

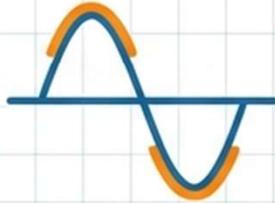
# PACKAGING VIBRATION TESTING

Standards, Methods, and Protocols: From Fixed Displacement to Random Simulation



QUALITY PRODUCT BY QUALITY SERVICE

# THE INTERNATIONAL TESTING LANDSCAPE



ASTM D 999. Standard Test Method for Vibration Testing of Shipping Containers.



ISTA 6-AMAZON.COM. Ships in Own Container (SIOC) Protocols



ASTM D 4728. Standard Test Method for Random Vibration Testing



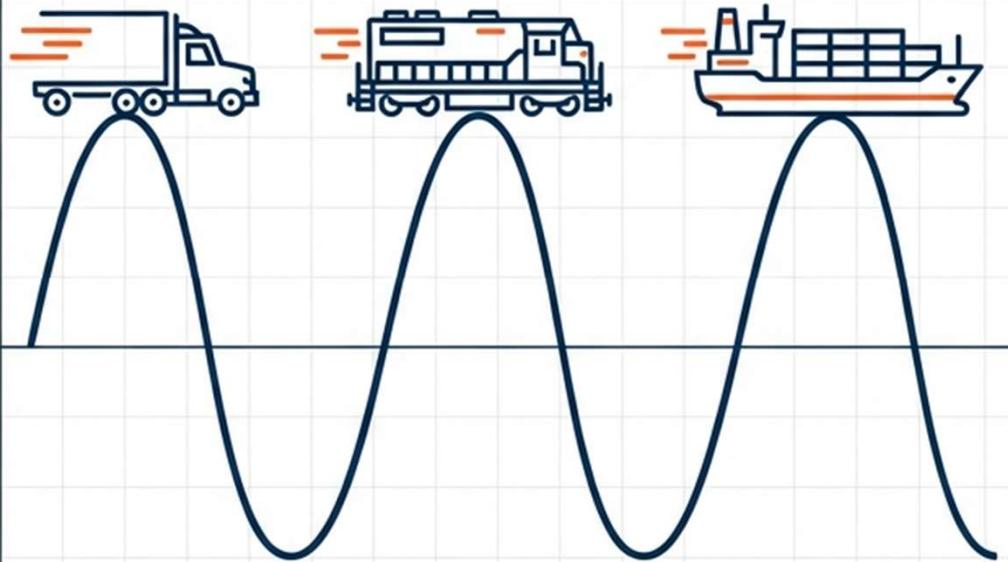
ISO 13355. Packaging – Complete, filled transportation packages – Vertical random vibration test

# ASTM D 999

## The Fixed Displacement Standard

Utilizes Sinusoidal (Fixed Displacement) vibration to simulate repetitive stress.

