



NEW WORK ITEM PROPOSAL	
Date of presentation 2008-09-18	Reference number (to be given by the Secretariat)
Proposer ANSI	ISO/TC 122 / SC N 466
Secretariat JISC	

A proposal for a new work item within the scope of an existing committee shall be submitted to the secretariat of that committee with a copy to the Central Secretariat and, in the case of a subcommittee, a copy to the secretariat of the parent technical committee. Proposals not within the scope of an existing committee shall be submitted to the secretariat of the ISO Technical Management Board.

The proposer of a new work item may be a member body of ISO, the secretariat itself, another technical committee or subcommittee, or organization in liaison, the Technical Management Board or one of the advisory groups, or the Secretary-General.

The proposal will be circulated to the P-members of the technical committee or subcommittee for voting, and to the O-members for information.

See overleaf for guidance on when to use this form.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Proposals without adequate justification risk rejection or referral to originator.

Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new work item are given overleaf.

Proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

Title of proposal (in the case of an amendment, revision or a new part of an existing document, show the reference number and current title) English title Packaging-Vocabulary (Revision of ISO 21067:2007) French title (if available)	
Scope of proposed project Addition of any packaging terms as seen to be within the scope of TC122 and this standard.	
Concerns known patented items (see ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 for important guidance) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide full information as annex	
Envisaged publication type (indicate one of the following, if possible) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Specification <input type="checkbox"/> Publicly Available Specification <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Report	
Purpose and justification (attach a separate page as annex, if necessary) Proposed term additions to ISO 21067:2007 Packaging - Vocabulary. Many commenters on DIS 21067 suggested that additional terms were needed in the standard. Two lists of terms to consider are attached.	
Target date for availability (date by which publication is considered to be necessary) 2011	
Proposed development track <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (24 months) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 (36 months - default) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 (48 months)	
Relevant documents to be considered	
Relationship of project to activities of other international bodies	
Liaison organizations	Need for coordination with: <input type="checkbox"/> IEC <input type="checkbox"/> CEN <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)

Preparatory work (at a minimum an outline should be included with the proposal) <input type="checkbox"/> A draft is attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An outline is attached. It is possible to supply a draft by September 2008 The proposer or the proposer's organization is prepared to undertake the preparatory work required <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Proposed Project Leader (name and address) Elmer L Kuhlman 11503 Whitefish Ave. Crosslake, MN 56442 USA - ekuhlman@crosslake.net (or) kuhlman2002@aol.com	Name and signature of the Proposer (include contact information) Tony Zertuche, for the USA Member ANSI zertuche@ansi.org	
Comments of the TC or SC Secretariat Supplementary information relating to the proposal <input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to a new ISO document; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the amendment/revision of an existing ISO document; <input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the adoption as an active project of an item currently registered as a Preliminary Work Item; <input type="checkbox"/> This proposal relates to the re-establishment of a cancelled project as an active project. Other:		
Voting information The ballot associated with this proposal comprises a vote on: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adoption of the proposal as a new project <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption of the associated draft as a committee draft (CD) (see ISO Form 5, question 2.3.1) <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption of the associated draft for submission for the enquiry vote (DIS or equivalent) (see ISO Form 5, question 2.3.2) Other:		
Annex(es) are included with this proposal (give details) <input type="checkbox"/>		
Date of circulation 2008-09-19	Closing date for voting 2008-12-19	Signature of the TC or SC Secretary Akira Shirakura

Use this form to propose:

- a) a new ISO document (including a new part to an existing document), or the amendment/revision of an existing ISO document;
 b) the establishment as an active project of a preliminary work item, or the re-establishment of a cancelled project;
 c) the change in the type of an existing document, e.g. conversion of a Technical Specification into an International Standard.
- This form is not intended for use to propose an action following a systematic review - use ISO Form 21 for that purpose.
 Proposals for correction (i.e. proposals for a Technical Corrigendum) should be submitted in writing directly to the secretariat concerned.

