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Packaging — Vocabulary

Emballages — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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ISO 21067 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

— **Annex A**, *Further terms used in relation to materials used in packaging*

Introduction

This vocabulary was compiled from various sources, including the following:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- ASTM International (ASTM D 996)
- Australian Standards (AS 2400)
- British Standards Institution (BS 3130-1)
- Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN 55405)
- European Packaging Federation (EPF)
- South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)
- NATO STANAG 4279 (AAP-23)
- UN/ECE Recommendation No. 21

This International Standard is intended to be used as a source document within the global community. This inventory of terms will be useful in a multilingual thesaurus showing concept relationships as well as terms in other languages. Work on this proposed standard, begun in 1987, has been under convenorship of ANSI since 1995 as ISO/TC 122, Working Group 5, *Terminology and vocabulary*.

This International Standard does not cover environmental statements referring to packaging. These are covered by ISO 14021.

Packaging — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies preferred terms and definitions related to packaging and materials handling, for use in international commerce, except for dangerous goods packaging where terms and definitions are given in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

This International Standard is augmented by the packaging specific standards

ISO 6590-1, *Packaging — Sacks — Vocabulary and types — Part 1: Paper sacks*

ISO 6590-2, *Packaging — Sacks — Vocabulary and types — Part 2: Sacks made from thermoplastic flexible film*

ISO 15867, *Intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) for non-dangerous goods — Terminology*

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Basic terms

2.1.1

packaging

⟨product⟩ any product to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, storage, transport and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or consumer, including processor, assembler or other intermediary

2.1.2

packaging

⟨operation⟩ operations involved in the preparation of goods for containment, protection, handling, delivery, storage, transport and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or consumer

NOTE The term includes preservation, packing, marking and unitization.

2.1.3

pack, noun

package, noun

product package

packaging (2.1.1) and its contents

2.1.4

pack, verb

package, verb

create a package (2.1.3)

2.1.5

article

an item or commodity

2.2 General terms

2.2.1

container

(for packaging) any box or receptacle which holds, restrains, or encloses any article(s) (2.1.5) to be stored or transported

2.2.2

shipping container

(for transport) article of transport equipment strong enough to be suitable for repeated use and specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more means of transport without breakage of load

NOTE 1 Adapted from RID/ADR regulations ^{[27], [28]}

NOTE 2 The phrase "without breakage of load" means that the container is handled as a single unit during transit.

NOTE 3 The term "container" is often used as a non-specific term for a receptacle (see 2.2.1).

NOTE 4 For full definition of freight container, see ISO 830

2.2.3

primary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to come into direct contact with the product

2.2.4

secondary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to contain one or more primary packagings together with any protective materials where required

2.2.5

inner packaging

packaging (2.1.1) for which an over packaging is required for transport

[SOURCE: ISO 16883:2007, §3.4]

2.2.6

distribution packaging

transport packaging

tertiary packaging

packaging (2.1.1) designed to contain one or more articles or packages, or bulk material, for the purposes of transport, handling and/or distribution

2.2.7

consumer packaging

retail packaging

sales packaging

packaging (2.1.1) constituting, with its contents, a sales unit for the final user or consumer at the point of retail

2.2.8

industrial packaging

packaging (2.1.1) for raw materials, components and partially manufactured or finished goods, for distribution from manufacturer to manufacturer and/or other intermediaries such as processor or assembler

2.2.9

commercial packaging

methods and materials used by a supplier to satisfy the requirements of the distribution system

NOTE Commercial packaging includes industrial packaging, and consumer packaging; and may be applicable for certain levels of military packaging.

