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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**General rule of package, mark and certification for steel plate,
sheet and strip**

钢板和钢带包装、标志及质量证明书的一般要求

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1 Scope

This document specifies the general technical requirements for packaging, mark, transportation, storage and quality certification of steel plate, sheet and strip.

This document applies to the packaging, marking, transportation, storage and quality certification of hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrical steel and coated steel plate, sheet and strip.

2 Normative references

GB/T 18253

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 Package

Wrap or bundle one or more products into a cargo unit.

3.2 Label

A piece of paper or other material fixed on the packaging (steel plate or sheet and strip), marked with information such as product name, specifications, and manufacturer.

3.3 Mark

Any method used to identify product information.

Example. Jet-printing, printing, fixing labels, etc.

3.4 Tap

A movable label fixed to the package with steel wire, U-shaped staples, etc.

3.5.1 Transverse direction

Perpendicular to the rolling direction of the steel plate.

3.5.2 Longitudinal direction

Parallel to the rolling direction of the steel plate.

3.5.3 Circle direction

Circumferential direction of the steel sheet and strip.

3.5.4 Eye direction

The direction of the central axis of the steel sheet and strip.

3.6 Gross weight

The sum of the weight of the product itself and the weight of all packaging materials.

3.7 Net weight

The weight of the product itself.

3.8 Theoretical weight

The weight calculated based on the nominal dimensions and density of the steel.

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 Steel plate, sheet and strip should be neatly packaged and securely tied. Marks should be firm and legible. Packaging should ensure the product does not become loose, deformed, or damaged during normal transportation and storage.

4.1.2 Packaging requirements for steel plate, sheet and strip should comply with the

corresponding product standards. If specific packaging requirements are not specified in the corresponding product standards, they should be specified in the contract. If not specified, the supplier shall make the selection. The purchaser should provide the supplier with packaging material requirements and information on unloading methods and equipment.

4.1.3 If the purchaser has special requirements for packaging materials, packaging type

(method), bundle weight, etc., these should be negotiated when ordering and specified in the contract.

4.1.4 Removing product packaging is a dangerous task, and appropriate measures

should be taken to ensure the safety of personnel, equipment, and property. When removing packaging, appropriate protective measures should be taken to prevent the packaging from shifting or falling, the strapping or steel belting from popping out and injuring people, or tripping, slipping, or scratching.

4.2.1.1 Packaging materials shall comply with relevant standards and environmental

protection laws and regulations. Materials not included or specifically specified in this document shall be of a quality appropriate for their intended use. Packaging materials may be changed based on technological and economic developments.

4.2.1.2 After product delivery, the purchaser will face the problem of disposing of

packaging materials. Therefore, the packaging materials used should be simple and effective, and easy to dispose of and recycle.

4.2.2 Purpose of use

The purposes of using packaging materials are as follows.

- a) Prevent moisture infiltration;
- b) Minimize oil loss;
- c) Prevent product contamination;
- d) Prevent product damage;
- e) Avoid damage to the protective packaging material itself or to the steel plate (coil).

The functions of commonly used packaging materials are shown in Annex A.

4.3 Strap

The package should be fastened with straps. There are two types of strapping methods. with a lock or without a lock.

4.4.1 Skid

For packages using only transverse skid, the minimum number of skids should comply with the requirements in Table 1.

4.4.2 Bracket

The bracket can be composed of transverse and longitudinal skids [see Figure 1a)] or transverse skids and longitudinal steel square tubes [see Figure 1b)]. The minimum number of skids in the bracket should be the same as shown in Tables 1 and 2. The actual structure may vary. The bracket can also be composed of skids and panels (see Figure 2). The number of skids should be determined according to the width of the steel plate and the weight of the stack.

4.4.3 Special requirements

The quantity of the skids and skids in the brackets may be specified separately through negotiation between the supplier and the purchaser.

5.1.1 The mark should be eye-catching and firm. The writing should be clear, standardized and non-fading.

5.1.2 The mark should include the supplier's name or trademark, product standard

number, designation, specification, identification number that can trace the steel from smelting, etc. The mark should also include the weight.

5.1.3 Marking can be done by jet- printing, embossing, labeling, hanging tags, etc. The