INCH-POUND

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SUPERSEDING
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MILITARY SPECIFICATION

CONTAINERS: WOOD, SHIPPING, REUSABLE-FOR TANK AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES, TRANSMISSIONS, DIFFERENTIALS, TRANSFERS, FINAL DRIVES, DRIVE AXLES, AND SIMILAR ASSEMBLIES

This specification is approved for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers five types of reusable wood shipping containers with cover assembly for use in shipment and storage of engines, transmissions, differentials, transfers, final drives, driving axles, and similar assemblies.

1.2 Classification. Containers are classified by one of the following types as specified (see 6.2).

Type I - For items weighing over 100 pounds but not over 200 pounds.
Type II - For items weighing over 200 pounds but not over 1600 pounds.
Type III - For driving axle assemblies only, weighing not over 1600 pounds.
Type IV - For items weighing over 1000 pounds but not over 2500 pounds.
Type V - For items weighing over 2500 pounds but not over 7000 pounds.

Beneficial comments (recommendations, additions, deletions) and any pertinent data which may be of use in improving this document should be addressed to: U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command, ATTN: AMSTA-GDS, Warren, MI 48397-5000, by using the Standardization Document Improvement Proposal (DD Form 1426) appearing at the end of this document, or by letter.

AMSC N/A FSC 8145

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Government documents.

2.1.1 Specifications, standards, and handbooks. The following specifications, standards, and handbooks form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of these documents are those listed in the issue of the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and supplement thereto, cited in the solicitation (see 6.2).

SPECIFICATIONS

FEDERAL

A-A-208	- Ink, Marking, Stencil, Opaque (Porous and Non-Porous Surfaces).
A-A-55057	- Panels, Wood/Wood Based; Construction and Decorative.
L-P-390	- Plastic Molding and Extrusion Material, Polyethylene and Copolymers (Low, Medium, and High Density).
FF-B-561	- Bolts (Screw), Lag.
FF-B-584	- Bolts, Square Neck and Tee Head.
FF-N-105	- Nails, Brads, Staples and Spikes: Wire, Cut and Wrought.
FF-W-92	- Washer, Flat (Plain).
PPP-B-621	- Boxes, Wood, Nailed and Lock-Corner.
PPP-B-1055	- Barrier Material, Waterproof, Flexible.

MILITARY

MIL-C-104	- Crates, Wood: Lumber and Plywood Sheathed, Nailed, and Bolted.
MIL-P-116	- Preservation, Methods of.
MIL-C-16173	- Corrosion Preventive Compound, Solvent Cutback, Cold-Application.
DOD-P-16232	- Phosphate Coating, Heavy, Manganese or Zinc Base (for Ferrous Metals).

STANDARDS

FEDERAL

FED-STD-101	- Test Procedures for Packaging Materials.

MILITARY

MIL-STD-129	- Marking for Shipment and Storage.
MIL-STD-731	- Quality of Wood Members for Containers and Pallets.

MIL-STD-1261 - Arc Welding Procedures for Constructional Steel.

(Unless otherwise indicated, copies of federal and military specifications, standards, and handbooks are available from the Navy Publications and Printing Services Office, Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.)

2.2 Non-Government publications. The following documents form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of the documents which are DoD adopted are those listed in the issue of the DODISS cited in the solicitation. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of documents not listed in the DODISS are the issues of the documents cited in the solicitation (see 6.2).

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM D224 - Standard Specification for Smooth-Surface Asphalt Roll Roofing (Organic Felt).

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.)

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD/HARDWOOD PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ANSI/HPMA HP 1983 - American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.)

(Non-Government standards and other publications are normally available from the organizations that prepare or distribute the documents. These documents also may be available in or through libraries or other informational services.)

2.3 Order of precedence. In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 First article. When specified (see 6.2), a sample shall be subjected to first article inspection (see 4.3).

3.2 Materials. Materials shall be as specified herein and in referenced specifications and standards. Materials shall be free from defects which adversely affect performance or serviceability of the finished product (see 4.6.1).

3.2.1 Use of wood groups. Any wood groups listed in MIL-STD-731 may be used for lumber for type I containers. Only the species in wood group II, III, and IV shall be used for lumber for type II through type V containers (see 4.6.1).