Guidelines on the completion of a proposal for a new work item

(see also the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1)

- a) **Title:** Indicate the subject of the proposed new work item.
- b) **Scope:** Give a clear indication of the coverage of the proposed new work item. Indicate, for example, if this is a proposal for a new document, or a proposed change (amendment/revision). It is often helpful to indicate what is not covered (exclusions).
- c) **Envisaged publication type:** Details of the types of ISO deliverable available are given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and/or the associated ISO Supplement.
- d) **Purpose and justification:** Give details based on a critical study of the following elements wherever practicable. *Wherever possible reference should be made to information contained in the related TC Business Plan.*
- 1) The specific aims and reason for the standardization activity, with particular emphasis on the aspects of standardization to be covered, the problems it is expected to solve or the difficulties it is intended to overcome.
 - 2) The main interests that might benefit from or be affected by the activity, such as industry, consumers, trade, governments, distributors.
 - 3) Feasibility of the activity: Are there factors that could hinder the successful establishment or global application of the standard?
 - 4) Timeliness of the standard to be produced: Is the technology reasonably stabilized? If not, how much time is likely to be available before advances in technology may render the proposed standard outdated? Is the proposed standard required as a basis for the future development of the technology in question?
 - 5) Urgency of the activity, considering the needs of other fields or organizations. Indicate target date and, when a series of standards is proposed, suggest priorities.
 - 6) The benefits to be gained by the implementation of the proposed standard; alternatively, the loss or disadvantage(s) if no standard is established within a reasonable time. Data such as product volume or value of trade should be included and quantified.
- FORM 4 (ISO) v.2005.1

7) If the standardization activity is, or is likely to be, the subject of regulations or to require the harmonization of existing regulations, this should be indicated.

If a series of new work items is proposed having a common purpose and justification, a common proposal may be drafted including all elements to be clarified and enumerating the titles and scopes of each individual item.

e) Relevant documents and their effects on global relevancy : List any known relevant documents (such as standards and regulations), regardless of their source. When the proposer considers that an existing well-established document may be acceptable as a standard (with or without amendment), indicate this with appropriate justification and attach a copy to the proposal.

f) Cooperation and liaison: List relevant organizations or bodies with which cooperation and liaison should exist.

Terms from ISO 22742, 28219, 15394 and 1736x to consider for addition to ISO 21067

22742

3.1

Code 39

3 of 9 Code (deprecated)

A discrete, variable length, bar code symbology encoding the characters 0 to 9, A to Z, and the additional characters “-” (dash), “.” (period), Space, “\$” (dollar sign), “/” (slash), “+” (plus sign), and “%” (per cent sign), as well as a special symbology character to denote the start and stop character, conventionally represented as an “*” (asterisk).

NOTE – Each Code 39 symbol consists of a leading quiet zone, a start symbol pattern, symbol characters representing data, a stop pattern, and a trailing quiet zone. Each Code 39 character has three wide elements out of a total of nine elements. Each symbol consists of a series of symbol characters, each represented by five bars and four intervening spaces. Characters are separated by an intercharacter gap. Each element (bar or space) is one of two widths. The values of the **X dimension** (3.13) and wide-to-narrow ratio remain constant throughout the symbol. The particular pattern of wide and narrow elements determines the character being encoded. The intercharacter gaps are spaces with a minimum nominal width of 1X. See ISO/IEC 16388 for the Code 39 symbology specification.

3.2

Code 128

A continuous, variable length, bar code symbology capable of encoding the full ASCII-128 character set, the 128 extended ASCII character set, and four non-data function characters.

