GL0006_Packaging instructions for serial production material + subcontractor parts



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0. History of changes

Date	Dept.	Name	Brief description	
11.01.2008	LO-3	Bernd Sutter	Production of document	
27.12.2012	PU/LO	Annette Maurath	Adjustments for plant 5000	
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1. Scope

This guideline is valid for PWO de Mexico (Puebla – Mexico)

2. Introduction

Ongoing improvements to business processes are a key strategy at Progress Werk Oberkirch AG (PWO) and its subsidiaries. This applies not only to our products but also to the logistical methods of material flow, packaging, transport and material handling.

It is the aim of PWO logistics to reduce handling in the material flow to a minimum by forwarding the parts to the production line in the condition in which they are supplied.

In order to do this, all packaging and transport methods must correspond to the definitions provided in these instructions.

The aim of these instructions is to provide the supplier with PWO's packaging requirements.

The following instructions should result in:

- standardised dimensions.
- optimum containers and packaging design and
- coordinated content volume inside packaging

ensuring a rational and smooth flow of material between supplier and PWO.

3. General information

The packaging instructions, including all Annexes, contain the applicable packaging guidelines for PWO suppliers. If the supplier is not able to supply in accordance with these instructions, the PWO purchasing department must be informed in time before contracts are concluded.

If the instructions can only briefly not be complied with during the contractual relationship, the PWO purchasing planning department must be informed in time before delivery and corresponding alternative proposals put forward.

4. Packaging requirements

4.1 General information

The packaging must be defined by PWO and the supplier on the basis of ecological, economical and qualitative criteria. Packaging appropriate for the goods to be transported and the type of shipping should be used to ensure that the goods are supplied to PWO intact and can be used in production without having to be repacked. One of the supplier's tasks in achieving this is to determine the loads that the product has to withstand.

Regardless of the type of packaging selected, the following requirements must be satisfied:

Quality issues:

- Delivery of parts free from damage (quality must not be impaired)
- Pallets, containers and packaging must be clean
- The supplier is liable for any reduction in quality of the goods supplied due to defective or dirty packaging

Handling issues:

- · Creation of rational loading units
- Structure suited to handling
- Optimum utilisation of transport units and loading aids
- Ability of units to be stacked (at least 2 high)
- Transport protection
- It must be possible for the loading aids to be easily unloaded from the transport vehicles using ground conveyors

- · Low-cost removal of parts
- · Precisely defined and observed capacities
- Units that can be handled manually must not exceed a gross weight of 15 kg
- Objects (e.g. paper slips, bands, covers, ...) which protrude beyond the outside contours of the exterior packaging must be removed before shipping

Environmental issues:

- Use of recyclable packaging (single- and multiple-use)
- Minimal use of single-use packaging materials

4.2 Standard dimensions

The following packaging dimensions should be observed. Other dimensions are only permitted in exceptional cases when this is required by the technical process. Such cases must be discussed with PWO in advance. (Coiled goods are considered separately)

Type of packaging	Max. length	Max. width	Max. height	Max. gross weight
Single-use pack/	≤ 600 mm	≤ 400 mm	≤ 420 mm	15 kg
small shipments				
Multiple-use small	≤ 600 mm	≤ 400 mm	≤ 420 mm	15 kg
carriers				
Pallets	≤ 1200 mm	≤ 800 mm	≤ 1000 mm	=> permissible
		1000 mm		payload, e.g. Euro
		(only following		pallet 1000 kg
		PWO		
		approval)		
Large carrier	≤ 1250 mm	≤ 850 mm	≤ 1000 mm	=> permissible
				payload, e.g. wire mesh
				box 1000 kg

4.3 Avoiding protruding parts

The basic dimensions of the pallets and/or other containers should be observed, i.e. protruding parts must be avoided. If this requirement is not observed, we will be forced to refuse acceptance and/or pass on the additional costs incurred for taking the shipment into storage in accordance with the costs incurred.

4.4 Packaging of a single type

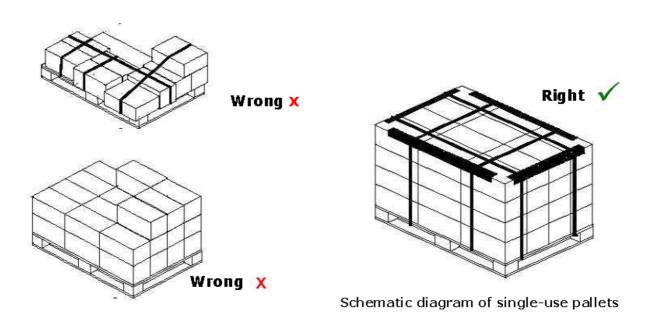
Items should preferably be packaged in one single type of packaging. If single-type packaging is not possible, the different packages should be clearly separated and labelled.

4.5 Loading and transport

The packaging should be added to a unit on the pallet safe for transport and bandaged up with non-metallic straps. On environmental grounds, preference should be given to non-metallic straps over shrink wrapping.

