Australian Standard®

SAA Packaging Code

Part 8: Textile bags, sacks and wrappings

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee PK/25, Packaging Code. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 8 September 1988 and published on 10 April 1989.

The following interests are represented on Committee PK/25:

Adhesives and Sealants Manufacturers Association of Australia
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association of Australia
Ansett Airlines of Australia
Australian Institute of Packaging
Australian Timber Producers Council
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
Canmakers Institute of Australia
Confederation of Australian Industry
Cordage Institute of Australia
Department of Defence
Glass Packaging Institute of Australia
Packaging Council of Australia
Plastics Institute of Australia
Printing and Allied Trades Employers Federation of Australia
Railways of Australia Committee
Technical Association of the Australian and New Zealands Pulp and Paper Industry (Appita)

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Packaging Code Committee under the direction of the Packaging Standards Board.

Textile bags, sacks and wrappings are used for packaging many different commodities particularly at stages prior to retail sale. This Standard describes how they are made, what types are available and it also gives guidance on packing, handling and storage methods for them.

The *SAA Packaging Code* is comprised of separate Standards dealing with specific subjects, as follows:

Part	*Title*
1	*Glossary of packaging terms*
2	*Basic principles of packaging practice*
3	*Mechanical aids in package handling*
4	*Protection against spoilage of packages and their contents by micro-organisms, insects, mites and rodents*
5	*Metal protection*
6	*Paper and paperboards*
7	*Timber boxes*
8	*Textile bags, sacks and wrappings*
9	*Metal containers*
	9.1 *Metal cans and tubes*
	9.2 *Steel drums*
10	*Protection against shock and vibration (cushioning)*
11	*Cordage*
12	*Adhesive closing and sealing tapes*
13	*Tensional strapping*
14	*Adhesives*
15	*Glass containers*
16	*Flexible packaging*
17	*Packaging in plastics containers*
18	*Use of desiccants in packaging*
19	*Packaging for airfreight*
20	*Handling of goods in freight containers*
21	*Packaging of dangerous goods*
22	*Closures*
23	*Shrink and stretch wrapping*

During the preparation of the *SAA Packaging Code*, account was taken of material included in BS 1133, *Packaging Code*, and the assistance obtained from this source is acknowledged.

CONTENTS

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
SAA Packaging Code

Part 8: Textile bags, sacks and wrappings

1 SCOPE. This Standard provides information to assist packers in selection, filling, handling and storage of textile bags, sacks and wrappings.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
2348 Guide to the determination of optimum dimensions of packages for unit load handling
2400 SAA Packaging Code
2400.1 Part 1: Glossary of packaging terms
2400.2 Part 2: Basic principles of packaging practice
2400.23 Part 23: Shrink and stretch wrapping
2582 Complete, filled transport packages — Methods of test
2583 Complete, filled transport packages — Distribution trials — Information to be recorded
2584 Complete, filled transport packages — General rules for the compilation of performance schedules
2584.1 Part 1: General principles
2584.2 Part 2: Quantitative data

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS 2400.1, and those below apply.

3.1 Finish (jute cloth)—the finish of jute fabrics, accomplished by the following:

(a) *Cropping*—a process whereby the short protruding fibres of cloth are removed by sharpened, spiral blades similar to those of a lawn mower.

(b) *Calendering or cylindering*—a process whereby cloth, which may have been damped, is run under pressure between two or more alternate steel and compressed-paper covered cylinders (bowls). One of the steel cylinders is usually heated.

NOTE: This process flattens the threads, and the machine in which the process takes place is known as a calender.

(c) *Mangling*—a process whereby cloth, which has previously been calendered or cylindered, is rolled on a steel pin and rotated backwards and forwards under pressure a number of times between two steel bowls.

NOTE: Mangling closes the interstices between threads more effectively than chesting. The machine in which the process takes place is known as a mangle.

3.2 Jute twist—two or more strands of single yarn twisted together to form one thread, e.g. 4 ply 3200 g yarn, means 4 strands of 3200 g yarn twisted together.

3.3 Jute yarn (thread)—the 'count' of jute yarn (see Clause 3.1).

3.4 Porter—the porter system is used for regulating and measuring the closeness of warp threads in jute fabrics.

NOTE: The 'porter measure' (sometimes called a 'porter glass' or 'porter gauge') is a length of 47 mm (see Figure 1). To determine the porter of a jute fabric warp, first count the number of single threads occurring between the limits of the 1/2 porter measure, i.e. 23.5 mm. Do this in a number of places across the warp and take the average. The porter for cloth refers to the finished fabric. Hence the porter, weave and make should be mentioned together in designating the warp.

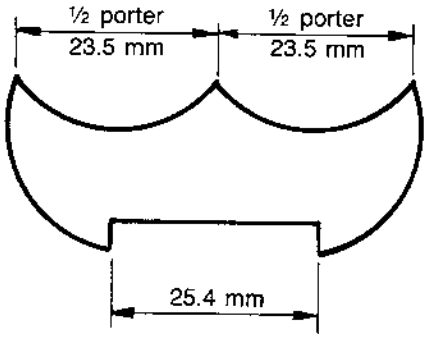

FIGURE 1 PORTER MEASURE

3.5 Reed—a device, consisting of several wires closely set between two slats or baulks, that may serve any or all of the following purposes: separating the warp threads; determining the spacing of the warp threads; guiding the shuttle or rapier (if applicable); and beating up the weft.

3.6 Shot—one thread of weft yarn.

3.7 Split—a space between the vertical wires of the reed, through which one or more warp threads are drawn.

3.8 Tex yarn count—the mass in grams of a given length of yarn divided by its length in kilometres; the basic unit is the tex, which is the mass in grams of one kilometre of the product.

3.9 Twist—the condition of a yarn or similar structure when the component elements have a helical disposition such as results, for instance, from relative rotation of the yarn ends. For all practical purposes twist is measured in turns, but for purely theoretical work its measurement in radians often leads to much simpler expressions.

3.10 Warp—the threads of a fabric running length wise or parallel to the selvedge.

3.11 Weft—the crosswise threads of a fabric, i.e. the threads that run from selvedge to selvedge.

3.12 Yarn—A product of substantial length and relatively small cross-section consisting of fibres or filaments, with or without twist.