



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

GB/T 4857.1-2019

**Packaging -- Basic tests for transport packages -- Part 1:
Identification of parts when testing**

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Foreword

GB/T 4857, Packaging - Basic tests for transport packages, is divided into the following parts:

- Part 1: Identification of parts when testing;
- Part 2: Temperature and humidity conditioning;
- Part 3: Stacking test methods using a static load;
- Part 4: Compression and Stacking tests using a compression tester;
- Part 5: Vertical impact test method by dropping;
- Part 6: Rolling test method;
- Part 7: Sinusoidal vibration test method at constant frequency;
- Part 9: Water spray test;
- Part 10: Sinusoidal vibration test method using at variable vibration frequency;
- Part 11: Horizontal impact test methods;
- Part 12: Water immersion test method;
- Part 13: Low pressure test;
- Part 14: Toppling test method;
- Part 15: Controlled horizontal impact test method;
- Part 17: General rules for the compilation of performance test;
- Part 19: Information to be recorded in distribution trials;
- Part 20: Bump test method;
- Part 22: Unit loads stability test methods;

-- Part 23: Random vibration test method.

This Part is the first part of GB/T 4857.

This Part was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This Part replaces GB/T 4857.1-1992, Packaging. Complete filled transport packages. Identification of parts when testing. Compared with GB/T 4857.1-1992, the main technical changes, except editorial changes, are as follows:

- Modify the description of the identification of parallelepiped packages (see 2.1, 2.1 of version 1992);
- Modify the name of the bag and change it to "bag package" (see 2.3, 2.3 of version 1992);
- Modify the description of the longitudinal seam in the bag package (see 2.3, 2.3 of version 1992);
- Add the identification of the envelope package (see 2.4).

This Part uses the redrafting method to modify the use of ISO 2206: 1987, Packaging - Complete, filled transport packages - Identification of parts when testing.

The technical differences between this Part and ISO 2206:1987 and their reasons are as follows:

- Modify 2.1; make appropriate supplement for the original content to make it clearer;
- Modify the title of 2.3; change it to "bag package" on the original basis, so as to be consistent with 2.1, 2.2, 2.4;
- Modify 2.3; change the original side seams and longitudinal seams to longitudinal seams, and express the identification in the middle or on the side to make the expression clearer;
- Add the identification of the envelope package.

This Part makes the following editorial changes:

- In order to be consistent with the existing standard system, change the

name of this Part to "Packaging - Basic tests for transport packages - Part

1: Identification of parts when testing".

This Part shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee 49 on Packaging of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 49).

The drafting organizations of this Part: China Packaging Research & Test Center, SF Technology Co., Ltd., Tianjin University of Science & Technology, Shenzhen ORT Technical Service Co., Ltd., China Packaging Research Institute Co., Ltd.

Packaging - Basic tests for transport packages -

Part 1: Identification of parts when testing

1 Scope

This Part of GB/T 4857 specifies the identification of parts of transport packages (hereinafter referred to as the packages) when testing.

This Part applies to the identification of parts of packages; the identification of parts of packaging containers can use by reference to it.

2.1.1 The package shall be placed in accordance with the state of transport; if

the transport state is not clear, the package shall be placed in the most stable state. After it is placed, if there are seams perpendicular to the horizontal plane on the package, any of the seams shall be placed on the right side of the identifier; when the seam is parallel to the horizontal plane or there is no seam, any smaller end face of it shall be faced to the identifier. The identification is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

2.1.2 The upper surface is identified as side 1; the right side is identified as side

2; the bottom surface is identified as side 3; the left side is identified as side 4; the near-end face is identified as side 5; the far-end face is identified as side 6.

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