

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

भारतीय मानक मसौदा

वस्त्रादि — स्टेपल फाइबर, सूत, सिलाई धागे और कपड़ों की पैकेजिंग —
संहिता

(आई एस 293 का चौथा पुनरीक्षण)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Draft Indian Standard

**TEXTILES — PACKAGING OF STAPLE FIBRES, YARNS, SEWING
THREADS AND FABRICS — CODE**

(Fourth revision of IS 293)

ICS: 55.020

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FOREWORD

(Formal foreword to be added later)

Packing plays a very important part in the safe transport of goods and their storage and marketing. Proper packaging with appropriate quality of packing materials protects the goods from the hazards of transit, provides for easier handling and preserves the contents from infestation and other deterioration.

The code gives the details of the packing materials and processes as well as make-up of packages to ensure adequate protection to the contents of the bale, case, cartons or rolls during the handling of the material. The code is based on the present trade practices.

This standard was first published in 1951 and was subsequently revised in 1959, 1967 and 1980. This standard is being revised again by amalgamating the following standards

- i) IS 1066 : 1980 Code for packing of sewing threads (first revision)
- ii) IS 1347 : 1972 Specification for inland packaging of cotton cloth and yarn (first revision)
- iii) IS 2194 : 1963 Code for seaworthy packaging of man-made fibre fabrics
- iv) IS 2195 : 1964 Code for inland packaging of man-made fibre fabrics and man-made fibre yarns
- v) IS 3862 : 1966 Specification for packing of rayon staple fibres
- vi) IS 14463 : 1997 Textiles — Packaging of cotton yarn and cloth for transportation in freight containers — Code

This is done to simplify and consolidate the methods and procedures of packaging textile materials into a single, streamlined guideline. Considerable assistance has been derived from IS 10106: 1986 Packaging Code [Part 1 Product Packaging (Section 3 Textiles, Fabrics and Allied Products)].

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies the code of practice for packaging of fibres, yarns, and cloth made of cotton, man-made fibres/filaments and their blends for transportation through land and sea.

1.2 This standard specifies the code of practice for packaging of sewing threads made of cotton, man-made fibres/filaments and their blends for transportation through land and sea.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated in Annex A.

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

3.1 Bale — A compressed package (usually hydraulic pressed) of defined quantity of textile fibres/material in a form convenient for transit.

3.2 Bundle (Cloth) — A number of similar cloth parts temporarily kept together for convenience of handling

3.3 Bundle (Yarn) — Skeins or hanks of yarn of definite length made up into a package of definite mass.

3.4 Cheese or spool— A cylindrical package of yarn usually cross-wound on a flangeless tube of wood, paper or other material.

3.5 Cone — A conical support on which yarn is wound

3.6 Fabric — A manufactured assembly of fibers and/or yarns which has substantial surface area in relation to its thickness and sufficient mechanical strength to give assembly inherent cohesion.

NOTE - Fabrics are most commonly woven or knitted, but the term includes assemblies produced by lace making, tufting, felting, knot making and the so-called non-woven processes.

3.7 Hank or skein — A yarn or twine in coiled form.

3.8 Hessian — A single-warp plain weave jute fabric manufactured in varying weights and widths, weighing up to 500 g/m² [*see also* IS 2818: 2015].

3.9 Package — The units from which the textile material is to be unpacked/discharged for use, and which together constitute the consignment.

3.10 Twine — Two or more yarns twisted together to produce a balance structure of continuous length. It is generally used for tying, packing and sewing.

3.11 Yarn — A continuous strand of textile fibers or filaments suitable for plying, knitting, braiding, weaving or otherwise inter twining to form a textile end product.

4 PACKING MATERIALS

The requirement of packing materials for staple fibres, sewing threads, yarns, and cloth should conform to the standards prescribed in the Table 1. Usage of each has been specified in further subclauses.