2.2.10**bulk packaging**

packaging (2.1.1) intended to contain loose articles, large masses of solids or granular materials, or liquids for transport or storage

2.2.11**child-resistant packaging**

package (2.1.3) consisting of a container and appropriate closure which is difficult for young children under the age of fifty-two months to open (or gain access to the contents), but which is not difficult for adults to use properly

[SOURCE: ISO 8317:2003, §2.3]

2.2.12**reclosable package**

package (2.1.3) which, after it has been initially opened, is capable of being reclosed with a similar degree of security and is capable of being used a sufficient number of times to dispense the total contents without loss of security

[SOURCE: ISO 8317:2003, §2.4]

2.2.13**base pack
unit pack**

smallest package (2.1.3) with identical or different products that are to be supplied at the same time

2.2.14**commercial package**

packaging (2.1.1) which, as far as quantity of content, type, quality or design of the package are concerned, conforms to the requirements of the respective level of trading

2.2.15**consolidated pack**

more than one package grouped together to facilitate handling operations

2.2.16**containerization**

shipping method in which goods are loaded together in one container (2.2.2)

2.2.17**overpack
over packaging**

enclosure generally used by a single consignor to contain one or more packages consolidated into a single unit to facilitate easy handling and stowage during transport

NOTE 1 Adapted from United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods ^[29]

NOTE 2 In English, the same term is also used to describe the use of excessive packaging.

2.2.18**packaging chain**

sector of the overall economy involving all economic operators concerned with the packaging and/or distribution of goods

2.2.19**flexible packaging**

packaging whose shape is likely to change after the contents are added or removed

2.2.20**rigid packaging**

packaging whose shape remains essentially unchanged after the contents are added or removed

2.2.21**packaging component**

part of packaging that can be separated by hand or by using simple physical means

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, §3.11]

c.f. – component packaging (2.2.23)

2.2.22**component**

part, assembly or raw material that is a constituent of a higher-level assembly

[SOURCE: ISO 22742:2010, §3.3]

2.2.23**component packaging**

commercial unit of **components** (3.22) defined by the supplier, including, if applicable, their means for protection, structured alignment, or automated assembly

NOTE Component packaging can include: leaded components taped on reels or in ammo boxes according to IEC 60286-1 and IEC 60286-2; surface mount devices (surface mount components), taped on reels according to IEC 60286-3 and in bulk case IEC 60286-6; integrated circuits (ICs) in stick magazines according to IEC 60286-4; or in matrix trays according to IEC 60286-5. Compare **product package** (2.1.3).

[SOURCE: ISO 22742:2010, §3.3]

2.2.24**packaging constituent**

part from which packaging are made and which cannot be separated by hand or by using simple physical means

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, §3.12]

2.2.25**supplier**

<packaging and the environment> entity responsible for placing packaging or packaged goods on the market

c.f. §2.2.26

NOTE The term “supplier” in normal usage can relate to various points in a supply chain.

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, §3.22]

2.2.26**supplier**

party that produces, provides or furnishes an item or service

[SOURCE: ISO 22742:2010, §3.39]

2.3 Types of packaging**2.3.1****bag**

flexible packaging of single or multiple layers or plies, generally enclosed on all sides except one, forming an opening that may or may not be sealed after filling

2.3.2**sack**

bag (2.3.1)

NOTE "Bag" is also defined in other International Standards as "sack".

2.3.3**bale**

shaped unit of compressed articles or materials bound with cord, strapping or metal ties under tension

NOTE 1 It may also be wrapped.

NOTE 2 Adapted from NATO glossary of packaging terms and definitions ^[26].

2.3.4**barrel****cask****keg**

packaging of circular cross-section, with greater length than breadth, with convex sides and two flat ends of equal diameter

NOTE A barrel is normally made of wooden staves bound together with hoops.

2.3.5**bottle**

rigid packaging, typically of glass or plastic, having a comparatively narrow neck or mouth, with a closure and usually no handle

2.3.6**jar**

small rigid packaging of glass, plastic or earthenware, with a wide mouth

2.3.7**ampoule**

packaging capable of being hermetically sealed, intended to hold sterile materials

2.3.8**box**

rigid packaging with rectangular or polygonal sides, usually completely enclosing the contents

NOTE The sides may contain apertures for handling or ventilation.

