

CENTRAL STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

SPECIFICATION

FOR

PACKS FOR TEXTILE GOODS

First Revision

Approved by the

CENTRAL STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

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CKS 28-1973
(As amended 1981)

SPECIFICATION

for

PACKS FOR TEXTILE GOODS

0. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

0.1 The latest issues of the following standards form part of this specification:

SABS 733 Boxboard

SABS 902 Hessian cloth

SAR Specifications CP 1/1, 1/61, 1/73, 1/80, 1/104, 1/117, 1/124, 1/125, 1/200, 1/208, 2/1, 2/36, 2/45, 2/62, 3/1, 6/1, 7/1, 7/9, 7/108, 15/202, 15/305, 15/701, 15/705, 15/706.

NOTE: The following requirements must be specified in the order or contract:

- a) The components of the pack (see 3.1.1)
- b) The marking (see Section 4)

1. SCOPE

1.1 The specification covers packs used for the conveyance (from the supplier to the purchaser) of textile goods.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 For the purposes of this specification the following definitions shall apply:

Acceptable. Acceptable to the purchaser.

Bale. A pack in which the contents are retained by one or more wrappings of flexible material and that is secured with binding material.

Bundle. A type of light bale, manually compressed, wrapped with paper, and secured with binding material such as twine or tape.

Corrugated board container. A paperboard container made of single-wall or double-wall board (constructed with A-, B-, or C-flutes) and strong enough to be transported without outer protection other than that used for closing the flaps.

Solid paperboard box. A paperboard container made of solid board, not intended to be transported without outer protection, usually of the lift-off-lid construction and of one of the following types:

a) Folding. A box made of bending grades of paperboard (plain or printed), cut and creased in one of a variety of shapes and sizes, folded and delivered flat, and to be erected at the packing place.

b) Set-up. A box of rigid construction, erected by stapling or gluing, and delivered in the set-up (i.e. erected) condition.

c) Metal-stayed. A set-up box in which the corners are supported by metal stays.

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3. REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKS

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 The pack shall be a bale or a bundle or a corrugated board container or a nailed wooden box in which the contents if so specified by the purchaser may be packed in inner containers. The materials of the pack shall be as specified by the purchaser and shall comply with the appropriate requirements of 3.2-3.6 (inclusive). When a pack is tested in accordance with Section 5 it shall not fail.

NOTE: All packs shall be acceptable to the relevant transportation authority, and in the case of goods sent by rail, the following specifications, as published in Supplement 7 to the Official Railway Tariff Book, should be consulted:

Corrugated board boxes : CP 1/1, 1/61, 1/73, 1/80, 1/104, 1/117,
1/124, 1/125, 1/200, 1/208

Paper sacks : CP 2/1, 2/36, 2/45, 2/62

Hessian bags : CP 3/1

Wooden boxes : CP 6/1

Plastics tubes and sacks: CP 7/1, 7/6, 7/9, 7/108, 15/202,
15/305, 15/701, 15/705, 15/706

3.1.2 All packing materials that come into contact with the contents of a pack shall be free from water-soluble dyes capable of staining the contents.

3.2 BALES (OTHER THAN BUNDLES)

3.2.1 Style. The contents shall be packed close together but need not be compressed mechanically. The contents shall be enclosed by one or more wrappings of textile material, paper, or plastic material. Unless each item in the bale is wrapped in its own water resistant wrapping, the bale shall have a water resistant wrapping.

3.2.2 Materials Used in a Bale. Outer and inner wrappings used in making a bale shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in Table 1, except that if bitumen-lined paper is used as a water-resistant wrapping, its grammage and bursting strength shall be at least 50 % greater than the relevant values given in Columns 9 and 10. The outermost wrapping shall be one of the types listed in Columns 3-6 or shall be of another material that has a breaking strength comparable to that of an appropriate material given in Column 3, 4, or 5.

NOTE: Paper can be used as an inner wrapping only if the bale is so well bound that its contents cannot rebound after sudden compression (e.g. on dropping). The stretch of paper is very small and the paper will rupture if the contents of the bale rebound more than a small amount.

TABLE 1 - MATERIALS FOR BALES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mass of pack, kg	min.	Type of jessian cloth*	Outer wrappings			Inner wrappings			
			Woven plastics bags: mass per unit area or material, g/m ² , min.†	Polyethylene tubes and bags; wall thickness, µm, min.‡	Kraft paper bags§	Polyethylene wrap, thickness, µm min.	No. of wraps	Grammage, g/m ² , min.	Bursting strength, kPa, min.
-	25	48	100	100		20	1	45	125
Over 25	50	70	115	150		25	1	45	125
Over 50	75	70	130	150	§	40	1	60	170
Over 75	100	90	145	200		50	1	80	240
Over 100	-	109	170	250		75	2	80	240

*See SABS 902

†And complying with the requirements of Specification CP 7/6.

‡And complying with the requirements of Specification CP 7/1.

§See Specifications CP 2/36, 2/45, and 2/62.