- The load unit must be strapped sufficiently in both directions, and this should be done by passing the straps between the pallet blocks and under the pallet base, <u>not</u> under the runners.
- Before strapping, the packages must either be protected by fitting cardboard or plastic edge protection brackets or by using a cover.

 Load units must always make up a closed block so that several load units can be stacked one on top of one other.



- The corresponding permissible payload and superimposed load must not be exceeded.
- Carriers and containers must be stacked in such a way that the superimposed load is secure.
- Defective carriers must not be stacked.

The load must be secured in accordance with national and international guidelines. The German Road Traffic Act, German Road Traffic Licensing Regulations and German Commercial Code make up the statutory framework for securing loads.

4.6 Cleaning

Parts may only be supplied in clean and fully-functioning packaging. Packaging that is damaged or defective must not be loaded or shipped.

All stuck on parts (e.g. old labels, adhesive tapes, ...) should be removed.

The qualitative requirements of the part to be supplied determine the level of cleanliness required of the packaging and must be met by the supplier at the supplier's own cost.

The type of cleaning and cleaning cycle should be agreed on with PWO depending on requirements.

4.7 Transport of dangerous goods

During transport carriers and packaging containing dangerous goods must satisfy the relevant applicable general and special packaging instructions.

It must be ensured that the UN specification marks (sample approval) used on the packages are not covered by other labels or information accompanying the goods (e.g. goods tag).

Other requirements relating to the transport of dangerous goods, e.g. vehicle equipment, driver qualification, jointly loading with other dangerous goods or the simultaneous transport of accompanying papers should be observed by the people involved in transportation.

The supplier and/or people involved in transportation are responsible for compliance with the relevant dangerous goods instructions.

4.8 Alternative packaging

Deviating packaging is packaging used by the supplier that does not satisfy the packaging instructions for serial parts. They may only be used in exceptional circumstances and with the consent of PWO.

4.9 Individual rules

Individual rules agreed upon with PWO always take priority over these general packaging instructions.

4.10 Packaging instructions for coiled goods

Ring packaging: horizontal on wooden frame or wooden pallets; 10 cm underride height with wooden intermediate layers with a thickness of at least 1 cm, watertight blocking layer between base layer of wood and material. Each ring must be covered with a PE film to protect from dampness and dirt.

Max. pallet weight of 5 tons, the individual pallet weights should be stated on the delivery papers.

Weighed gross for net (if necessary also net for net).

5. Types of packaging

5.1 One way packaging

One way packaging is intended for single use only. After use, it is sent for recycling. Ensure that such packaging is made from recyclable packaging materials. Filler and cushioning materials should be reduced to a minimum in line with parts quality.

If one way and multiple-use packaging are of the same economic and qualitative quality, one way packaging should be used on environmental reasons.

To minimize the number of variants of one way packaging used, there is a standard range of box dimensions from which packaging variants should preferably be selected. This standard range is based on the familiar VDA-KLT modular structure and is designed for Euro pallets (see page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.** / section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** Small carriers).

Exceptions due to particular processes are permissible but must be communicated between PWO and the supplier.

In principle, the quality of the packaging must be defined such that the payload and superimposed load requirements are satisfied. The maximum gross weight per box is 15 kg.

5.2 Multiple-use packaging

Multiple-use packaging is a high-quality resource which has to satisfy the various requirements of a continuous logistics chain. It should therefore be treated with care and must not be used for external purposes in order to ensure as long a service life as possible.

The following applies in principle:

- Multiple-use packaging should be of a standard size. Specific design and other sizes are only
 permissible in cases where the material to be transported has special requirements.
- Multiple-use packaging should be designed such that it can be fully emptied, is easy to clean and dry.

5.2.1 Large carriers / pallets

All material which is heavier than 15 kg (see point 3.2) must be on pallets. These pallets must be in excellent conditions to transport material with the forklift.

Any resultant consequences (repacking, reshipping, replacement, disruption to production...) and associated costs are borne by the supplier!

6. Information accompanying the goods

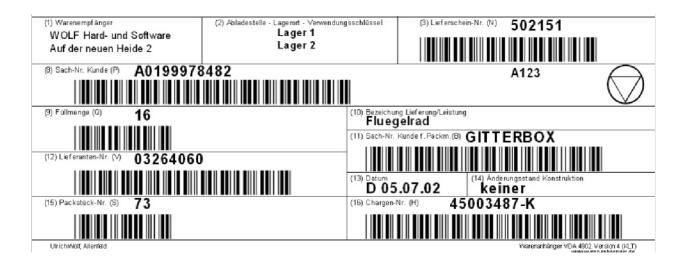
6.1 Labelling according to VDA recommendation 4902 version 4

All material must be labelled with PWO material number, weight, batch, date, quantity, supplier and traceability number.

Every load unit must be labelled using a master label, every package (small carrier, box ...) with a small label. Below you will find some examples of master and small labels (not to scale!). (according VDA)



Example of a master label (VDA 4902 V4)



Example of a small label (VDA 4902 V4)