TABLE 1 REQUIREMENT OF PACKING MATERIALS

S No.	Material	Requirement (Conforming to)	Method of Test, Ref to
i)	Kraft Paper	Grade 2	IS 1397
ii)	Sulphite Paper	—	—
iii)	Hessian-Lined Kraft Paper	Type 3	IS 1398
iv)	Waterproof Paper	Type 1	IS 1398
v)	Waxed Paper	Type 4	IS 3962
vi)	Cellulose Film	Grade 300 plain or coated	IS 5012
vii)	Polyethylene Film	Type I or Type III	IS 2508
viii)	Hessian	a) 213 g/m ²	IS 2818

		b) 229 g/m ²	IS 2818
		c) 245 g/m ²	IS 2818
		d) 270 g/m ²	IS 2818
		e) 298 g/m ²	IS 2818
		f) 305 g/m ²	IS 2818
ix)	HDPE Woven Fabric	Type I (Laminated or Non-laminated as per requirement)	IS 6899
x)	Jute Twine	As agreed between buyer & seller	IS 1912
xi)	PP Twine	As agreed between buyer & seller	IS 12734
xii)	PP Sutli	As agreed between buyer & seller	IS 13959
xiii)	Commercial Plywood (3 ply)	Thickness - 5 mm (MR-Grade)	IS 303
xiv)	Cartons	5 ply or 7 ply	IS 2771 (Part 1)
xv)	Packing Cases	Style 2 (b) or Style 3 (b)	IS 1503
xvi)	Wooden Slats	Thickness - 20mm [shall be given anti-termite treatment (<i>see</i> IS 401)] Same species as specified for shock	IS 1503
xvii)	Steel Strips (hot-rolled)	Grade Width, mm (min) Thickness, mm (min)	IS 1029
	a) Yarn in Bags	Medium 12 1.2	
	b) Yarn, sewing threads and cloth in bales	Medium 16 0.9	
	c) Yarn and cloth in cases	Hard 20 0.45	
xviii)	Steel Strips (cold-rolled)	Grade 2	IS 5872
xix)	PP/Nylon Strapping		
	Width, <i>min</i>	16 mm	IS 13960
	Thickness mm, <i>min</i>	0.5 mm	IS 13960
	Breaking Strength, Kg, <i>min</i>	100 kg	IS 13960
	Elongation, percent, <i>min</i>	20	IS 13960
xx)	Stretch Cling Film	Grade 1 or 2 (As agreed between buyer and seller)	IS 14995
xxi)	Wooden Pallets	a) Should conform to IS 13609 b) shall be given anti-termite treatment (<i>see</i> IS 401)	See also IS 3971

5 PACKING PROCEDURE

5.1 Staple Fiber

5.1.1 Staple Fibres in Bales

5.1.1.1 Make-up of Pieces — The fibres shall be arranged in the form of layers as suitable or as agreed between buyer and the seller. The fibres then shall be suitably packed in the bales with woven fabric stitched at sides, top and bottom and properly strapped using polypropylene/PET straps to ensure that the contents are safe from weather, dirt, dust and water etc.

5.1.1.2 Make-up of Bale

The staple fibre bales shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The inner layer of packing shall consist of waxed kraft paper or polyethylene film and the outer layer shall consist of medium weight hessian. The sizes of paper pieces, polyethylene film and cloth shall be such that they are adequate for covering all the sides of the bale when the bale is fully pressed.
- b) The lips of the end wrapping pieces of medium weight hessian shall be stitched with two strands of 3-ply jute twine of adequate strength. The number of stitches shall be at least 5 per 20 cm.
- c) The bales shall be bound with 6 or 7 wire loops uniformly distributed [see Sl No. (iii) of Table 2. The loops shall, be so made that they are in tight condition when the bales are released from the If 6 wire loops are used for binding the bale, then 4 wire loops shall be used along the width and 2 along the length, if 7 wire loops are used, then all of them may be used for binding along the width. The distance between two successive loops or the distance between the edge and the first loop shall not be more than 22 cm.
- d) No wire loop binding the bales shall open up or break when the bales are dropped from a height of 2 m.
- e) The bales shall be pressed to a density of not more than 500 kg/m³.
- f) The gross weight of bales shall be at least 150 kg, when fully packed.