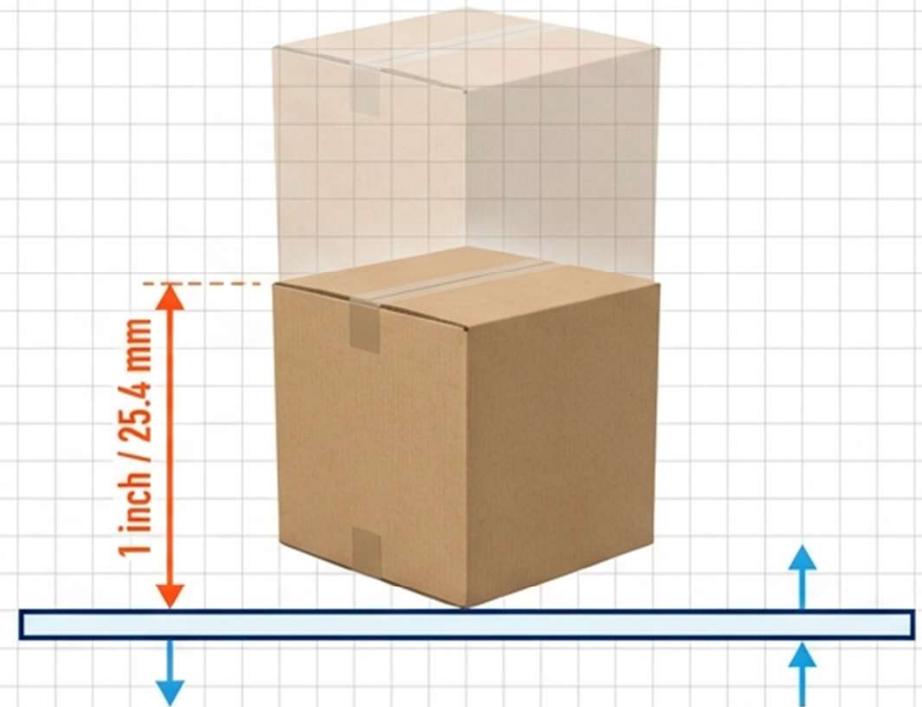
- Simulates **truck, rail, and ship transport.**
- Ideal for **R&D** and **Resonance Search.**
- Identifies **fatigue points** in limited equipment scenarios.



## METHOD A: REPETITIVE SHOCK

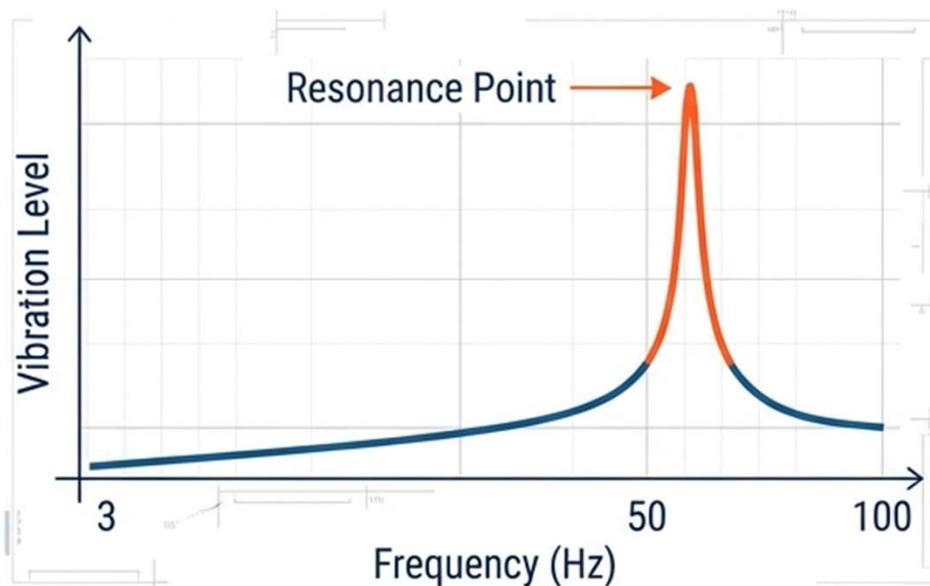
The vibration table operates at a Fixed Amplitude (typically 1 inch / 25.4 mm). The package physically lifts off the table and impacts back down, creating a 'bouncing' effect.

