Packing and packaging

Materials, materiali Canvas, tela Cloth/fabric, tessuto Cardboard, cartone Earthenware, terracotta Polystyrene, polistirolo

Types of packing, *tipi di imballaggio* Film, *pellicola*

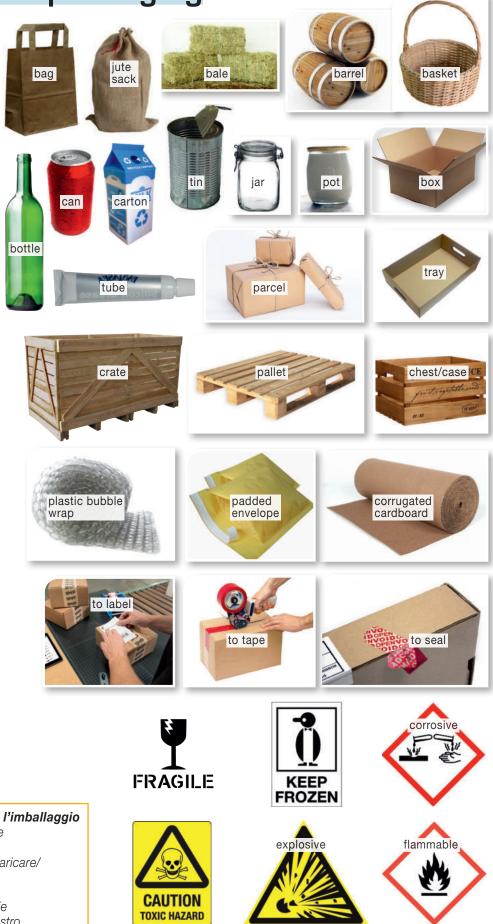
In bulk, senza imballaggio Modified atmosphere packing/vacuum, sottovuoto Padding, imbottitura Shrink bundled/ wrapped, avvolto Wadding, ovatta Wirebound, legato con fili metallici

Packing and handling directions, Indicazioni per l'imballaggio e il maneggiamento dei pacchi

Clamp here, afferrare con cinghie qui Do not bend, non piegare Do not stock, non impilare Do not tumble, non far cadere Handle with care, maneggiare con cura Keep in cool/dry place, conservare in luogo fresco/ asciutto Perishable, deperibile Protect from heat, proteggere dal

calore

Packing verbs, verbi per l'imballaggio To code, mettere un codice To cushion/pad, imbottire To load/unload/overload, caricare/ scaricare/sovraccaricare To pack, imballare To strap, fissure con cinghie To tape, chiudere con un nastro



Match these definitions to a word from the list on the previous page.

- 1. It is a sheet of plastic containing bubbles of air that is used for protecting things.
- 2. It means to put material around something inside a container so that it does not move.
- 3. It is the action of sticking an instruction note onto a package.
- 4. It is a metal container that usually contains chemicals.
- 5. It is made of wood and it is the standard container for fruit and vegetables.
- 6. It is a container made either of glass or plastic with a narrow neck for liquids.
- 7. It is the standard cardboard container for small and medium-sized articles.
- 8. It is the usual package for textiles and skins that are pressed and wrapped in protective material.

2 Read the text and fill in with the missing words.

Packaging: the 5th P in the Marketing Mix

The main aim of 1. is not only to provide goods with the correct 2. conditions from the time they are packed to their 3., but it also plays a role in 4. them because it encourages 5. to choose a product instead of another. Correct packaging is essential to achieve both these objectives, therefore, it should provide:

- physical protection from, for example, shock, vibration, compression, 6.
- **barrier protection** from oxygen, dust or vapour and any form of permeation;
- bundling or grouping single items in order to allow efficient handling and easy transport;
- 7. and instructions on labels on how to use, transport, recycle, or dispose of the package or product;
- marketing, because package 8. has a strong appeal on consumer purchasing decisions;
- 9., thanks to the use of anti-theft devices, such as RFID (radio frequency identification) or electronic tags, which prevent shoplifting;
- convenience in distribution, 10., stacking, display, sale, opening, reclosing, use, and reuse.

3 **PAIR WORK** Discuss in which type of container and how these items are packed.

- 1. crystal vases
- 4. mobile phones 5. vegetables
- 7. jeans 8. crisps
- - 9. tuna fish

2. paint

3. flour

Ckagir

- 6. whisky
- 4 Read these instructions on how to handle and pack some products. What do you think they are? Discuss with your partner.
- 1. Protect the neck with a suitable padding and do not tumble.
- 2. Make sure it is stored away from heat and label it as highly inflammable.
- 3. Place item in a well-padded box of adequate size, tape it and handle with care.
- 4. Make sure the drum is well sealed and label as toxic.
- 5. Leave the bags on a dry surface and protect them from humidity.
- 6. Bottle into glass bottles and keep cool.

