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

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

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

GB/T 18253, Steel and steel products -- Types of inspection documents

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 bundle direction

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 Packaging

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 Packaging material

4.2.1 General requirements

- **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 Skid and bracket

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 Marks

5.1 General requirements

- **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

supplier shall select one or more methods based on the actual situation.

5.2 Steel plate mark

- **5.2.1** Bare, unbundled steel plates should be marked individually. Bare, bundled steel plates should be marked on the top plate, which may be labeled or hung with a tag.
- **5.2.2** Steel plates packed in packaging materials should have labels or tags attached to the outside of the packaging.

5.3 Steel sheet and strip mark

- **5.3.1** Labels or tags may be attached to the inner diameter surface, outer circumference surface or end surface of the steel sheet and strip.
- **5.3.2** For steel sheet and strip packed with packaging materials, a label or tag shall be affixed to the outside of the package.

6 Transportation and storage

- **6.1** Steel plate, sheet and strip should be prevented from collision during transportation.
- **6.2** Transportation and storage should be waterproof, moisture-proof and corrosion-resistant.
- **6.3** The product should be stored in a clean, dry, ventilated place that is protected from rain and snow.
- **6.4** Products should be loaded and unloaded using appropriate methods.

7 Quality certificate

7.1 A quality certificate is a form of inspection document. The type of inspection document should comply with the requirements of GB/T 18253. If the product standard does not specify the inspection document type, the purchaser should specify the inspection document type when placing an order. If the inspection document type is not specified, the supplier shall determine the inspection document type.

NOTE: GB/T 18253-2018 defines four types of inspection documents: "2.1," "2.2," "3.1," and "3.2." "2.1" and "2.2" are inspection document types based on non-prescribed inspections. "3.1" and "3.2" are inspection document types based on prescribed inspections. "Non-prescribed inspections" refer to inspections conducted by the manufacturer according to customized procedures to determine whether products produced using the same production process meet order requirements. "Prescribed inspections" refer to pre-delivery inspections conducted on delivered products or test units

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