**Insight:** Simulates loose cargo bouncing on a truck bed over rough terrain.



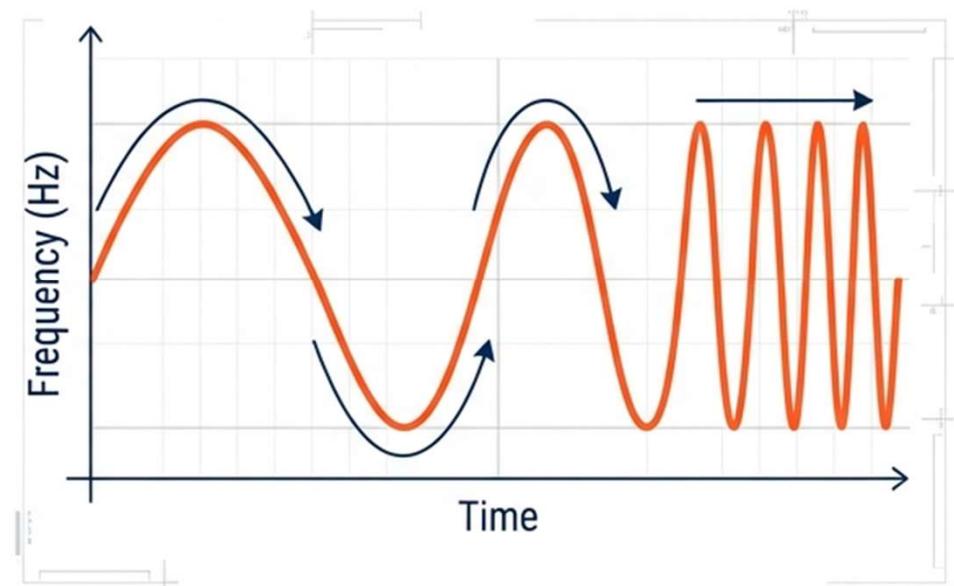
# METHODS B & C: ADVANCED ANALYSIS

## Method B - Resonance Search



Scans 3–100 Hz to find where the product is most vulnerable. The test “Dwells” at this frequency to induce fatigue.