2.3.9**carton**

folding collapsible packaging generally made from boxboard

NOTE Although this term is in general use in English, it might not have an equivalent term in other languages.

2.3.10**case**

non-specific term for transport packaging, often used to refer to a box

2.3.11**crate**

transport packaging with incomplete surfaces

2.3.12**wirebound box**

box whose parts are reinforced and connected to each other by means of tempered wires

NOTE This type of box is usually closed for shipment by twisting of the wire ends or by connecting prefabricated loops.

**2.3.13
bundle**

number of articles bound with materials under tension, which also may be wrapped

**2.3.14
can**

small primary packaging, usually cylindrical and usually made of metal

**2.3.15
drum**

cylindrical packaging whose bottom end is permanently fixed to the body and top end (head) is either removable or non-removable

NOTE Barrels are not classified as drums.

**2.3.16
non-removable head drum
tight head drum**

cylindrical packaging whose ends are permanently fixed to the body, with openings for filling, emptying and venting in the top end (head)

NOTE This definition is not applicable to drums used for the transport of dangerous goods.

[SOURCE: ISO 20848-2:2006, §3.1]

**2.3.17
removable head drum
open head drum**

drum whose bottom end is permanently fixed to the body and whose top end can be removed as a lid (head)

NOTE 1 The top may have additional openings.

NOTE 2 This definition is not applicable to drums used for the transport of dangerous goods.

[SOURCE: ISO 20848-1:2006, §3.1]

**2.3.18
pail**

packaging of circular cross-section, tapered and equipped with a lid and usually a handle

NOTE This definition is not applicable to pails used for the transport of dangerous goods.

**2.3.19
jerrican**

metal or plastics primary packaging of rectangular or polygonal cross-section for products

NOTE An aperture on the top or side of the body and a carrying device is usual.

**2.3.20
tube**

cylindrical packaging, convolutedly or spirally wound, having paper, wood, metal or combination ends

**2.3.21
collapsible tube**

flexible packaging having a nozzle and cap at one end and closed at the other, serving as both container and dispenser

2.4 Packaging materials

NOTE Further terms used in relation to materials used in packaging are given in Annex A.

2.4.1

absorbent packaging material

material included within a package to soak up liquids resulting from leakage, seepage or liquefaction of the contents

2.4.2

barrier material

material that retards or prevents transmission or permeation of gases or passage of solids, liquids, gases or radiated energy

2.4.3

cushioning material

material used to isolate or reduce the effect of externally applied shock and/or vibration forces

2.4.4

shrink wrap

shrink film

plastics material that shrinks in size when heated to conform to the item(s) packaged

2.4.5

stretch wrap

material that elongates when applied under tension and which, through elastic recovery, conforms to the item(s) packaged

2.5 Auxiliary terms in use with packaging

2.5.1

closure

means of closing packaging to retain its contents

2.5.2

body

<packaging> principal part of a container or packaging, usually the largest part in one piece containing the sides

2.5.3

preservation

application of protective measures, such as cleaning, drying, the use of preservatives and barrier materials, to prevent deterioration

2.5.4

staple

stitch

U-shaped round or flat wire fastener, which may or may not be clinched, for closing packaging or holding package components together

2.5.5

strapping

strip of material, generally of flat or circular cross-section, used to secure packaging or articles within a container, to hold together a bundle or bale, to reinforce a packaging, or to secure packagings or articles to a pallet

2.5.6**tape**

strip of flexible material with one or more adhesive faces

2.5.7**pallet**

rigid horizontal platform of minimum height, compatible with handling by pallet trucks, and/or fork-lift trucks and other appropriate handling equipment, used as a base for assembling, stacking, storing, handling or transporting goods and loads

[SOURCE: ISO 445:2008, §2.1]

NOTE Definitions of types of pallet and related terms can be found in ISO 445.

