

Manual

# Magazine crates

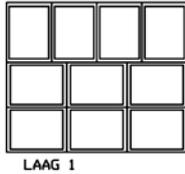


The following cleaning instructions apply to all CurTec products made of polyethylene and polypropylene.

- The best results are obtained by using an industrial washing installation equipped with sprinklers or by using a so-called *Ultra-Sonic* installation.
- The most suitable detergent is a low-foam alkaline product with a pH value of 10 to 12 (in solution).
- The recommended temperature of the washing water is between 40 °C and 50 °C.
- The temperature of the rinsing water should be no higher than 65 °C.
- The washing cycle at the above temperature should last no longer than 35 seconds. The final rinse at the temperature mentioned should take at most 20 seconds. This prevents the plastic from fully heating up and displaying signs of shrinkage.
- Assisted drying of the products can be done with a cold air stream. When using heated air, assisted drying should last no longer than 30 seconds at a temperature of no more than 65 °C.
- The assisted drying and drying areas of the installation should be adapted to the product, so that poorly accessible parts of the product are also dried.
- For specific technical information, you are advised to consult the various suppliers of industrial washing installations. CurTec can offer assistance.

Note: You should regularly check the thermostats and the time settings of your equipment.

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LAAG 1



F1 LAAG 2



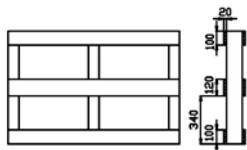
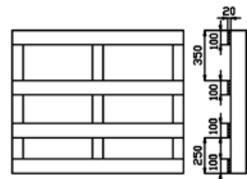
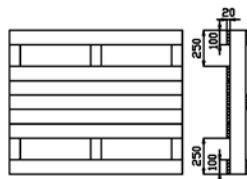
F2

Crates must never be loaded in excess of what is prescribed in instructions for use 038\_NL and 039\_NL. It is essential that the four corner sections of the bottom crate are safely supported in a stack by a pallet or a rigid intermediate sheet. The crates have been specially developed for stacking in layers, i.e. first as layer 1 followed by layer 2. Layer 3 is the same again as layer 1.

F1 shows the crates stacked on a pallet measuring 1000 x 1200 mm.

F2 shows the crates stacked on a pallet measuring 800 x 1200 mm.

In ideal pallet loading stacking in blocks is not possible.



F3

The thickness of the support planks for several pallets should be at least 20 mm, while single pallets must have a plank thickness of at least 15 mm.

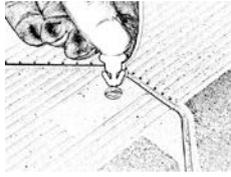
A pallet with a closed central surface, as shown in the first pallet illustration, is the easiest to handle. Working with a cheaper pallet, as shown in the second illustration, is also possible. However, there is a further possibility of positioning the crates, starting with stacking as shown in F1.

In the case of a 1200 x 800 pallet, one with a lath 120 mm wide in the centre will suffice. The pallet can be used on both sides, though this is not always desirable because of dirt on the bottom of the pallet.

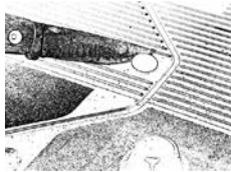
When stacking crates you should make sure that the pallets are sufficiently rigid. If you use pallets that are too weak the crates may become distorted with the result that they will no longer be properly supported and the stack load will be exceeded.

**A second pallet must not be placed on a pallet with either stacked or nested crates.**

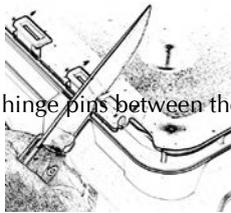
For the permissible stack height of the crates see the appropriate instructions.

**F1**

The Curtec lidded crate can be sealed with a sealing pin (26-5100). This pin must be pressed into the holes provided for the purpose. See F1.

**F2**

You can break off the seal again by cutting off the head of the sealing pin with a knife. See F2. The broken pins then fall into the crate ensuring that the broken seal is clearly visible.