## Method C - Variable Frequency

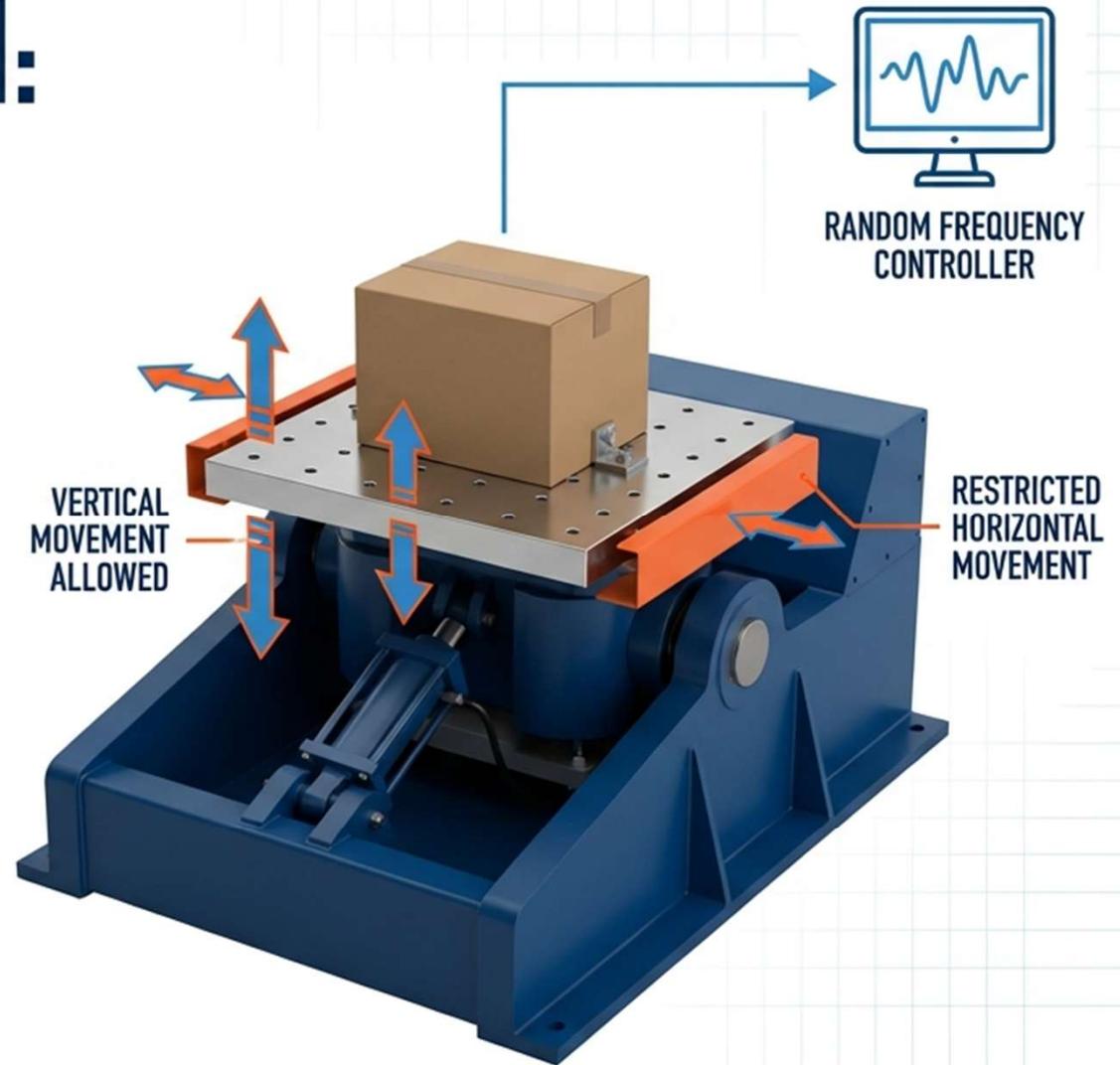


Continuously adjusts frequency across a range. Often paired with Top Loads to simulate compressive stress during transport.

# MOVING TO REALISM: RANDOM VIBRATION

ASTM D 4728 / ISO 13355

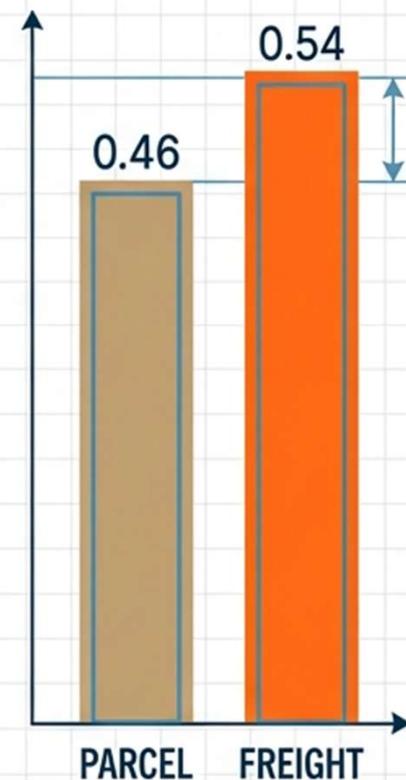
Unlike fixed sine waves, Random Vibration simulates the chaos of the real world. This requires advanced hydraulic or electro-dynamic systems.