NOTE – Code 128 allows numeric data to be represented in a compact double-density mode, two data digits for every symbol character. Each Code 128 symbol uses two independent self-checking features, character self-checking via parity and a modulo 103 check character. Each Code 128 symbol consists of a leading quiet zone, a start pattern, characters representing data, a check character, a stop pattern, and a trailing quiet zone. Each Code 128 character consists of eleven 1X wide modules. Each symbol character is comprised of three bars alternating with three spaces, starting with a bar. Each element (bar or space) can consist of one to four modules. Code 128 has three unique character sets designated as Code Set A, B, and C. Code set A includes all of the standard upper case alphanumeric keyboard characters, the ASCII control characters having an ASCII value of 0 to 95, and seven special characters. Code set B includes all of the standard upper case alphanumeric keyboard characters, lower case alphabetic characters (specifically ASCII character values 32 to 127), and seven special characters. Code set C includes the set of 100 digit pairs from 00 through 99, inclusive, as well as three special characters. The FNC1 character in the first character position after the start code of Code 128 designates that the data the follows complies with the UCC/EAN-128 standards. See ISO/IEC 15417 for the Code 128 symbology specification.

3.3

component

A part, assembly, or raw material which is a constituent of a higher level assembly.

3.4

component packaging

A commercial unit of **components** (3.3) defined by the supplier including, if applicable, their means for protection, structured alignment or for automated assembly.

NOTE – Component packaging may include 1) leaded components taped on reels or in ammo box according to IEC 60286-1 and 60286-2, 2) Surface Mount Devices (Surface mount components), taped on

reels according to IEC 60286-3 in bulk case, IEC 60286-6, 3) Integrated Circuits (ICs) in stick magazines according to IEC 60286-4, or in matrix trays according to IEC 60286-5. Compare to Product Package.

3.5

country of origin.

The manufacturing country wherein the product obtained its present identity as a part, subassembly, or finished product.

3.6

data element separator

A specified character used to delimit discrete fields of data.

3.7

data element title

A part of the data area title for linear code that gives a brief description of the data element.

NOTE – Examples include “Part number,” “Customer Nr.” The data element may contain abbreviations.

3.8

Data Matrix

An error correcting two-dimensional matrix symbology, developed in 1989 with finalized design in 1995 by International Data Matrix, capable of encoding various character sets including strictly numeric data, alphanumeric data, and all ISO 646 (ASCII) characters, as well as special character sets.

NOTE – The symbology has **error detection** (3.16) and **error correction** (3.15) features. Each Data Matrix symbol consists of data regions that contain nominally square modules set out in a regular array. A dark module is a binary 1 and a light module is a binary 0. There is no specified minimum or maximum for the X or Y dimension. The data region is surrounded by a finder pattern that is surrounded by a quiet zone on all four sides of the symbol. The finder pattern is a perimeter to the data region and is one module wide. Two adjacent sides are solid dark lines used primarily to define physical size, orientation, and symbol distortion. The two opposite sides are made up of alternating dark and light modules. These are used primarily to define the cell structure but can also assist in determining physical size and distortion. The intellectual property rights associated with Data Matrix have been committed to the public domain. See ISO/IEC 16022 for the Data Matrix symbology specification.

3.9

dot

A localized region with a reflectance that differs from that of the surrounding surface.

3.10

dot misalignment within a cell

The distance between the physical center point of a **dot** (3.9) and the cell center point.

3.11

EAN.UCC system

The specifications, standards, and guidelines co-administered by EAN International and the UCC.

3.12

EAN/UPC

A fixed length, numeric 13-digit bar code symbol adopted by industries, composed of a company prefix assigned by EAN International, a product code assigned by the manufacturer, and a modulo 10 check digit as the right-most digit.

NOTE – See ISO/IEC 15420 for the EAN/UPC symbology specification. See **U.P.C.** (3.43)

3.13

element width

“X” dimension

The thickness of an element measured from the leading edge of an element to the trailing edge of the same element.

3.14

erasure correction:

The use of the **error correction** (3.15) characters to correct data errors that have known locations.

NOTE: These locations can have insufficient contrast in the image, can fall outside of the image field, or can have incorrect parity for symbologies with symbol character parity.) Only one error correction character is required to correct each erasure.

3.15

error correction

A mathematical procedure which allows the detection and rectification of errors to take place.

