

Packaging Guidelines for Cold Chain Shipments

✓ Require boxes and inner packaging

- Wine
- Nonvacuum Packaging
- Fruit
- Compressible Product
- Dessert
- Fragile Products

✗ Do not require boxes

- Vacuum Packaged Goods
- Frozen Meat

✗ Non-usable consignment packaging

- Styrofoam Takeaway Box
- Plastic Bag
- Plastic Takeaway Box

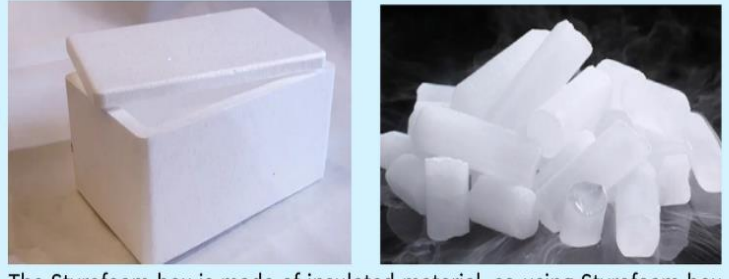
Common Packaging Misunderstandings

Aluminum Foil Insulation Bag



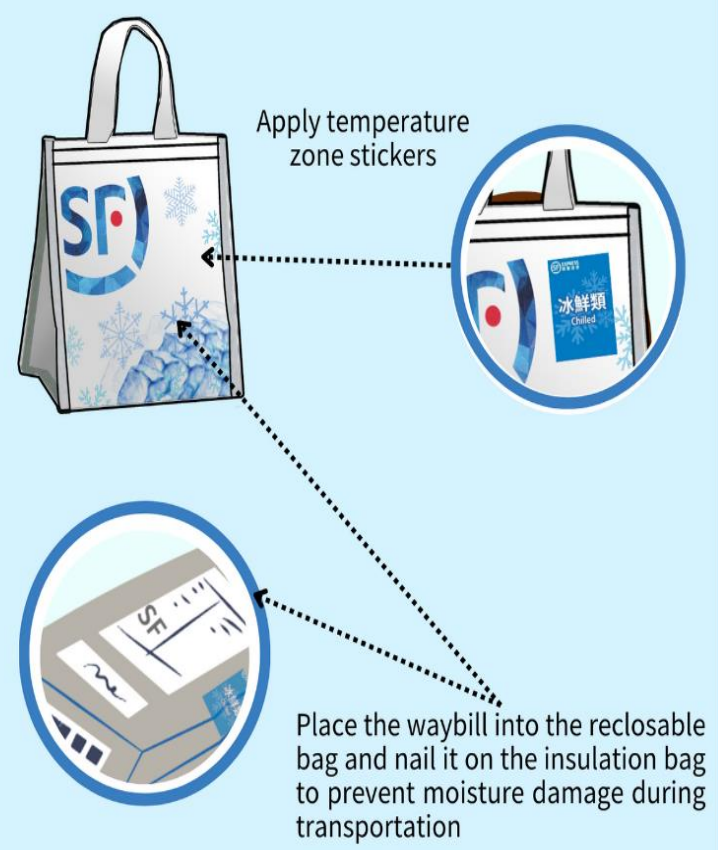
Due to the inability of aluminum foil insulation bags to carry excessive or heavy consignments, adhesive tape can be used for cross binding or boxes can be used for secondary packaging