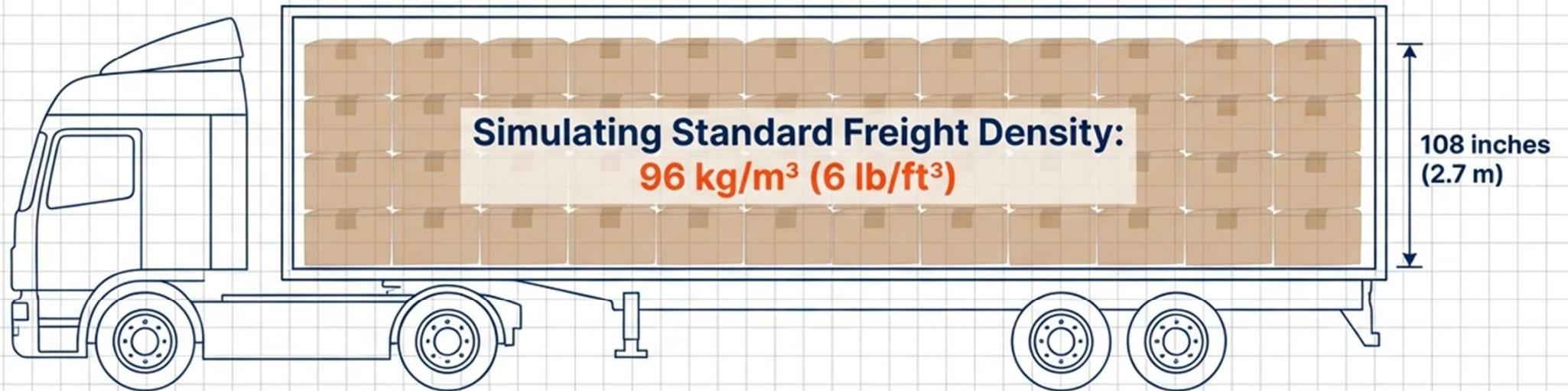
# RANDOM VIBRATION INTENSITY PROFILES

Package Type	Test Condition	Intensity (Grms)
Type A, B, C, G (Parcel)	With / Without Top Load	<b>0.53 &amp; 0.46</b>
Type D, F (LTL)	With Top Load Only	0.54
Type F (LTL Palletized)	With Top Load Only	0.54
Type H (LTL TV/Monitor)	With Top Load Only	0.54

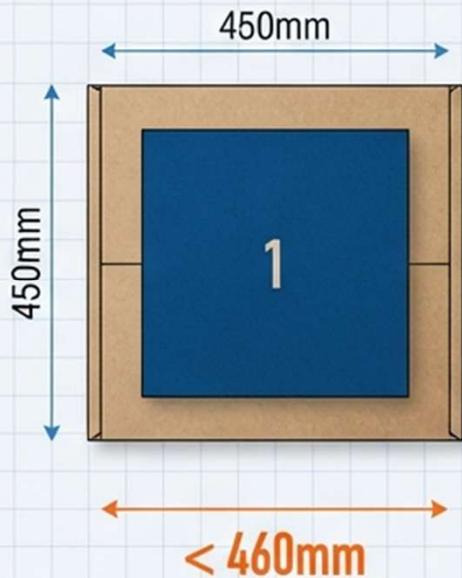
Intensity Comparison (Grms)



