

Manual

Nestable drums



August 2016

Washing

The washing instructions below apply to the cleaning of all CurTec packaging products that are made of polyethylene and polypropylene:

Best results will be achieved with a washing installation that is equipped with spray nozzles or a so-called Ultra-Sonic installation.

Best qualified detergent is a low-foaming alkaline substance with a PH-value of 10 to 12 (solvents.)

The recommended temperature of the washing water lies between 40°C and 50°C.

The temperature of the rinsing water can only be up to 65°C.

Washing at maximum temperature can only take up to 35 seconds and rinsing at maximum temperature only up to 20 seconds. It prevents the plastic from warming up and shrinking.

Increased drying of products can be effected by means of applying cold air. If warm air will be used the drying can only last up to 30 seconds at a maximum temperature of 65°C.

The blowing and drying part of the installation needs to be adjusted to the product, so those difficult spots of the kegs can also be dried.

For specific technical information CurTec would like to refer to the various suppliers of washing installations.

Attention! Check the thermostat and programmed times of your equipment regularly.

01 Close



The UN marking on a drum is only valid if the following closing instruction is applied.



1. Put the lid on the drum and turn it clockwise by hand until it is closed tightly.



2. Turn the lid 30° clockwise using a tool. Only now the drum is closed liquid tight and the UN marking is valid,



3. After closing the drum you can make the container tamper evident. For that purpose the lid and the container have sealing loops. CurTec advises you to use Unisto Compact seals.

02 Open



1. In case a drum is sealed, tear the seal and remove it from the loops.



2. Turn the lid counter-clockwise to open.

Unstacking

Due to the weight of the stack on top, the rubber gasket can get compressed and needs time to recover. After unstacking, CurTec strongly advises users to leave the drums in an upright position for at least 15 minutes prior to opening. This allows the the rubber gasket to return to its original shape and guarantee an optimal closure.

03 Use

Filling

The temperature of the content cannot exceed 70°C. The content has to cool down to 30°C before the container can be closed. The drum can be closed according to instruction 1.



Lifting

The drum can be lifted with the mounted handgrips.

Attention! Please consider the HSE regulations regarding weight and frequency restrictions for lifting

Charging the handgrip

The mounted handgrips have been designed for manual displacement of drums only. They are not suitable for mechanical handling, such as lifting a drum with a hoist. The handgrip is suited for a brief, controlled charge of maximum 80 kg and a couple of minutes, during which the handgrip cannot be torqued.

Freezing

The drums are made of plastic which is resistant to a minimum temperature of -25°C. As of -5°C, shock load on the drums should be avoided.

Attention! The volume of drums filled with water-based contents can increase by 10%. The chances that drums will distort is real and it will reduce the stability of a drum stack on a pallet. Please maintain a maximum filling level of 90% and test the stability of a pallet stacking.



Air transport

During air transport, the pressure drops inside a plane's cargo hold, which causes air inside a package wanting to escape. After landing, normal atmospheric pressure prevails again which, depending on the amount of escaped air*, can cause the drum wall to cave in.

CurTec packaging has not been designed to compensate large pressure differences short-term. The construction is such that a correctly closed packaging allows air to escape relatively fast, but does not allow it to return easily.

Since CurTec has no influence on the use of its packaging by end users, they advise to test each transport mode.

It remains the responsibility of end users to verify whether a package and content comply with relevant transport regulations. CurTec refers to the regulations mentioned in the UN certificates.

** The quantity depends on the content type (the shape and air between) and the filling degree/ level*

04 Static load

When stacking drums for storage in e.g. a warehouse or cold store, it is important to know what the maximum load on the lowest drum in a stack can be.

The stacking load depends strongly on: the weight of a drum, the number of drums to be stacked, the weight of interlayers and pallets, the ambient temperature, the duration of the load and the surface beneath the lowest drum.