3.16

error detection

The use of the **error correction** (3.15) characters to detect that the number of errors in the symbol exceeds the error correction capacity.

NOTE – Error detection will keep the symbol from being decoded as erroneous data. The error correction algorithm can also provide error detection by detecting invalid error correction calculation results.

3.17

European Norm

EN

A standard of the European Union.

3.18

first level assembly

A manufactured item or a mechanical assembly of an item comprised of **components** (3.3).

3.19

format

(high-capacity ADC media) Being comprised of one or more **segments** (3.34).

NOTE – A format contains one **format type** (3.24)

3.20

format envelope

That which delimits the start and end of data in a given **format** (3.34), consisting of a **format header** (3.21) and a **format trailer** (3.23).

3.21

format header

The string of characters, including the **format indicator** (3.22), used to identify the start of a format **envelope** (3.20).

3.22

format indicator

A two-digit numeric code used to identify the specific **format type** (3.24) of the application data.

3.23

format trailer

A character used to identify the end of a **format envelope** (3.20).

3.24

format type

The rules under which a specific **format** (3.19) is encoded.

3.25

GTIN

Global Trade Item Number

The term for all valid EAN.UCC Trade Item numbers (products or services).

3.26

Interleaved Two of Five

ITF

A bar code symbology where two characters are paired, using bars to represent the first character and the interleaved spaces to represent the second character, encoding the ten digits 0 through 9.

NOTE – Each character has two wide elements and three narrow elements for a total of five elements. Most commonly represented in the U.P.C. Shipping Container Symbol (SCC-14). See ISO/IEC 16390 for the Interleaved 2 of 5 symbology specification.

3.27

ITF-14

The 14-digit implementation of the EAN.UCC **GTIN** (Global Trade Item Number) (3.25) when encoded in the **Interleaved 2 of 5** (3.26) symbology.

NOTE – The 14-digit version of the GTIN was formerly known as the U.P.C. Shipping Container Symbol (SCC-14).

3.28

message envelope

That which delimits the start and end of a data stream in a given message, consisting of a **message header** (3.29) data, and a **message trailer character** (3.30).

3.29

message header

The string of characters used to identify the start of a **message envelope** (3.28).

3.30

message trailer character

The End of Transmission character, " E_{OT} ", " (ASCII/ISO646 Decimal "04") (ASCII/ISO646 Hex "04") which serves to define the end of a message.

3.31

PDF417

An error correcting two-dimensional multi-row symbol developed in 1992 by Symbol Technologies, PDF417 symbols are constructed from 4 bars and 4 spaces over 17 modules.

NOTE – The symbol size is from 3 to 90 rows. There is no specified minimum or maximum for X or Y dimension. With at least the recommended minimum level of **error correction** (3.15), the recommended Y dimension is 3X. With less than the minimum recommended level of error correction, the recommended Y dimension is 4X. A quiet zone of 2X is specified on each side of a symbol. Because of delta decode techniques the symbology is immune from uniform bar width growth. PDF417 supports cross-row scanning.

The intellectual property rights associated with PDF417 have been committed to the public domain. See ISO/IEC 15438 for the PDF417 symbology specification.

3.32

product package

The first tie, wrap or container of a single item or quantity thereof that constitutes a complete identifiable pack.

NOTE – A product package may be an item packaged singularly, multiple quantities of the same item packaged together or a group of parts packaged together. For the purposes of this document the term “product package” includes component packages and packaging intended for storage and transport.

3.33

QR Code

An error correcting matrix symbology, introduced in 1994 by Denso Corporation, consisting of an array of nominally square modules arranged in an overall square pattern, including a unique finder pattern located at three corners of the symbol and intended to assist in easy location of its position, size and inclination.

NOTE – A wide range of sizes of symbol is provided for together with four levels of **error correction** (3.15). Module dimensions are user-specified to enable symbol production by a wide variety of techniques. The symbol size (not including quiet zone) is 21 by 21 modules to 177 by 177 modules. The symbology efficiently encodes Kanji and Kana as well as encoding numeric, alphanumeric, and 8-bit byte data. See ISO/IEC 18004 for the QR Code symbology specification.