Table 2 Requirements of Bale Packing for Staple Fibre
(Clause 5.1.1.2)

S No.	Material	Requirement	Ref to
i)	Single layer of waxed paper	Type 4	See Table 1

or

	Single layer of polyethylene film of at least 50 microns thickness	Type III	See Table 1
ii)	Single layer of medium weight hessian	Type c) or d)	See Table 1
iii)	Steel Strips (cold rolled)	<div> <div>For 6 wire loops per bale</div> <div>At least 2.65 mm dia (or 12 SWG)</div> </div> <div> <div>For 7 wire loops per bale</div> <div>At least 2.00 mm dia (or 14 SWG)</div> </div>	<div>See Table 1</div> <div>See Table 1</div>

5.2 Yarns

5.2.1 Yarn (Hanks) in Bales

5.2.1.1 Make-up of pieces — The hanks shall be made into bundles of 2.27 kg/2.5kg or 4.54 kg/5kg. Two pieces of kraft paper of appropriate size shall be placed on top and bottom of the bundle. Each bundle shall be tied (by cross tying) at four or five places with cotton or jute twine while it is being pressed.

5.2.1.2 Make-up of Bales — The bale shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of packing materials (one layer each of) is kraft paper, polyethylene film, hessian (229 g/m²) polyethylene film, and hessian (229 g/m²) in such a way that when the bale is finally made up, hessian (305 g/m²) forms the outermost layer.

NOTE — Cardboard strips, one each, shall be placed on top and bottom of each bundle of hank, in case the count of yarn is 60^s (9.8 tex) or finer.

- b) The lips of end wrapping piece of outer layer of hessian are stitched with two strands of jute twine with at least two stitches per decimetre, so that they withstand the transit hazards.
- c) The bale is bound by cross-hooping the steel strips, that is at right angles to both the length and the width of the bale. The straps nearest to the edges are approximately 10 cm away from the respective edges and other strips are equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other. The hoops are in tight condition when the bale is released from the press. Wooden slats of adequate length and strength are placed under the hoops at each of the 8 edges of the bale.

5.2.2 Yarn (Cones, Cheeses and Spools) in Cases

5.2.2.1 Make-up of Pieces — Each piece of cone, cheese or spool is wrapped in a polyethylene bag or kraft paper and a suitable number of these are packed in the cases.

5.2.2.2 Make-Up of Cases — The case shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of packing materials (one layer each of) is kraft paper/sulphite paper, polyethylene film and hessian (213 g/m²) in such a way that when the case is fully packed, the hessian forms the outer layer. (see Table 1 for requirements)
- b) The outer layer is tucked to the sides of the case to fully cover the contents and the lid securely nailed to the case.
- c) The case is bound with steel strips in such a way that at least three strips are positioned paralleled to the battens and at least two strips are positioned at right angles to the battens, the strips being in a tight condition.

5.2.3 Yarn (Cones, Cheeses and Spools) in Cartons

5.2.3.1 Make-up of Pieces

- a) Each cone/cheese shall be packed in a single layer of LLDPE/LDPE/HMHDPE polyethylene film of thickness of at least 50 microns.
- b) The cones shall be layered uniformly in the carton (5-ply or 7-ply CFB) as per the accommodating ability of the carton or as decided between buyer and seller.
- c) In case of cones, unless otherwise specified, cone discs of suitable size and thickness shall be inserted in each cone.