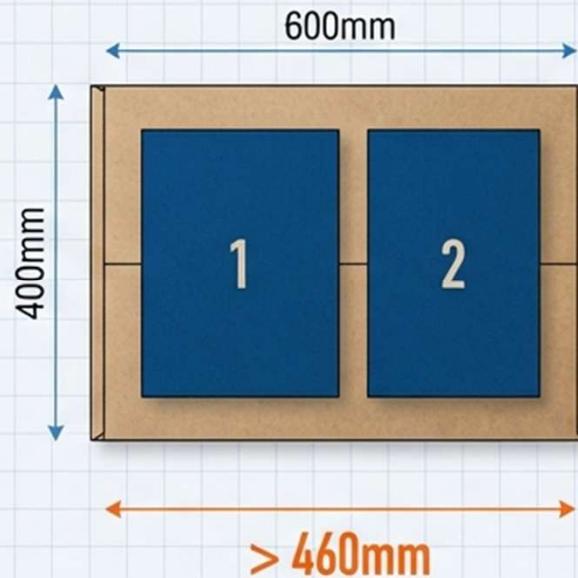
# TOP LOAD APPARATUS: LTL / FREIGHT



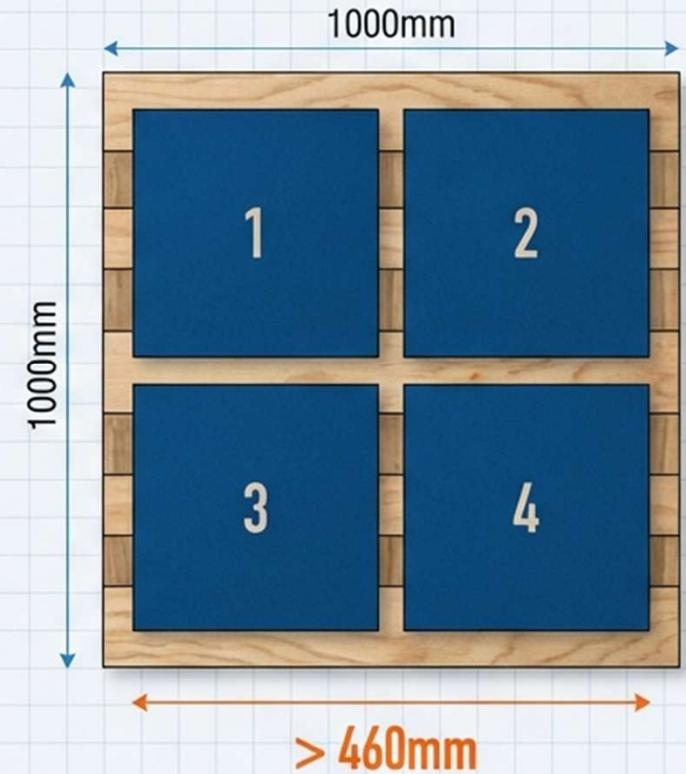
# SIZING THE LOAD: THE 460mm RULE



Sides  $\leq 460\text{mm}$  = 1 Stack



One Side  $> 460\text{mm}$  = 2 Stacks



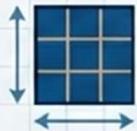
Both Sides  $> 460\text{mm}$  = 4 Stacks

# CALCULATING THE TOP LOAD WEIGHT

$$\textit{Top Load} = \textit{Density} \times \textit{Area} \times (\textit{H} - \textit{h})$$



Density: **96 kg/m<sup>3</sup>** (Standard Freight Density)



Area: Surface Area of Package Top (L x W)



H: Shipping Height Limit (**2.7 m**)