3.34

segment

A logical group of data elements, specifically, a logical portion of an EDI or high capacity ADC message.

3.35

segment terminator

The single character used to separate **segments** (3.34).

3.36

semantics

The means by which the purpose of a field of data is identified.

NOTE – Semantic examples used in automatic data capture include ISO 15418/ANSI MH10.8.2 Data Identifiers, EAN.UCC Applications Identifiers, EDI (X12/EDIFACT/CII) Data Element Qualifiers, DoD Data Element Identifiers (DEIs) - Structured Free Text

3.37

serial number

A code assigned by the **supplier** (3.39) to an entity for its lifetime, (e.g., computer serial number, traceability number, contract tool identification)

3.38

structure

The order of data elements in a message.

3.39

supplier

In a transaction, the party that produces, provides, or furnishes an item or service.

3.40

syntax

The way in which data is put together to form messages.

NOTE – Syntax also includes rules governing the use of appropriate identifiers, delimiters, separator character(s), and other non-data characters within the message. Syntax is the equivalent to grammar in spoken language. The syntactic example used in automatic data capture include ISO 15434/ANSI MH10.8.3 - Syntax for High Capacity ADC Media

3.41

traceability identification

A code assigned to identify or trace a unique group of entities (e.g., lot, batch, item, revision/version or serial number).

3.42

traceability number

A code assigned by the **supplier** (3.39) to identify/trace a unique group of entities, (e.g., lot, batch,).

3.43

U.P.C.

Universal Product Code

A fixed length, numeric 13-digit bar code symbol adopted by the retail industries, composed of a company prefix assigned by the UCC, a product code assigned by the manufacturer, and a modulo 10 check digit as the right-most digit.

NOTE – For international compatibility with EAN-13 the 13th digit is a derived 0 in the left-most position. See ISO/IEC 15420 for the U.P.C. symbology specification.

28219

3.1

cell

smallest element of a two-dimensional matrix symbol

3.2

CLEI™ code

coding structure maintained by Telcordia that identifies communications equipment, in a concise, uniform feature-oriented language, describing product type, features, source document and associated drawings and vintages

3.3

components

parts (e.g., bare printed circuit board, integrated circuits, capacitor, diodes, switch, valve, spring, bearing, bracket, bolt, etc.) of a first level/modular assembly

3.4

data element separator

specified character used to delimit discrete fields of data

3.5

first level

modular assembly

manufactured item (populated printed circuit board, hydraulic pump, starter, dashboard assembly, door assembly, etc.) made up of components

3.6

intrusive marking

device designed to alter a material surface to form a human or machine-readable symbol

NOTE: Intrusive marking includes, but is not limited to, devices that abrade, burn, corrode, cut, deform, dissolve, etch, melt, oxidize or vaporize a material surface. Intrusive marking methods laser etch, chemical etch, dot peen and micro-sandblast.

3.7

item

product

first level or higher assembly that is sold in a complete end-usable configuration

3.8

label

adhesive backed media capable of being marked with information in machine-readable and/or human-readable form

NOTE: Both labels and direct marking methods are referred to in this standard under the term "label".

3.9

manufacturer

actual producer or fabricator of an item; not necessarily the supplier in a transaction

3.10

non-intrusive marking

method of forming markings by adding material to a surface

NOTE: Non-intrusive marking methods include ink jet, laser bonding, liquid metal jet, silk screen, stencil and thin film deposition.

3.11

supplier

party that produces, provides, or furnishes an item or service

3.12

syntax

manner in which data is put together to form messages

NOTE 1: Syntax also includes rules governing the use of appropriate identifiers, delimiters, separator character(s), and other non-data characters within the message.

NOTE 2: Syntax is the equivalent to grammar in spoken language.