2.5.8**unit load****unitized load**

single item or assembly of items designed to enable these to be handled as a single entity

2.5.9**label**

piece of paper or other material displaying information and affixed to the packaging or article

NOTE This definition does not apply to labels for the transport of dangerous goods.

2.5.10**tag**

label (2.5.9) attached to the packaging or article by means of a tie or other suitable means

2.5.11**adhesive**

substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment

2.5.12**fastener**

device that serves to secure one part to another

2.5.13**sealing**

method of bonding mating surfaces

2.5.14**heat sealing**

method of bonding mating surfaces under controlled application of heat, pressure and dwell time

2.5.15**pressure sealing****cold sealing**

sealing under controlled application of pressure and dwell time

2.5.16**nest**

<packaging> group of items of packaging that fit one within the other

2.5.17**accessible design**

design focussed on principles of extending standard design to people with some type of performance limitation to maximize the number of potential customers who can readily use a product, building or service [

[SOURCE: ISO 11156:2011, §3.1]

2.5.18

returnable packaging item

RPI

any material used for the "protection" of goods during handling, delivery, storage and transport that are returned for further usage

NOTE 1 Ownership does not change at time of purchase or delivery

cf. 2.6.20 "reusable packaging"

[SOURCE: ISO 17364:2013, §4.10]

2.5.19

returnable transport item

RTI

any product for the purposes of transport, handling and/or distribution of one or more products or product packages that are returned for further usage, examples are pallets with and without cash deposits as well as all forms of reusable crates, trays, boxes, roll pallets, barrels, and trolleys

NOTE 1 The term returnable transport item implies that the ownership title of the item, e.g. pallet, remains with its owner (shipper) then 17364 is applicable. If the ownership title of the item, e.g. pallet, is transferred to the customer as part of a unitized load then it is considered an element of that unitized load, and the applicable International Standard is ISO 17365.

NOTE 2 Freight containers, trailers and other similar enclosed modules are not covered by the term "returnable transport item".

NOTE 3 The term "returnable transport equipment" is considered to have the same definition as the term "returnable transport item" within an electronic data interchange environment

NOTE 4 Ownership does not change at time of purchase or delivery

[SOURCE: ISO 17364:2013, §4.3]

2.5.20

intermediate bulk container

IBC

primary packaging designed to

- a) have a capacity of 3 m³ (3 000 litres) or less,
- b) be handled mechanically with or without integral or detachable devices,
- c) contain liquids, pastes or solids (for instance powders or granules), and
- d) be resistant to the stresses imparted during handling and transport as determined by tests

[SOURCE: ISO 15867:2003, §2.1]

NOTE 1 This definition is not applicable to IBCs used for the transport of dangerous goods.

NOTE 2 Definitions of types of IBCs and related terms can be found in ISO 15867, ISO 16467 and ISO 28198.

2.6 Terms in use with packaging and the environment

2.6.1

anaerobic digestion

process of controlled decomposition of biodegradable treatment of the biodegradable components of used packaging which produce compost and, in the case of anaerobic digestion, also methane

NOTE In a second phase, the digestate is typically stabilised by means of a composting (aerobic) process.

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.10]

2.6.2

auxiliary product

products used to support the refilling/loading of reusable packaging

Example A detergent pouch used to refill a container at home.

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.7]

2.6.3

chemical recovery

process to recover valuable chemical substances by chemical treatment of used packaging by hydrolysis, glycolysis, methanolysis, catalytic reaction, thermal reaction, and other chemical processes – process to substitute used packaging for natural resources

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, §3.1]

2.6.4

combustion incineration

<packaging and the environment> oxidation reaction covering both organic materials and metals

NOTE Modern incineration plants are able to generate and recover energy efficiently. The term “incineration” in normal usage means the process of reducing solid waste volume by combustion with or without energy recovery. For the purpose of this document, they refer only to the incineration process with energy recovery.

