d) The gross weight of the case does not normally exceed 200 kg.

## 4. MARKING

**4.1** Bale or wooden cases shall be marked in indelible ink with the following information:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Quantity in case of cloth or count in case of yarn;
- c) Gross weight;
- d) Net weight;
- e) Manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark; and
- f) Any other information required by the buyer or by the law in force.

**4.2** All markings shall be stencilled; writing with hand being not permissible.

**4.3** The letters and figures shall be not less than 4 cm in height.

# INDIAN STANDARDS

ON

## Wool and Wool Products

IS:		Rs
11-1963	Grading of wool for export ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	3·50
*32-1971	Code for seaworthy packaging of woollen and worsted yarn and cloth ( <i>second revision</i> ) ... ..	—
673-1963	Cloth, woollen, twill, dyed ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·00
674-1963	Flannel, hospital, grey ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·50
675-1963	Cloth, bunting, worsted ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·00
676-1963	Bunting, worsted ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·00
677-1963	Cloth, drab mixture, woollen (water resistant) No. 1 ( <i>revised</i> ) ...	2·50
678-1963	Cloth, drab mixture, woollen (water resistant) No. 2 ( <i>revised</i> ) ...	2·00
679-1963	Great coat cloth, woollen ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·00
680-1963	Cloth baratheia ( <i>revised</i> ) ... ..	2·50
1530-1960	Cloth, baize ... ..	2·00
1531-1960	Cloth, blanket ... ..	2·00
1681-1960	Blanket, woollen, dyed ... ..	2·00
1719-1969	Felt, woollen ( <i>first revision</i> ) ... ..	5·50
*1721-1970	Hair belting yarn ( <i>first revision</i> ) ... ..	—
2156-1962	Code for packing raw wool for export ... ..	1·50
2319-1969	Serge ( <i>first revision</i> ) ... ..	4·00
2900-1970	Grading of raw wool for internal market ( <i>first revision</i> ) ...	2·50
5910-1970	Fineness grades of wool ... ..	2·00
5911-1970	Fineness grades of wool tops ... ..	2·50
*6054-1970	Clearer cloth ... ..	—
*6055-1970	Sizing flannel ... ..	—

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\*Under print.