5.2.3.2 Make-Up of Cartons

The carton shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The carton is made from corrugated fibre board of minimum 5 ply and conforms to IS 2771 (Part 1). An additional layer of polyethylene lamination may be used in cartons if agreed between buyer and seller.
- b) Vertical or horizontal separators of suitable size are placed in between rows of cones.
- c) The side flaps of the carton may also have grooves to accommodate cone tips and avoid bulging of the carton (optional)
- d) After fully loading each carton, it shall be sealed by means of a suitable adhesive tape.
- e) It is bound by synthetic straps of PP/Nylon/Polyester Strapping (see Table 1) at minimum 2 places in one direction and one place in opposite direction (or as decided between buyer and seller), to impart adequate strength during the transit.

- f) The carton is covered all around with polyethylene laminated hessian (213 g/m²) or polyethylene laminated HDPE woven fabric (Variety I of IS 6899) (for transport in freight containers)
- g) The process may similarly be repeated for n number of cartons.

5.2.4 Yarn (Cones, Cheeses or Spools) in Bags

5.2.4.1 Make-up of pieces — Each piece of cone, cheese or spool shall be wrapped in polyethylene film (except in the case of grey yarn) or kraft paper. A suitable number of cones (say 50) or cheeses/spools (say 80) shall be packed in each bag.

5.2.4.2 Make-Up of Bag

5.2.4.2.1 Packing Materials — The packing materials as listed in Table 3 shall be used for make-up of bags

5.2.4.2.2 Cone packing — The bag shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of the packing materials (one layer of each of) is wax paper, polyethylene film and hessian (305 g/m²) in such a way that when the bag is made up, the outermost layer is that of hessian. (A layer of HDPE woven laminated fabric maybe used in place of Hessian for transport in freight containers, similar to be applied in case of cheese packing)

NOTE — Plywood pieces, one each, shall be placed on top and bottom of each cone.

- b) The bag is sewn with jute twine with at least 5 stitches per decimetre, and
- c) The bag is bound by two steel strips, the hoops positioned in cross wise direction.

5.2.4.2.3 Cheese packing — The bag shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of packing materials (one layer each of) is wax paper, polyethylene film and hessian (305 g/m²) in such a way that when the bag is made up, the outermost layer is that of hessian.
- b) The bag is sewn with jute twine with at-least 5 stitches per decimetre.

NOTE — For packing cheese in bags, cardboards of suitable size and thickness shall be used in place of plywood.

Table 3 List of Packing Materials for Packaging of Yarn in Bags

(Clause 5.2.4.2.1)

S No.	Material	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to
i)	Wax Paper	Single Layer	See Table 1
ii)	Polyethylene Film	Single Layer	See Table 1
iii)	Commercial Plywood (3 ply)	One piece each at top and bottom	See Table 1

iv)	Hessian	Single Layer (305 g/m ²)	See Table 1
v)	Steel/PP/Nylon Strips	As per requirement	See Table 1

5.2.5 Yarn (Cones, Cheeses or Spools) in Pallets (see IS 3971)

5.2.5.1 Make-up of Pieces — Each piece of cone, cheese or spool shall be wrapped in LLDPE/LDPE/HMHDPE (see Table 1) film of minimum 50 microns thickness, they shall then be arranged for placing on pallets.

5.2.5.2 Make-up of Pallets — The cones, cheese or spool shall be then placed over the pallet floor in combination of 5 × 5 or 6 × 6 or as agreed between buyer and seller, based on the customer's weight and densities requirements (horizontally), then a cardboard separator (5-ply or 7-ply based on weight) with grooves (in which the cone tips shall fix firmly so that they do not fall or collapse into each other) shall be added above them.

5.2.5.3 The process **5.2.5.2** to be repeated to get the number of vertical layers (10-15) or as agreed between buyer and seller. The layering and placing of cones should be symmetric in nature and weight should be distributed uniformly across the pallet so that the unitized loads balance themselves.