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, §3.6]

2.6.5

compost

soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation of a mixture consisting principally of vegetable residues, occasionally with other organic material and having a limited mineral content

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.1, originally from ISO 472, 2.1735]

2.6.6

composting

aerobic process designed to produce compost

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.2, originally from ISO 472, 2.1737]

2.6.7

disintegration

physical breakdown of a material into fragments

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.3]

2.6.8

energy recovery

production of useful energy through direct and controlled combustion

NOTE Solid-waste incinerators producing hot water, steam or electricity are a common form of energy recovery.

[SOURCE: ISO 15270:2008, §3.11]

2.6.9 material recycling

reprocessing, by means of a manufacturing process, of a used packaging material into a product, a component incorporated into a product, or a secondary (recycled) raw material, excluding energy recovery and the use of the product as fuel

NOTE References to recycling in this document refer to material recycling. Other options for recycling or recovery are not considered in this document.

[SOURCE: ISO 18604:2013, §3.3]

2.6.10 mixture

<packaging and the environment> preparation or solutions composed of two or more substances

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.8]

2.6.11 organic recycling

through microbial activity, the controlled biological treatment of the biodegradable components of used packaging which produce and, in the case of anaerobic digestion, also methane

NOTE Landfilling and littering are not considered as organic recycling.

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.9]

2.6.12 packaging optimization

process for the achievement of a minimum adequate weight or volume (source reduction) for meeting the necessary requirements of primary or secondary or transport packaging, when performance and user/consumer acceptability remain unchanged or adequate, thereby reducing the impact on the environment

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.1]

2.6.13 packaging system

complete set of packaging for a packaged good, encompassing one or more of the following that are applicable (depending on the packaged goods): Primary packaging, Secondary packaging, Tertiary (distribution or transport) packaging

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.6]

2.6.14 packaging unit

unit which serves as a packaging function such as the containment, protection, handling, delivery, storage, transport, and presentation of goods

[SOURCE: ISO 18604:2013, §3.4]

2.6.15 packaging waste

packaging that has been used by the final consumer or end user and which is discarded for final disposal and is not intended for reuse or recovery

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, , §3.11]

2.6.16

reconditioning

operations necessary to restore a reusable packaging to a functional state for further reuse

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.8]

**2.6.17
recyclable**

characteristic of a product, packaging or associated component that can be diverted from the waste stream through available processes and programs and can be collected, processed and returned to use in the form of raw materials or products

[SOURCE: ISO 14021, §7.7.1]

**2.6.18
recycling process**

physical or chemical process which converts collected and sorted used packaging, together in some instances with other material, into secondary (recycled) raw materials, products or substances, excluding energy recovery and the use of the product as fuel

[SOURCE: ISO 18604:2013, §3.5]

**2.6.19
reusable packaging**

packaging or packaging component which has been designed to accomplish or proves its ability to accomplish a minimum number of trips or rotation in a system for reuse

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.2]

**2.6.20
reuse**

<packaging and the environment> operation by which packaging is refilled or used for the same purpose for which it was conceived, with or without the support of auxiliary products present on the market enabling the packaging to be refilled

NOTE Non-reusable items that support packaging reuse, such as labels or closures, are considered to be part of that packaging.

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.1]

**2.6.21
rotation**

<packaging and the environment> cycle undergone by reusable packaging from filling/loading to filling/loading

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.4]

**2.6.22
safety data sheet**

documentation providing comprehensive information about a substance or mixture

NOTE 1 The UN Globally Harmonized System (3rd revised edition) – Part 1 and Annex 4 – requires that documentation should be provided to users of the substances or mixtures and to contain the required information.

NOTE 2 Formerly referred to as Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.9, originally from United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) (4th Edition:2011), §1.5.1.1]

**2.6.23
substances**

<packaging and the environment> chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve stability, and any impurity deriving from the production process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.7, originally from ISO 11683:1997, §3.1.1]

2.6.24

substances hazardous to the environment

any substances classified as presenting an environmental hazard according to the UN Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and its amendments (GHS), 4th revised edition, Part 4, whilst meeting the criteria of labelling with the environmental hazard pictogram

NOTE This is a general classification of substances hazardous to the environment and cannot be taken as specifically relating to substances used in packaging.

