

## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

for

## COMPLETE, FILLED TRANSPORT PACKAGES—METHODS OF TEST

# AS 2582.1

## IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS WHEN TESTING

## PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Physical Testing of Packages and Containers under the direction of the Packaging Standards Board to meet a need for testing and assessing the ability of packages to withstand the rigours of handling.

The standard is the first in a series of methods for the testing of complete, filled transport packages. The methods will represent the adoption for Australian purposes of a range of ISO International Standards on this subject prepared by ISO Technical Committee 122—Packaging.

This standard is technically identical with—

ISO 2206—1972 Packaging—Complete, filled transport packages—  
Part 1: Identification of parts when testing

Attention is drawn to the following related standard:

AS 2400 SAA Packaging Code  
Part 1—Glossary of Packaging Terms.

## METHOD

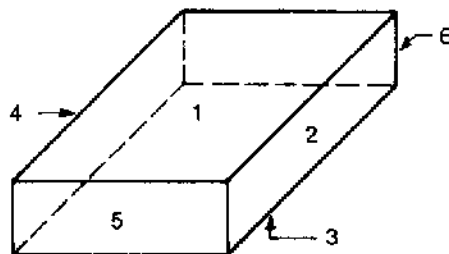
**1 SCOPE.** This standard sets out a system for the identification of parts of complete, filled transport packages that are to be subjected to testing.

**2 IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS OF PACKAGES.**

**2.1 Parallelepipedal Packages.** The package shall be placed in the preferred orientation for transport. When the transport orientation is not known then, if there is a manufacturer's joint, that joint shall be placed vertically on the observer's right.

When the package is placed with one end surface facing the observer, the upper surface of the package shall be identified as No 1, the side on the observer's right as No 2, the bottom as No 3, the surface on the observer's left as No 4, the nearest side as No 5 and the side farthest away as No 6.

NOTE: If the package has more than one manufacturer's joint, the principle described in the preceding paragraph is to be adopted by arbitrarily selecting one end as No 5.



Each edge shall be identified by the numbers designating the two surfaces (faces) adjacent to the edge, e.g. 1-2 identifies the edge formed by the upper surface (face) of the package, No 1 and the right surface (face), No 2.