3.2.2 Lumber. Lumber shall be seasoned to a moisture content of not more than 19 percent nor less than 12 percent of its oven-dry weight. Pieces shall be free from defects that weaken them or interfere with the prescribed fabrication or nailing. No knot shall have a diameter exceeding one-fourth of the width of the piece. Exterior boards shall be sufficiently smooth on the outside surface to permit legible stencil markings. Lumber shall be of nominal sizes unless otherwise specified herein (see 4.6.1).

3.2.3 Nails. Cement-coated sinker nails conforming to FF-N-105 or chemically etched sinker nails shall be used. Bright nails may be used when they can be clinched no less than 1/8 inch (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.4 Bolts. Standard carriage or step bolts conforming to FF-B-584 shall be used (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.5 Lag bolts. Lag bolts shall conform to FF-B-561 (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.6 Washers. Flat washers conforming to FF-W-92 shall be used under nuts of all securing bolts (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.7 Metal strapping. Metal strapping shall be 1-inch wide by 0.0625-inch thick standard punched strapping; or 1 1/2-inch by 0.035-inch thick salvaged strapping may be used (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.8 Inspection hinges. Inspection hinges shall conform to figure 1 (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.9 Plywood. Plywood shall conform to A-A-55057, type C (ANSI/HPMA Hp 1983) or type A (standard interior with exterior glue) (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.2.10 Preservative application. Nuts, lifting devices, washers, bolts, hold-down irons, and straps shall be coated with corrosion-preventive compound conforming to MIL-C-16173, grade 1 (see 4.6.1 and 4.6.2).

3.3 Drawings. In the event that contractor container drawings are required, the drawing requirements shall be specified in the contract and the applicable data item description (see 6.3 and 6.5).

3.4 Design and construction. Containers shall be of minimum practicable size and weight in conformance with the requirements specified herein. A minimum clearance of 1 inch shall be provided between the item and all parts of the container, except the item supports, when the item is packed for shipment or storage. A clearance of 2 inches to 4 inches shall be provided

for items packaged in barriers in accordance with method IA-16 or II of specification MIL-P-116 and for fragile parts which may be damaged due to slight distortion of the container. The outside dimensions of types I, II, and III containers shall not exceed 12 feet in length, 4 feet in width, and 3 feet in height (see 4.6.1).

3.4.1 Disassembly of item. Disassembly of the item to provide maximum reduction in cubage shall be considered in the design of the container, provided no special tools or instructions are required to reassemble the item.

3.4.2 Inspection hinges. When specified for type IV or type V containers (see 6.2), inspection hinges (see 3.2.8) shall be installed on the side and end panels as required. Openings for inspection hinges shall be located in container without cutting into frame members (see 4.6.2).

3.4.3 Interchangeability. Cover assembly and base of each container shall be interchangeable with cover assembly and base of other containers of the same design for the same item (see 4.6.2).

3.4.4 Type I containers. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), containers constructed for type III loads shall conform to Style 2 of PPP-B-621 and figure 2 of this specification (see 4.6.2).

3.4.4.1 Removable top. Removable tops shall be modified to form a panel by the addition of two cleats of 2-inch by 4-inch material and two cleats of 1-inch by 4-inch material, with the panel sheathing running crosswise to the long dimension of the container (see figure 2). The 2-inch by 4-inch cleats, whose length shall be equal to the inside length of the container, shall be placed on edge at right angles to the grain of the top sheathing and set back from the end of the sheathing, sides and a distance equal to the sum of the thickness of the end panel plus the thickness of the end cleat of the container. The 1-inch by 4-inch cleats shall fit between and at right angles to the 2-inch by 4-inch cleats and shall be set back from the edge of the top panel a distance equal to the sum of the thickness of the end panel plus the thickness of the end cleat of the container. The top panel shall be nailed to the 2-inch by 4-inch cleats with two rows of eightpenny cement-coated sinker nails spaced 2 inches apart and staggered. The 1-inch by 4-inch cleats shall be nailed with two rows of nails spaced 6 inches apart in each row and staggered. Nails securing the 1-inch by 4-inch cleats shall pass through the top panel and then through the 1-inch by 4-inch cleats, and shall be of sufficient length to provide a clinch of 1/4 inch.