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.12]

2.6.25

systems for reuse

<packaging and the environment> established arrangements (organizational, technical or financial) which ensure the possibility of reuse

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.6]

2.6.25.1

closed loop system

<packaging and the environment> system in which packaging is reused by a company or a co-operating group of companies

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.6.1]

2.6.25.2

open loop system

<packaging and the environment> system in which packaging is reused amongst unspecified companies

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.6.2]

2.6.25.3

hybrid system

<packaging and the environment> system consisting of two parts:

- a) packaging remaining with the end user, for which there exists no redistribution system leading to commercial refilling;
- b) packaging, used as an auxiliary product to transport the contents to the reusable packaging

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.6.3]

2.6.26

trip

<packaging and the environment> transfer of packaging, from filling/loading to emptying/unloading

[SOURCE: ISO 18603:2013, §3.3]

2.6.27

ultimate biodegradability

breakdown of an organic chemical compound by micro-organisms in the presence of oxygen to carbon dioxide, water, and mineral salts of any other elements present (mineralization) and new biomass or in the absence of oxygen to carbon dioxide, methane, mineral salts, and new biomass

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, §3.5]

**2.6.28
used packaging**

packaging that has been used by the final consumer or end user and which is destined for reuse or recovery

[SOURCE: ISO 18601:2013, §3.24]

**2.6.29
critical area(s)**

<packaging and the environment> specific performance criterion/criteria which prevents further reduction of weight or volume without endangering functional performance, safety, and user/consumer acceptability

[SOURCE: ISO 18602:2013, §3.2]

**2.6.30
required energy**

Ha
energy necessary to adiabatically heat the post combustion substances of a material and excess air from ambient temperature to a specified final temperature

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, §3.2]

**2.6.31
calorific gain**

positive difference between the energy released on combustion of a material and Ha

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, §3.3]

**2.6.32
theoretical minimum net calorific value**
qnet, min,theor

fraction of the energy released on combustion sufficient to adiabatically heat the post-combustion substances of a material or product and excess air from a specified ambient temperature to a specified final temperature

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, §3.4]

**2.6.33
available thermal energy**

fraction of the energy released on combustion in a real industrial system which is transferred for example to the steam cycle of a boiler, i.e. the total released energy minus the thermal losses

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, §3.5]

2.7 Terms adopted from vocabulary standards of other Technical Committees

There are several approaches to developing vocabulary standards within the specific application domain of a given ISO Technical Committee. The first approach is to include all terms that might be encountered by the reader of a given standard to permit a single source for all terms and definitions within that application domain. This may repeat, with attribution, terms and definitions previously standardized in other vocabulary standards where there may be overlap of the application domain. A second approach is to rigorously avoid any terms and definitions that have been standardized elsewhere.

In 2012, ISO launched its On-Line Browsing Platform (OBP) available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/>, where users can browse terms and definitions from all the terminology extracted from the entire catalogue of ISO standards, without the necessity of purchasing the standard. To minimize the proliferation of terms and definitions on the OBP, this International Standard adopts by means of reference the following terms and their associated definition, providing reference to the specific standard and definition, by clause number, for various terms contained in

ISO 22742, *Packaging — Linear bar code and two-dimensional symbols for product packaging (ISO/TC 122)*

ISO/IEC 19762, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary (ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31)*

Table 1 — Incomplete list of packaging terms in other standards

Term	Standard	Clause
error correction	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	12.01.13
active tag	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	05.04.02
bar code symbol	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	02.01.03
EPC tag	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	05.04.16
linear bar code symbol	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	03.01.01
passive tag	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	05.04.01
radio frequency (RF) tag	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	05.05.05
symbology	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	02.01.02
two-dimensional (2D) symbols	ISO/IEC 19762:2014	04.02.01
Data Matrix	ISO 22742:2010	3.8
QR Code	ISO 22742:2010	3.33
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	ISO 22742:2010	3.25
Interleaved Two of Five (ITF)	ISO 22742:2010	3.26
serial number	ISO 22742:2010	3.37
supplier	ISO 22742:2010	3.39