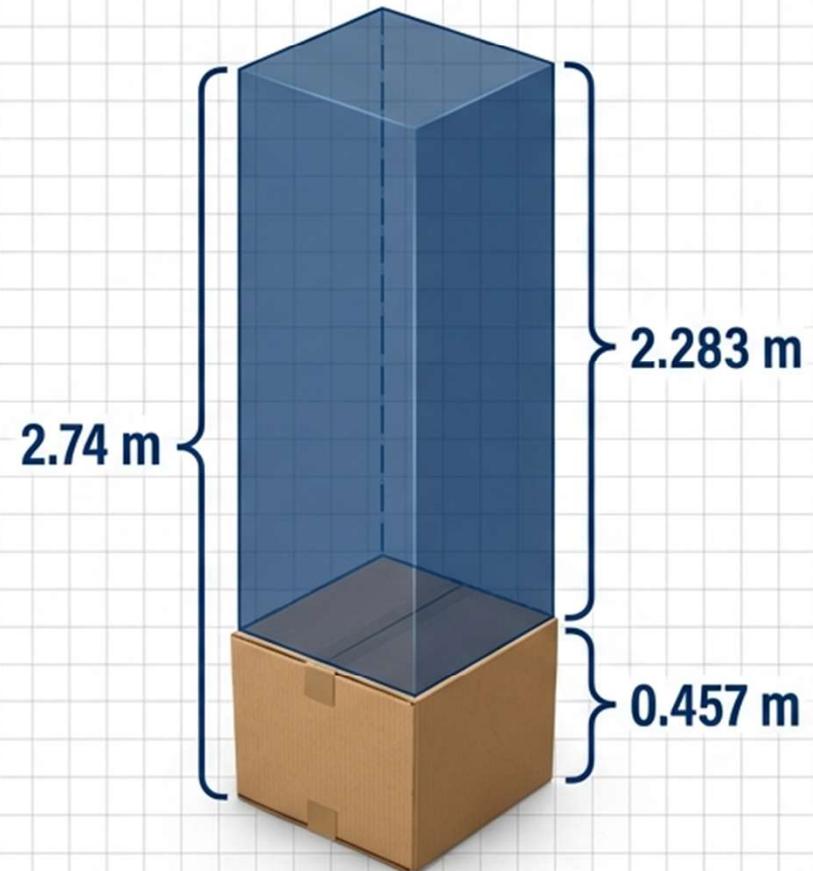
h: Height of Test Package

# CALCULATION EXAMPLE

Package: 0.508 m × 0.610 m × 0.457 m

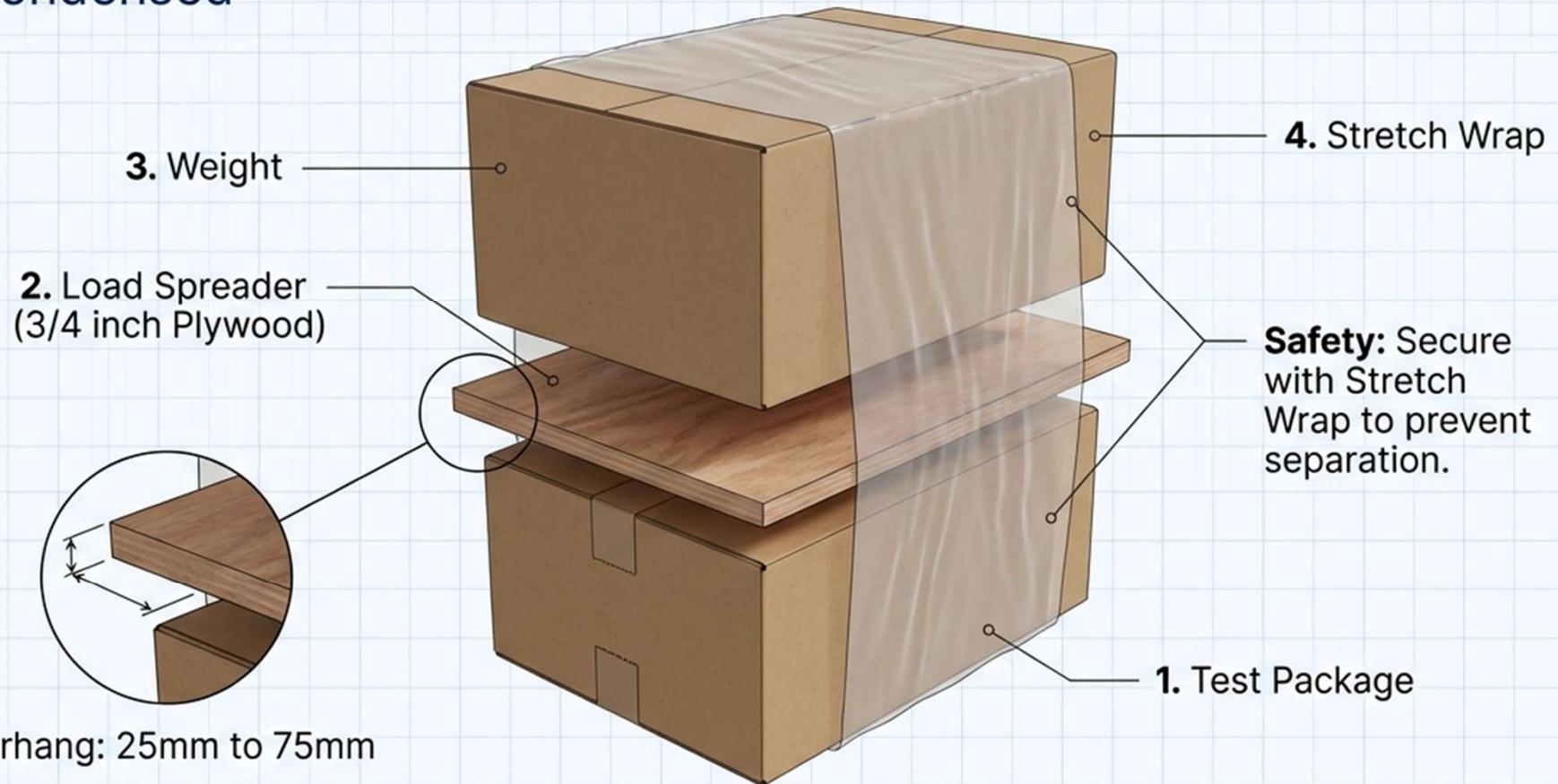
1. Area:  $0.508 \times 0.610 = 0.310 \text{ m}^2$
2. Column Height: 2.74 m (Truck)  
- 0.457 m (Box) = 2.283 m
3. Weight:  $96 \times 0.310 \times 2.283$