The following table shows the maximum stacking load (in kg) at a given ambient temperature, during a certain period of time, for a drum placed on a flat, closed surface or pallet.

Max. temp in °C	0	0	0	15	15	15	25	25	25	35	35
Months	1	4	12	1	4	12	1	4	12	0,5	6
7230	250	200	180	160	130	110	110	90	80	85	65
7240	250	200	180	160	130	110	110	90	80	85	65
7250	250	200	180	160	130	110	110	90	80	85	65
7260	250	200	180	160	130	110	110	90	80	85	65
7276	370	310	270	240	200	175	180	150	130	145	105
7294	370	310	270	240	200	175	180	150	130	145	105

Attention! The weights mentioned in the table have been established after simulation and can only serve as indications. CurTec recommends users to perform tests at all times.

The table allows you to calculate the number of drums that can be stacked: Reduce the stacking weight mentioned with the relevant share of the weight of intermediate layers and divide by the weight of the drum with content. This number, with a figure after the decimal point lower than 8, rounded down is the total amount of drums that can be stacked on the lowest drum of a stack.

Example

How many 40 litre Nestable Drums (art. no. 7240) with a content weighing 45 kg can be stacked on a pallet at 15°C during 1 month? The relevant weight share of intermediate layers is 5 kg, so $(160-5)/45 = 3.44$. The number of drums that can be stacked on the lowest drum is 3.

In case of a different duration or temperature, please choose the next appropriate column. For shorter stacking durations, the table of instruction 5 (Dynamic load) can be of service.

Attention points

Before stacking the drums, the temperature of the contents must be equal or lower than the ambient temperature.

The maximum stacking time is reduced considerably at temperatures above 35°C. The stacking load in the table is at 50°C only 75% of the last mentioned value and at 60°C only 50%.

When a stack is higher than 2.5 metres, the floor angle cannot exceed 0.5%.

CurTec strongly discommends stacking drums horizontally, lying on the side.

When changing transport mode, from storage to shipping or vice versa, the lowest drums of a stack must always be placed highest in a new stack.

05 Dynamic load

When stacking drums for transport, it is important to know what the maximum load on the lowest drum in a stack can be.

For transport, this stacking load is called dynamic load and can be found by dividing the admissible static load by a so-called safety factor. These factors are:

3 for air transport

2 for road transport

1,8 for rail transport

1,3 for maritime transport

The stacking weights mentioned in the table below are indicative and depend on temperature and time: 5°C is the temperature for cooled transport, 30°C is the temperature for the average transport by road or inland waterways and 40°C is the temperature for transport in warmer surroundings. In case of a different duration or temperature below 40°C, please choose the next appropriate column. In case of even higher temperature, please consider that the dynamic load is at 50°C only 75% of the last mentioned value and at 60°C only 50%.

Max. temp in °C	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40
Weeks	0.5	1	2	3	5	0.5	1	2	3	5	0.5	1	2	3	5
7230	275	245	225	215	205	135	125	115	105	100	100	87	82	78	73
7240	275	245	225	215	205	135	125	115	105	100	100	87	82	78	73
7250	275	245	225	215	205	135	125	115	105	100	100	87	82	78	73
7260	275	245	225	215	205	135	125	115	105	100	100	87	82	78	73
7276	418	384	352	335	314	204	187	171	163	153	153	140	129	122	115
7294	418	384	352	335	314	204	187	171	163	153	153	140	129	122	115

Attention! *The weights mentioned in the table have been established after simulation and can only serve as indications. CurTec recommends users to perform tests at all times.*

The table allows you to calculate the number of drums that can be stacked: Reduce the stacking weight mentioned with the relevant share of the weight of intermediate layers and divide by the weight of the drum with content. This number, with a figure after the decimal point lower than 8, rounded down is the total amount of drums that can be stacked on the lowest drum of a stack.

Example

How many 60 litre Nestable Drums (art. no. 7260) with a content weighing 50 kg can be transported by road at 40°C during 3 weeks?