Styrofoam Box

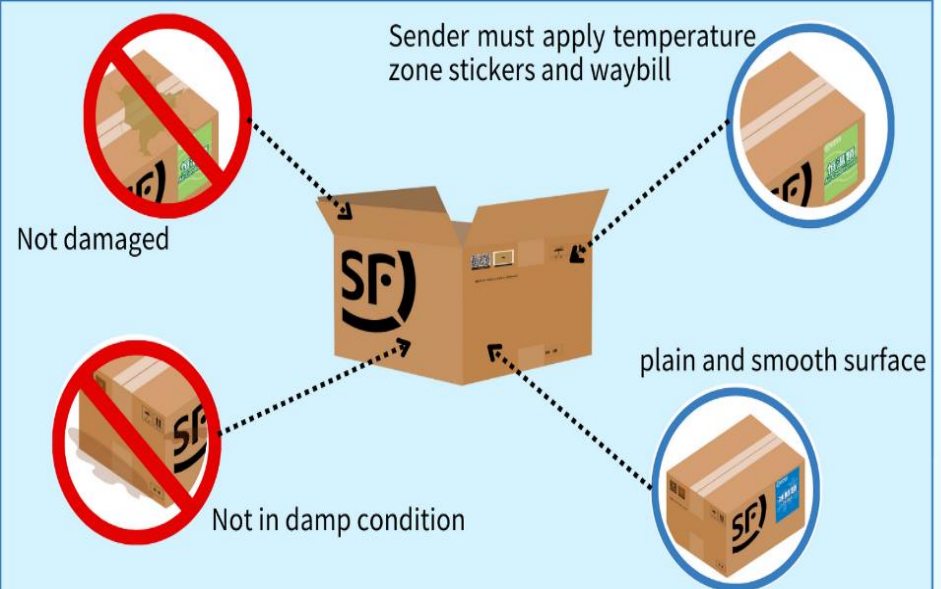


The Styrofoam box is made of insulated material, so using Styrofoam box packaging will isolate the cold air from the refrigerator and make the consignment melt. Sender must place dry ice or ice bags for cold insulation when using a Styrofoam box for packaging

Insulation Bags Requirement



Boxes Requirement



Packaging Key Point

- ✓ Fill up the excess space with cushioning fully, including the bottom of the box
- ✓ No sound should be emitted when you shake the parcel
- ✓ When multiple items of goods are needed, cushioning or other partition materials need to be used for individual packaging
- ✓ Ensure that the utensils are sealed and covered properly
- ✓ Temperature zone stickers and fragile labels must be applied for identification purpose
- ✓ The consignment must be pre-cooled before sending

Packaging Principles for Cold Chain Shipments

Packaging Guidelines for Temperature Control Products

Proper Packing Guidelines

- Excess space inside the box should be filled with cushioning material. It is also recommended to have the items being shipped in sealed packaging, with the cushioning material placed at the bottom of the cardboard box and around the perimeter of the goods.
- Ensure there is no friction, collision, or movement between the items or between the items and the inner walls of the outer packaging. This will prevent any damage to the goods or the outer packaging during transport.

Individual Packaging Guidelines

- When shipping multiple items in a single package, each item should be individually packaged. Use cushioning materials or other dividers as needed.
- Small or loose items should be placed in inner containers or plastic bags to prevent them from scattering during transport.

Fragile and Liquid Packaging Guidelines

- Each fragile item must be individually packaged with shock-absorbing materials such as air column bags or bubble wrap, or separated with paper and filled with cushioning materials.
- If the products contain liquid (such as sauces), make sure the containers are properly sealed.

Labeling Guidelines

- Each cardboard box should have temperature stickers and fragile labels based on the nature of the goods and temperature requirements for delivery.

Packaging Guidelines for Alcoholic Products

Proper Packing Guidelines

- Each wine bottle must be individually packaged with shock-absorbing materials such as air column bags or bubble wrap, or separated with paper dividers.
- Excess space inside the box should be appropriately filled with cushioning materials. Place the cushioning material at the bottom of the cardboard box and around the wine bottles.
- Ensure there is no friction, collision, or movement between the wine bottles or between the bottles and the inner walls of the outer packaging. This will prevent any damage to the bottle necks, bottoms, or the outer packaging during transport.
- If the products contain liquid (such as sauces), make sure the containers are properly sealed.

Individual Packaging Guidelines

- When shipping multiple wine bottles in a single package, each bottle should be individually packaged. Use cushioning materials or other dividers (such as paper dividers) as needed.

Labeling Guidelines

- Each cardboard box should have temperature stickers and fragile labels based on the nature of the goods and temperature requirements for delivery.