**= 68 kg**



# TOP LOAD APPARATUS: PARCEL

DIN Condensed



# COMPARISON: SINUSOIDAL VS. RANDOM



## ASTM D 999 (Sinusoidal)

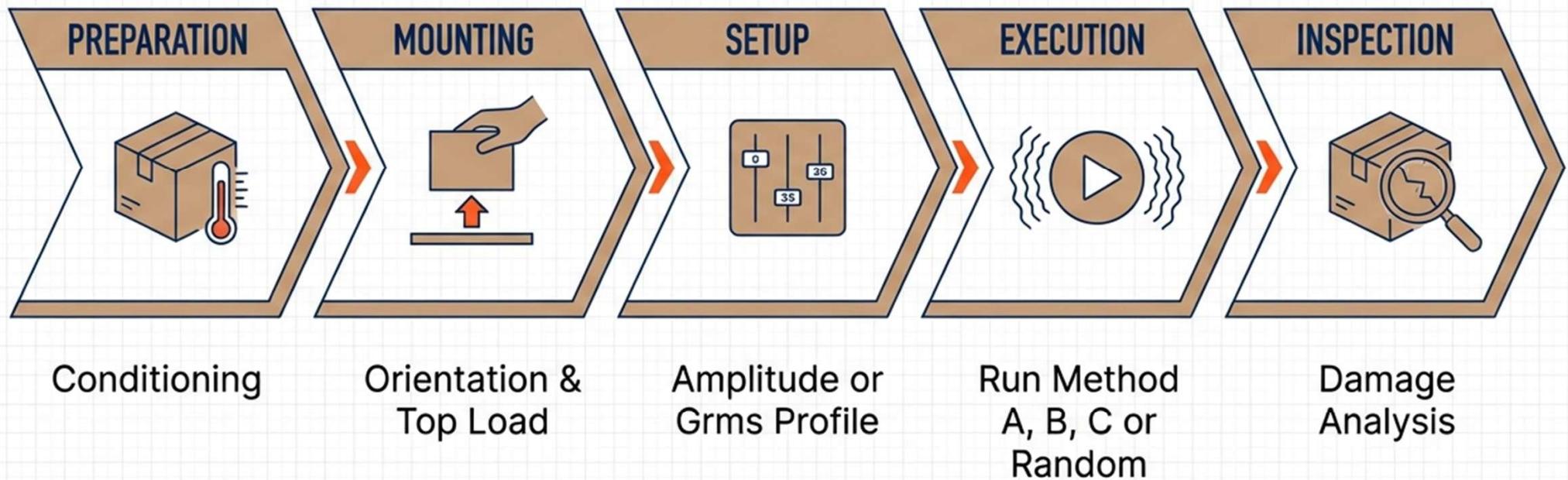
- **Motion:** Fixed / Repetitive.
- **Goal:** Find Weak Points (Resonance).
- **Best For:** R&D, Component Analysis, Limited Equipment.



## ASTM D 4728 (Random)

- **Motion:** Dynamic / Chaos Simulation.
- **Goal:** Real-World Distribution Simulation.
- **Best For:** Final Validation, Amazon/ISTA Compliance.

# THE TESTING WORKFLOW



# QUALITY PRODUCT BY QUALITY SERVICE

Comprehensive Vibration Testing Solutions