

A GUIDE TO PROPERLY PREPARE GOODS FOR LTL SHIPPING

Safe and Secure Freight Transport with Proper Packaging Solutions - Consider size, weight, shape, and fragility to find the best packaging options. LTL freight shipping involves multiple handling and transfers and can expose your shipment to road hazards, temperature changes, and other potential risks. Protect your cargo from damage or loss with the right packaging. Learn about the best practices for packaging and palletizing your shipment below.

LABELLING

Correct and proper labelling is the best way to ensure freight is not separated, lost or damaged.

Bill of Lading (BOL)

- Each label must match the BOL to show the name and address of the shipper and recipient.
- Any loose shipment pieces that are not packaged on a skid should be labelled to the corresponding destination and BOL.

Handling Requirements

- Handling requirements, such as "no stacking", "fragile", "do not remove stretch wrap" and "do not breakdown" should use brightly coloured labels to identify these needs.

Specialized Freight

- Specialized freight such as heat, hazmat or poisonous goods should also be labelled for safe handling of your goods.
- Customers that ship with **Frate Express** should have corresponding stickers to ensure faster delivery.

TO:
RECIPIENT'S COMPANY NAME
RECIPIENT'S ADDRESS
CITY, PROVINCE, POSTAL CODE

FROM:
YOUR COMPANY NAME
YOUR ADDRESS
CITY, PROVINCE, POSTAL CODE

CARRIER: FASTFRATE
PRO BILL# 1234567890
ORDER# 1234567

(420) Ship To Postal Code



A1B 2C3

PO NUMBER:
PO 1234567

PALLET COUNT:
1 OF 1



12345678901234567890

(00) Serial Shipping Container Code

LABELLING EXAMPLES



PACKAGING

The LTL shipping process usually involves handling your freight several times. Goods that are packaged properly will be protected from road hazards like drops and bumps as well as other nearby freight in the trailer.

Pallets

- LTL shippers are advised to pack their goods onto pallets prior to pick up to facilitate transit.
- Pallets must be built to support a double-tiered load that can tolerate equal weight and distribution.

Shrink Wrap

- Shrink wrap is used to secure your shipment into one piece without wobbling.
- To properly wrap a pallet, stretch the shrink wrap, almost to the point of breaking, to firmly hold it together while layering the freight four to five times. You may also wrap the bottom of the pallet as forklifts can puncture a hole through the wrap without any damage to the freight.

Strapping

- For heavier items, the pallet should also be strapped with metal strapping or unbreakable plastic straps applied over the box or skid freight on all sides.

Extra Care

- For extra security, protective packaging and padding such as corner boards or double skids (top and bottom) can increase load stacking strength and stability while adding extra protection.

PACKAGING EXAMPLES



HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

All shipments must be properly measured prior to pick up. Measurement of height is most important when packaging goods as there are specific restrictions.

- Freight for containers or trailers has a maximum height of 90 inches.
- Freight for straight trucks has a maximum height of 84 inches.



RECAP: THE DO'S AND DON'TS

DO:

- ✓ Make sure your freight is ready to be loaded before your scheduled pick up time.
- ✓ Ensure all labels including handling requirements and BOL are visible to be scanned and sorted.
- ✓ Palletize your freight with a pallet built to support the weight of your packaged shipment.
- ✓ Shrink wrap your pallet in an upward direction, overlapping each layer of wrap and twisting the wrap every other time around to increase strength.



DON'T:

- ✗ Guess the weight and dimensions of your freight.
- ✗ Allow freight to hangover the edge of the pallet.
- ✗ Place heavier items at the top of the freight as you increase the risk of damaging boxes underneath.
- ✗ Skip out on using extra care like protective packaging and padding for added stability.