5.2.5.4 When the layering is complete, the whole pallet package along with the cones, separators is covered by a cardboard (made of CFB) and wound around by a stretch cling film (see IS 14995: 2024) by a stretch wrapping machine. (see also Table 1)

5.2.5.5 The pallets shall finally be sealed by PP/Nylon/Steel Straps as per requirement. For Strapping, refer IS 10106 [Part 3 (Sec 3)] [Packaging Code {Ancillary Materials (Tensional Strapping)}]

5.3 Cloths

5.3.1 Grey Cloth in Bales

5.3.1.1 Make-up of pieces — Each piece of cloth shall be plaited and folded to the proper size.

5.3.1.2 Make-up of bales — The bale shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The sequence of layers of packing materials (one layer each) is low density polyethylene film and hessian or HDPE woven polyethylene laminated fabric or polyethylene laminated hessian as agreed to between the buyer and the seller in such a way that when the bale is finally made-up, hessian or HDPE woven polyethylene laminated fabric or polyethylene laminated hessian forms the outermost layer.

- b) The lips of end wrapping piece of the outermost layer are stitched with two strands of Jute Twine/PP Twine/PP Sutli of adequate strength to withstand transit hazards with atleast two stitches per decimetre.
- c) The bale is bound by parallel-hooped steel strips, that is, with strips at right angles to the length of the bale in case the bale contains running length pieces. The strips nearest to the edges are approximately 20 cm away from the respective edges and other strips equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other at right angles to the length of the bale.

or

The bale is bound by cross-hooped steel strips, that is, with strips at right angles to both the length and width of the bale where goods packed are in short length pieces such as *DHOTIES*, *SAREES*, bed sheets, pillow-cases and towels. The strips nearest to the edges are approximately 10 cm away from the respective edges. other strips are equally spaced at approximately 13 cm from each other at right angles to the length of the bale and at approximately 25 cm from each other at right angles to the width of the bale.

- d) The hoops are in a tight condition when the bale is released from the press. Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, wooden slats of adequate length and strength are placed under the hoops at each of the 4 edges for parallel hooped bale and 8 edges for cross-hooped bale.

5.3.2 *Finished Cloth in Bales*

5.3.2.1 *Make-up of Pieces* — Each piece shall be plaited, folded or wrapped on cardboard or strawboard of suitable sizes and thickness. Each piece or bundle of pieces shall be wrapped in cellophane or polyethylene film which will not stain the fabric.

5.3.2.2 *Make-up of Bales* — The bales shall satisfy the requirements given in **5.3.1.2**

5.3.3 *Grey Cloth in Cases*

5.3.3.1 *Make-up of Pieces* — Plait and fold each piece of cloth or wrap it on wooden rollers or cardboard tubes of suitable size and thickness, and place a sufficient number of them in a packing case which:

- a) complies with the applicable requirements of Table 1;
- b) is lined with layers of packing materials given in Table 3 so that when the case is fully lined up, hessian-lined kraft paper or waterproof paper or the polythene film forms the outer layer and the kraft paper or sulphite paper forms the inner layer; and
- c) together with the cloth to be packed in it, is not too heavy to be safely transported. If necessary, stuff the voids in the case with paper cuttings so as to prevent undue movement of the contents.

5.3.3.2 Make-up of Cases — Fold over those portions of the packing materials which are intended to cover the top layer of the contents of the bale so that they overlap to an extent of at least 10 cm. Nail the lid of the case to the case. Bind the case with new ‘Hard’ grade 0.50 mm thick and minimum 12.5 mm wide flat steel strips (or hoops) conforming to the applicable requirements of Hot Rolled Steel Strips (see Table 1) (baling) so that:

- a) at least two strips are positioned parallel to tile battens,
- b) at least one strip is positioned at right angles to the battens, and
- c) the strips are drawn taut and the two ends of each fastened (by rivets or other suitable means).

5.3.4 Finished Cloth in Cases

5.3.4.1 Make-up of Pieces — Plait and fold each piece or wrap it on wooden rollers or cardboard tubes of suitable size and thickness. Wrap each piece in materials, such as strong paper, cellophane or polythene film, etc, which will not stain the fabric.