3.4.4.2 Additional side cleat or strap. If the nature of the item and blocking permits, additional cleats of 1-inch by 4-inch material shall be secured lengthwise along the bottom of the sides. These cleats shall be secured to the inside of the sides with two rows of nails spaced 2 inches apart and staggered, and long enough to permit a 1/4-inch clinch. The bottom

shall be nailed to these cleats but not to the sides with sevenpenny cement-coated nails spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. If this method of securing the bottom to the side is not feasible, steel straps, 1-inch wide by 0.0625-inch thick shall be secured to the outside of each side and the bottom with six fivepenny nails, three through the bottom and three through the side with the nails clinched. These straps shall be located not more than 15 inches apart (see figure 2).

3.4.4.3 Closure. The top shall be secured to the sides with lag bolts (see figure 3). Lag bolts shall be 5/16 inch in diameter and 2 1/4 inches long. There shall be a minimum of four lag bolts and four flat washers per container, one near each corner. Lag bolts shall pass through the side panel and into the longitudinal cleat of the top. Lag bolts shall be spaced not more than 30 inches on center and located nor more than 12 inches from the end of the container (see 4.6.2).

3.4.4.3.1 Lead hole for shank of lag bolt. The lead hole for the shank of the lag bolt shall be the same diameter as the shank even though the threaded portion may have a greater diameter than the shank.

3.4.4.3.2 Lead hole for threaded portion. The lead hole (in the longitudinal cleat of the top) for the threaded portion shall be 3/16 inch in diameter for the 5/16-inch lag bolts; except when Wood Group IV woods are used, the lead hole shall be 1/4 inch in diameter. When the threaded portion is of a greater diameter than the shank of the lag bolt, the lead hole for the threaded portion shall be 1/8 inch less in diameter than the diameter of the threaded portion; except in Wood Group IV woods the lead hole shall be 1/16 inch less in diameter than the diameter of the threaded portion.

3.4.4.3.3 Installation of lag bolts. Lag bolts shall be turned in their holes the full distance and shall not be driven with a hammer. If the threads in the wood are stripped, the lag bolt shall be removed and placed in a new hole near the old location. There shall be a flat washer under the head of each lag bolt. Countersinking for lag bolts shall be prohibited.

3.4.4.4 Reinforcing. Each lower corner of the container shall be reinforced with three steel straps and each upper corner shall be reinforced with one steel strap 10 inches to 12 inches long (see figure 2). Each strap shall be nailed to the container with six fivepenny cement-coated nails, clinched if possible (see 4.6.2).

3.4.5 Type II and type III containers. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), containers constructed for type III loads shall conform to figures 4 through 10 of this specification (see 4.6.2).

3.4.5.1 Base. The base shall be constructed in accordance with 3.4.5.1.1 through 3.4.5.1.2.3 and figures 4 (type II) and 5 (type III).

3.4.5.1.1 Skids. The base shall be framed on two longitudinal skids having a minimum nominal size of 3 inches by 3 inches for containers carrying a net load not exceeding 1600 pounds. The ends of the skids shall be leveled.

3.4.5.1.1.1 Rubbing strips. Rubbing strips of 2-inch by 3-inch material shall be nailed to the skids used for type III containers. Rubbing strips shall be located 4 inches from the ends of the skids and have a 36-inch space between them (see figure 5) so that fork-lift trucks can enter from the side of long containers (see 4.6.2). The ends of the rubbing strips shall be leveled. The rubbing strips shall be nailed to the skids with sixteenpenny cement-coated nails spaced 10 inches apart and staggered.

3.4.5.1.2 Floor boards (see 4.6.2).

3.4.5.1.2.1 End. The end floor boards or headers shall be laid at right angles to the skids. Headers shall be the same cross-sectional dimension as the skids. Headers shall never be smaller than load-bearing floor boards. Headers shall be secured to each skid by means of a 3/8-inch carriage bolt. Each bolt shall have one appropriately sized washer at the nut end. All bolts shall have the heads on the underside of the skids. For type II containers, headers shall be cut flush with the outside edge of the skids and shall be set back from the ends of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the end sheathing. When 3-inch by 3-inch headers are used with 2-inch load-bearing floor boards, the headers shall be notched to receive the bottom side horizontal frame member (see figure 4). For type III containers, headers shall be cut so as to set back from the outside edge of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the bottom side horizontal frame member, and set back from the ends of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the end sheathing (see figure 5).