Further, there are other ISO/TC 122 standards that have been incorporated into the ISO On-Line Browsing Platform. To minimize the proliferation of terms and definitions on the OBP, this International Standard adopts by means of reference the terms and associated definition contained in

ISO 6590-1, *Packaging — Sacks -- Vocabulary and types — Part 1: Paper sacks*

ISO 6590-2, *Packaging — Sacks — Vocabulary and types — Part 2: Sacks made from thermoplastic flexible film*

ISO 11683, *Packaging — Tactile warnings of danger — Requirements*

ISO 15867, *Intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) for non-dangerous goods — Terminology*

ISO 17364, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Returnable transport items (RTIs) and returnable packaging items (RPIs)*

Annex A (informative)

Further terms used in relation to materials used in packaging

A.1 Paper and board

NOTE Other definitions relating to paper and board can be found in ISO 4046 (all parts).

A.1.1 paper

material in the form of a coherent sheet or web, excluding sheets or laps of pulp as commonly understood for paper-making or -dissolving purposes and non-woven products, made by deposition of vegetable, mineral, animal or synthetic fibres, or their mixtures, from a fluid suspension onto a suitable forming device, with or without the addition of other substances

NOTE 1 Paper may be coated, impregnated or otherwise converted, during or after its manufacture, without necessarily losing its identity as paper. In conventional paper-making processes, the fluid medium is water; new developments, however, include the use of air and other fluids.

NOTE 2 In the generic sense, the term “paper” may be used to describe both paper and board as defined in this International Standard. The primary distinction between paper and board is normally based upon thickness or grammage, although in some instances the distinction is based on the characteristics and/or end-use. For example, some materials of lower grammage (such as certain grades of folding boxboard and corrugating raw materials) are generally referred to as “board”, while other materials of higher grammage (such as certain grades of blotting paper, felt paper and drawing paper) are generally referred to as “paper”.

NOTE 3 Adapted from ISO 4046-3.

A.1.2 board paperboard

certain types of paper frequently characterized by their relatively high rigidity

NOTE 1 See NOTE 2 to A.1.1.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 4046-4.

A.1.3 boxboard folding boxboard

grades of paperboard having good scoring and folding properties, used for fabrication of folding and set-up boxes (cartons)

NOTE 1 It is customarily shipped in sheets.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 4046-4.

A.1.4 containerboard

paperboard made specifically for the manufacture of corrugated and solid fibreboard packaging

NOTE 1 Basis weight is expressed in grams per square metre (or pounds per 1 000 ft²).

NOTE 2 It is customarily shipped in rolls.

A.1.5 corrugated fibreboard

board consisting of one or more sheets of fluted paper, glued to a flat sheet of board or between several sheets

[SOURCE: ISO 4046-4]

A.1.6
solid fibreboard

board made from one sheet or several sheets pasted together, often incorporating a lining of kraft or other strong furnish, intended for the manufacture of packing cases and drums

NOTE 1 Solid fibreboard generally has a grammage above 600 g/m².

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 4046-4.

A.2
plastics

polymeric material which may be formed into flexible film or rigid packaging

A.3
tin plate
tinplate

cold-rolled low-carbon mild sheet steel or coil, coated on both surfaces with tin that is applied in continuous electrolytic operation

A.4
tin mill black plate

untreated low-carbon cold-reduced steel plate, for use only with non-corrosive non-food products in cans with bonded seams

A.5
electrolytic chromium/chromium oxide coated steel
ECCS
tin-free steel

cold-rolled low-carbon mild steel sheet or coil, electrolytically treated to produce on both surfaces a duplex film of metallic chromium adjacent to the steel substrate with a top layer of hydrated chromium oxides or hydroxides

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