The relevant weight share of intermediate layers is 5 kg, so $(78-5)/50 = 1.46$. The number of drums that can be stacked on the lowest drum is 1.

Attention points

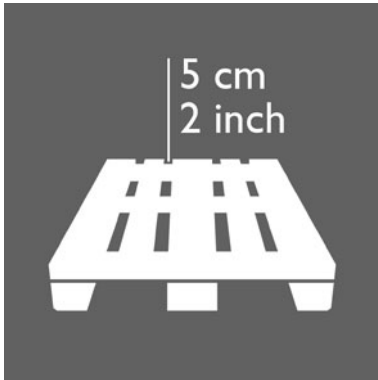
When changing transport mode, from storage to shipping or vice versa, the lowest drums of a stack must always be placed highest in a new stack.

The drums must be stowed professionally and fixed in such a way that makes moving impossible.

For the use of pallets, see instruction 6 (Palletisation).

For stacking drums in a warehouse, see instruction 4 (Static load).

06 Palletisation



Palletisation

Each pallet should be fitted with a solid, flat intermediate layer prior to loading. A pallet should have an almost closed surface fitted with planks that are no more than 5 cm/ 2 inches apart. CurTec advises not to exceed a total stacking height of 2 metres.

In case a pallet is placed on top of another pallet, an intermediate layer is required to enable an equal spread of the pressure. This layer should also be solid and flat.



Pallet handling

From a safety point of view, CurTec recommends to transport only one pallet at a time with a fork lift truck. In order not to disturb the stack, the forks of the truck need to be kept almost horizontal.

Packing

CurTec recommends the use of a shrink wrap, which needs to be shrunk around the pallet as well. In addition, the base of the pallet needs to be stretched with foil as well. The containers at the base of a stack will carry most of the load and to avoid a collapse they cannot be deformed by overstretching the foil or over-heating the wrap.

Alternatively you can use stretch foil to cover the entire pallet. Please make sure that you use enough foil to create a stable stack and do not pull the foil too tight in order to avoid deformation of the containers.

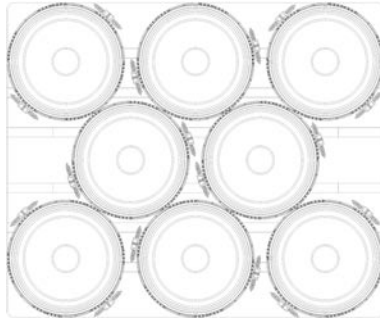
Pallet schemes

CurTec advises you to respect the following quantities per layer:

Art. no. 7230 • 7240 • 7250 • 7260

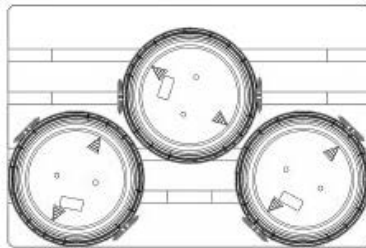


1200 x 800 mm

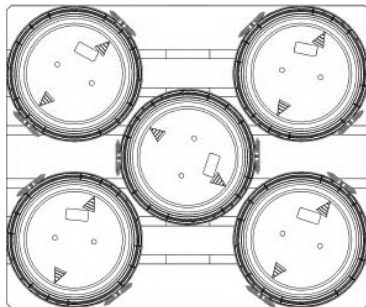


1200 x 1000 mm
48 x 40 inches

Art. no. 7276 • 7294



1200 x 800 mm



1200 x 800 mm
1140 x 1140 mm
48 x 40 inches
42 x 42 inches

Disclaimer

CurTec manufactures packaging material for a wide range of purposes. This declaration is restricted to the packaging material as it leaves the production facility. CurTec has neither control over final end use of the product nor over processing conditions. It is therefore the responsibility of the end user to check compliance with the relevant regulations and to validate material performance in the end application through proper end use testing.

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