5.3.4.2 Make-up of Cases — Place a sufficient number of above such tubes or pieces in a packing case which:

- a) complies with the applicable requirements of Table 1;
- b) is lined with layers of packing materials given in Table 4 so that when the case is fully lined up, the hessian-lined kraft paper or the waterproof paper or the polythene film forms the outer layer and the kraft paper or the sulphite paper forms the inner layer; and
- c) together with the cloth to be packed in it, is not too heavy to be safely transported. If necessary, stuff the voids in the case with paper cuttings so as to prevent undue movements of the contents.

Table 4 List of Packing Materials for Cloth in Cases

(Clause 5.3.2 & 5.3.3)

Sl No.	Material	Requirement (Layers)	Method of Test, Ref to
i)	Kraft Paper or Sulphite Paper	Double Single	See Table 1
ii)	Hessian-lined Kraft Paper OR Waterproof Paper OR Polythene Film	Single Double Single	See Table 1

5.3.5 Cloth in Bags

5.3.5.1 Make-up of pieces — Each piece shall be wound on cardboard tube having minimum thickness of 6 mm or PVC tube. Each roll shall be wrapped in materials such as cellophane/ polyethylene film /kraft paper/sulphite paper.

5.3.5.2 Make-up of Bags — The bags shall satisfy the requirements as given in **5.2.4.2**

5.3.6 Cloth in Batch Rolls

5.3.6.1 Make-Up of Pieces — The pieces shall be stitched end to end to form a continuous length of 300 to 400 m. The number of seams shall not be more than 3 or 4 as specified by the buyer. The cloth shall be wound on the mill board tubes (having dimensions of 70 mm internal diameter × 6.35- or 9.5-mm wall thickness or as agreed) using a batching machine. The two ends of the tube shall be closed with taper wooden blocks to provide strength and prevent crushing in. Two pieces of circular plywood having a thickness of 5 mm shall be placed at the two ends of the roll for protecting the edges of the cloth.

5.3.6.2 Make-Up of Rolls — The rolls shall satisfy the following requirements:

5.3.6.2.1 Process 1:

- a) The sequence of the packing materials (one layer each of) is kraft paper, polyethylene film, hessian (270 g/m²), polyethylene film and hessian (305 g/m²) in such a way that when the roll is finally made up, the Hessian (305 g/m²) forms the outermost layer.
- b) The overlapping ends of the outermost layer are stitched together with two strands of jute twine with at least two stitches per decimetre.
- c) The roll is bound with steel strips placed at equal distances along its length, approximately 25 cm from each other.

5.3.6.2.2 Process 2:

- a) The sequence of packing materials (one layer each of) is stretch cling film, PP woven wrap, in such a way that when the roll is finally made up, PP woven wrap forms the outermost layer
- b) The roll is then sealed by means of suitable adhesive tapes for transport.

5.4 Sewing Threads

5.4.1 Make-up of pieces — Wrap each cone or cheese in cellophane, tissue paper, kraft paper or polyethylene film. In case of spools, tubes, hanks/skeins and reels, wrap 6, 10, 12 or more units as agreed between the buyer and the seller, in cellophane, tissue paper, kraft paper or polyethylene film. Alternatively pack these units in a cardboard box of suitable size.

5.4.2 Make-up of packages

5.4.2.1 Packing Materials — The list of the packing materials to be used are given in Table 5 and should be conforming to the requirements of Table 1.

5.4.2.2 Case Packing — The wooden cases when packed shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The case is lined with two layers of kraft paper, one layer of hessian and one layer of polyethylene film to fully cover the content. The outer layer is of adequate size so that the overlaps are at least 10 cm. The outer layer is either sealed with adhesive tape or tucked securely to the sides of the case and the voids are filled with hard waste or paper clippings.
- b) The lid is firmly nailed to the case and the same is bound securely with steel strips in such a way that at least two strips are positioned parallel to battens and one strip is positioned at right angle to the battens, the strips being in tight condition.

