





**REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKING based on TR CU 005**

Type of packaging	Requirement	Value specified by the manufacturer	Attempted value	Regulation	reference list of standarts
metal packaging	must ensure tightness at internal overpressure of air			<b>TR CU 005 p.5 (6.1)</b>	Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	must withstand the compressive force in the direction of the vertical axis of the package box				
	the inner lining must be resistant to the product being packaged and (or) withstand sterilization or pasteurization in simulated environments				
	resistant to corrosion				

polymeric packaging	must ensure tightness; - must withstand the specified number of impacts during free fall from a height without destruction (for sealed products, <b>except perfumery and cosmetic products</b> )			TR CU 005 p.5 (6.3)	Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	must withstand the compressive force in the direction of the vertical axis of the package body ( <b>except polybags</b> )				
	should not deform and crack when exposed to hot water ( <b>except polybags</b> )				
	the packaging handles must be firmly attached to it and withstand the specified load;				Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	the welded and glue seams of the packaging must not allow water to pass through				

	must withstand the established static tensile load ( <b>polybags only</b> );				
paper/carton packaging	must withstand the specified number of impacts during free fall and (or) when tested for horizontal impact			<b>TR CU 005 p.6.4</b>	GOST ISO 2234-2014 (based on ISO 2234:2000)- Stacking tests using a static load GOST ISO 2244-2013 (based on ISO 2244:2000) Horizontal impact test methods
	must withstand the compressive force in the direction of the vertical axis of the package body and (or) provide strength when stacked;				
	packaging handles (if any) must be firmly attached to the packaging and must be able to withstand the specified load				
combined materials	must be airtight (in the presence of closures) or ensure the established strength of the joint seams			<b>TR CU 005 p.6.5</b>	GOST ISO 1924-1-96 - Paper and board. Determination of tensile properties. Part 1. Constant rate of loading method

	the surface of the inner coating must not be oxidized				
	the inner surface of the package must be resistant to the effects of the product being packaged.				
textile packaging	must withstand the specified number of impacts during free fall from a height without destruction			TR CU 005 p.6.6	Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	must withstand the specified breaking load.				
wood packaging	must withstand the specified number of impacts during free fall from a height without destruction			TR CU 005 p.6.7	GOST ISO 2234-2014 (based on ISO 2234:2000)- Stacking tests using a static load GOST ISO 2244-2013 (based on ISO 2244:2000) Horizontal impact test methods GOST 18211-2018 (based on ISO 12048:1994)- Transport packages. Compression test
	must withstand the specified number of impacts on horizontal or inclined planes				

	must withstand the compressive force in the direction of the vertical axis of the package body				method
	the moisture content of the wood must correspond to the established				
ceramic packaging	must be waterproof			<b>TR CU 005 p.6.8</b>	Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	must be airtight when sealed				
glass packaging	must withstand internal hydrostatic pressure, depending on the main parameters and purpose			<b>TR CU 005 p.6.2</b>	Test method can be specified by the manufacturer
	must withstand temperature differences without destruction				
	must withstand a compressive force in the direction of the vertical axis of the package body (except bottles)				

water resistance of glass must be at least 3/98 class (for food products, including baby food, perfumery and cosmetic products)	N/A	N/A		
Must be acid resistant (for cans and bottles for canning, food acids and baby food);	N/A	N/A		
should not be reused for contact with baby food	N/A	N/A		