3.1

sortation

process by which an automated material-handling system routes packages and freight in a distribution environment

1736x

4.1

transport unit

either a transport package or a unit load

[ISO 15394, 4.2]

4.2

unit load

one or more transport packages or other items held together by means such as pallet, slip sheet, strapping, interlocking, glue, shrink wrap, or net wrap, making them suitable for transport, stacking, and storage as a unit

[ISO 15394, 4.2]

4.3

transport package

package intended for the transportation and handling of one or more articles, smaller packages, or bulk material

[ISO 15394, 4.2]

4.4

returnable transport item (RTI)

all means to assemble goods for transportation, storage, handling and product protection in the supply chain which are returned for further usage, including for example pallets with and without cash deposits as well as all forms of reusable crates, trays, boxes, roll pallets, barrels, trolleys, pallet collars and lids

NOTE The term returnable transport item is usually allocated to secondary packaging. But in certain circumstances also primary packaging may be considered as a form of RTI

NOTE: Freight containers, trailers and other similar enclosed modules are not covered by the term returnable transport item

NOTE: The term *returnable transport equipment* is considered to have the same definition as the term *returnable transport item* within an electronic data interchange environment.

4.5

product packaging

first tie, wrap or container to a single item or quantity thereof that constitutes a complete identifiable pack

NOTE: A product package may be an item packaged singularly, multiple quantities of the same item packaged together or a group of parts packaged together.

[ISO 22742, 3.32]

4.6

product

first level or higher assembly that is sold in a complete end-usable configuration.

[EIA 802, 3.16]

4.7

integrity

designed such that any modification of the electronically stored information, without proper authorization, is not possible.

4.8

freight containers

article of transport equipment having

- a) a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use;
- b) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading;
- c) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another;
- d) so designed as to be easy to fill and empty;
- e) having an internal volume of 1 m³ (35.3 ft³) or more.

[ISO 830, 3.1]

4.9

International Unique Identification (IUI) tag

ISO/IEC 18000-6 Type C or ISO/IEC 18000-3 Mode 3 tag with Protocol Control bit 17 set at '1' indicating that what follows is an Application Family Identifier (AFI)

4.10

EPC tag

ISO/IEC 18000-6 Type C or ISO/IEC 18000-3 Mode 3 tag with Protocol Control bit 17 set at '0' indicating that what follows is an EPC header.

4.11

use case

detailed description of a single activity in a business process that identifies data inputs and outputs, performance/timing requirements, the handling of error conditions and interfaces with external applications

4.12

monolithic memory structure

memory storage that is addressable by a single addressing element

4.13

segmented memory structure

memory storage that is separated into more than one element and requires multiple addressing elements for access

4.14**conveyable**

item that can be moved efficiently and safely on handling devices used to move material over a fixed line of travel

NOTE: Such material handling devices, or conveyors, are for the purposes of this standard considered to be continuous-loop belted systems moving packages or objects in a predetermined path and having fixed or selective points of loading or discharge. The width of the belt, height permitted within the facility, and weight capacity of the belt may determine whether the items are conveyable.

4.15**non-conveyable**

item of such width, height, or weight to preclude its movement on conveyor systems

4.16**unitized**

secured together so as to be handled as an entity

U.S. List of Packaging Terms to add to ISO 21067:2007

- + Recycling**
- + Recyclable Packaging**
- + Disposability**
- + Packaging Testing**
 - Compression Testing**
 - Distribution Cycle Tsting**
 - Drop Testing**
 - Incline Impact Testing**
 - Vibration Testing**
- + Package Identification**
 - Universal Product Code**
 - Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)**
- + Air Cell Packaging Film**
- + Desiccant**
- + Container Dimensioning**
- + Envelope**
- + Package Humidity**
 - Humidity Indicator**
- + Load**
 - Load Type**
 - Container Load**
 - Palletized Load**
 - Unit Load**
- + Blocking**
- + Bracing**
- + Dunnage**
- + Shelf Life**
- + Tube**
- + Vial**