**F3**

Damaged lids and hinge pins can be replaced. To do this you must cut through the hinge pins between the first and second hinge block. See F3.

**F4**

You then cut through the hinge pins once again with the knife point (F4) in the first hinge block. You can now move the stop out of the first hinge block with the knife point so that the entire pin can be removed.

**F5**

The crate has two lids which are practically identical. The position of the hinges differs and they can only be mounted on one side because of their shape. To fit the hinges you must first place the lids in a closed position on the crate. In each lid you fit a new hinge pin (14-5121). See F5. The head of the pin must fall into the recess in the hinge provided for this purpose. This ensures that the hinge pin is firmly clicked into position.

Standing surface of lidded crates	Stacked	Nested
5121	400 x 300 mm.	466 x 300 mm.

The maximum load carrying capacity of the bottom crate in a stack depends on:

- the number of crates in the stack
- the weight of the content of each crate
- the ambient temperature
- the time during which the stack remains standing

The table below gives an overview of some of the data that are important in transporting the crates for a maximum travel time of 25 hours at the specified temperature.

Lidded crate type:	5121
Own weight in kilograms	1,7
Content in litres	20
Maximum weight of content	40
Number of stacked crates, including pallet below the height of 2 m	7
Number of nested crates, incl. pallet below a height of 2 m	18
Weight in kg on the bottom crate during transport at a temperature of 5°C max.	85
Weight in kg on the bottom crate during transport at a temperature of 35°C max.	55

### **T1**

N.B: Crates which have stood for a long time under heavy loading in the warehouse must be restacked before they are transported by truck, ship or train. Restacking means having the bottom crate in the stack on top and the top crate at the bottom. If the crates are restacked after this transport, then the reverse must be carried out before the beginning of this storage

The weight of the content of the crate must be distributed as well as possible over the bottom of the crate. Depending on the weight, temperature and time, the bottom may sag slightly. After the crate is emptied this sagging will disappear partially if not completely.

Lidded crate type 5121 is suitable for stacking in layers which means that a stacked crate is supported on two crates, creating a rigid, stable stack. By stacking lidded crate type 5121 in this way, it is possible, in some cases to work with internal transport without tying with cord. In extreme conditions or if transport barriers are approached at too high a speed the top layer of crates may work loose!

Nested crates must be tied or secured for each transport.

The maximum load carrying capacity of the bottom crate in a stack depends on:

- the number of crates in the stack.
- the weight of the content of each crate.
- the ambient temperature.
- the period during which the stack remains standing.
- the surface on which the crates are stacked.

The table below shows an overview of the maximum stack loading on the bottom crate at a given ambient temperature, during a specified period, on a metallised surface or on pallets.

Temperature	Time in months	5121
< 0° C.	0,5	170 kg
	1	160 kg
	3	150 kg
	6	140 kg
	12	135 kg
20° C.	0,5	120 kg
	1	115 kg
	3	105 kg
	6	100 kg
	12	95 kg
35° C.	0,5	90 kg
	1	85 kg
	3	80 kg

**T1**

In the above table the maximum content weight of the crates is assumed. If the content weight of the crates is lower than the maximum permissible weight, the stack height changes.

In that case you can easily calculate the stack load yourself using the following formula:

The maximum number of crates that can be stacked =

(max. permissible weight on bottom crate) ÷ (content weight + weight of the crate)

**Example:**

How high may crate 5121 be stacked with a content of 11 kg at a temperature of 20°C for 1 month?

Answer:

$$115 \div (11 + 1.7) = 9 \text{ crates}$$

In the above table one stack per pallet of 2 metres maximum is assumed.

- The maximum stack height must never exceed 6 metres
- In stacks of over 3 metres the floor slope must not exceed 0.5%
- In stacks of more than two pallets or higher than 4 metres, the crates must be tied
- No pallet must be placed on a pallet with crate type 5121

If stacks of crates are to be transported after prolonged storage, they must first be restacked. This means that the bottom crate in the stack must be moved up and the top crate in the stack moved down. If the crates are again stored after transport the stacks must be restacked once again.

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