5.4.2.3 Carton Packing — The cardboard cartons when packed shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The carton is lined with one layer of polyethylene film to fully cover the contents. This should be of adequate size so that the overlaps are at least 10 cm. The polyethylene film is either sealed with suitable adhesive tape or tucked securely to the sides of the carton and the voids are filled with paper clippings.

NOTE - An additional lining of carton apart from polyethylene film would be necessary for international trade. For internal trade only one packing material as lining of carton would serve the purpose as the sewing thread has primary packing, that is, cardboard boxes or cover paper wrappings as provided in 5.4.1.

- b) The lid of the carton is sealed with a suitable adhesive tape;
- c) The carton is bound securely either with steel strips or the high-density nylon, plastic or polyethylene strips suitably positioned around the carton.

Table 5 List of Packing Materials for Packaging of Sewing Threads

S No.	Material	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to
i)	Cellophane film	-	See Table 1
ii)	Kraft Paper	50 g/m ²	See Table 1
iii)	Polyethylene film	-	See Table 1
iv)	Cardboard Box	Made from folding box board	IS 1776
v)	Hessian	Single Layer of Type b)	See Table 1
vi)	Wooden Packing Case	Style 3 b)	See Table 1
vii)	Cartons	-	See Table 1

6 MARKING

6.1 Unless otherwise agreed, each package (bag, bale, wooden case or carton) shall be marked with the following information:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Quantity, in case of cloth;
- c) Count, in case of yarn; Denier and cut length in case of fibre;
- d) Gross weight and net weight;
- e) Country of origin (optional for inland);
- f) Shipping mark;
- g) Port of entry and destination, if other than port of entry (applicable in case of exports)
- h) Manufacturers' name, initials or trade-mark, if any; and
- i) Any other information required by the buyer and the seller or by the law in force.

6.2 All the markings shall be stencilled/printed, writing with hand not being permissible.

1.3 The letters and figures shall not be less than 25 mm in height.

ANNEX A LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
6899 : 2023	Textiles — High density polyethylene HDPE/Polypropylene PP woven fabrics — Specification
5872 : 1990	Cold rolled steel strips (Box Strappings) - Specification
5012 : 1987	Specification for cellulose film (First Revision)
401 : 2001	Preservation of Timber — Code of Practice (Fourth Revision)
3971 : 2019	Pallets for Materials Handling — Vocabulary (Third Revision)
3962 : 1967	Waxed Paper for General Packaging — Specification
303 : 2024	Plywood for General Purposes — Specification (Fourth Revision)
2818 : 2015	Textiles — Hessian — Specification
2771	Corrugated Fiberboard Boxes — Specification
(Part 1) : 2022	Part 1 General Requirements
(Part 2) : 1975	Part 2 solid fiberboard boxes (First Revision)
2508 : 2024	Polyethylene Films and Sheets — Specification (Fourth Revision)
1912 : 2023	Textiles Country jute twine - Specification (third revision)
1776 : 1989	Folding box board, uncoated - Specification (First Revision)
15559 : 2004	Polyester strapping — Specification
1503 : 2023	Wooden Packing Cases — Specification (Fourth Revision)
14995 : 2024	Stretch cling films - Specification (First Revision)

1398 : 1982	Specification for Packing Paper, Bitumen-laminated
1397 : 2020	Kraft Paper for Packing and Wrapping — Specification (Third Revision)
13960 : 1994	Thermoplastic strappings — Specification
1029 : 1970	Specification for hot-rolled steel strip (Baling) (First Revision)
10106 : 1986	Packaging Code
Part 1 (1982)	Packaging Code: Part 1 factors affecting the selection of packaging
Part 1/Sec 3	Product Packaging (Textiles, Fabric and Allied Products)
Part 2/Sec 4	Packaging Materials (Fabrics)
Part3/Sec 3 (1985)	Ancillary Materials (Tensional Strapping)
Part 4/Sec 6	Packages (Fabrics/Textiles)