3.4.5.1.2.2 Load-bearing. For type II container, load-bearing floor boards shall be of nominal 2-inch or 3-inch thick material, cut flush with the outside edge of the skids (see figure 4), and placed where the concentrated loads of the contents occur. The size of the load-bearing floor boards shall be as specified in table I. Nominal 2-inch thick load-bearing floor boards shall be fastened to the skids with three sixteenpenny cement-coated or etched nails at each intersection with a skid. Nominal 3-inch thick load-bearing floor boards up to 6 inches in nominal width shall be secured to each skid with a 3/8-inch carriage bolt. When the floor boards are over 6 inches in width, two such bolts shall be used at each skid. Type III containers shall have axle supports instead of load-bearing floor boards (see 3.4.5.1.2.4).

TABLE I. Allowable load per inch of floor board width for load-bearing floor boards.

Distance between outside skids	1 1/2 inches thick (actual)		2 1/2 inches thick (actual)	
	Wood groups		Wood groups	
	II	III-IV	II	III-IV
Inches	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
12	220	264	574	689
18	146	175	382	458
24	110	132	287	344
30	88	106	229	275
36	73	88	192	229
42	62	75	163	196
48	55	66	144	172

3.4.5.1.2.3 Diagonal. Single 1-inch by 6-inch diagonal floor boards shall be placed between load-bearing floor boards, and between load-bearing floor boards and headers on type II containers (see figure 4); and between axle supports, and between headers and axle supports on type III containers (see figure 5). When the width of the base is more than three times the distance between the heavier members, diagonals shall not be used. Diagonal floor boards on type II containers shall be cut flush with the outside edge of the skids and nailed to each skid with not less than six eightpenny cement-coated nails. The diagonal floor boards on type III containers shall be cut to set back from the outside edge of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the bottom side horizontal frame member and shall be nailed to the skids with no fewer than six sevenpenny cement-coated sinker nails at each contact point.

3.4.5.1.2.4 Axle supports. Type III containers shall have axle supports of nominal 2-inch by 4-inch material placed on edge across the skids at appropriate locations to support the item to be crated. The axle supports shall be cut flush with the outside edges of the skids and shall be secured to each skid with a 3/8-inch carriage bolt at each contact point. Each bolt shall have one appropriately sized washer at the head and one at the nut end. All bolts shall have the heads on the underside of the skid.

3.4.5.2 Top. The top shall be constructed as shown in figure 6. The number of panels in the top shall be determined by the length and width of the container and by placing the diagonals at an angle of approximately 45°. A minimum of one pair of crossed diagonals shall be used in each panel of the top. To eliminate bowing of these diagonals, the ends of one diagonal of each pair shall be placed beneath the end sheathing board and the 1 inch by 6 inch additional sheathing member if there is more then one panel. The top diagonals shall be 1 inch by 6 inches and shall be double-mitered as shown in figure 6. The end sheathing boards shall be 1 inch by 8

inches and the intermediate sheathing boards shall be 1 inch by 6 inches. The over-all length and width of the top section shall be 1/4 inch less then the outside length and width of the container so that the edges of the top will set back approximately 1/8 inch from the outside face of the side and end panels (see 4.6.2).

3.4.5.2.1 Framing members. The top shall have 2-inch by 4-inch frame members placed on edge.

3.4.5.2.2 Top bracing joist. A 2-inch by 4-inch top bracing joist shall be placed flatly at the center of balance to carry the pressure when the container is lifted by a single set of grabhooks. This joist shall extend from one longitudinal member of the container top to the other longitudinal member and shall be set down at a minimum of 3/4 inch below the top surface of the frame members (see figure 6).

3.4.5.2.3 Nailing. The frame members (see 3.4.5.2.1) shall be fastened at each corner with three twelvepenny cement-coated sinker nails driven into the end grain of the transverse frame member. In nailing the end sheathing board to the end frame member of the top, eightpenny cement-coated sinker nails shall be used in two rows, staggered, and spaced 8 inches center to center in each row. In nailing the end sheathing boards and diagonals to the longitudinal frame members of the top, four eightpenny cement-coated sinker nails shall be used at each contact. In nailing diagonals to each other, five sevenpenny nails shall be used and shall be clinched. In nailing the 2-inch longitudinal top frame members to the top bracing joist, three twelvepenny cement-coated sinker nails shall be driven into each end of the joist.

3.4.5.3 Sides. The sides shall be constructed as shown in figure 7. The number of panels in the side shall be determined by the length and height of the container and by placing the diagonals at an angle of approximately 45 degrees (^{o}). A minimum of one pair of crossed diagonals shall be used in each panel length. The upper and lower frame members, diagonals, and struts shall be 1-inch by 4-inch material; except the corner posts shall be 2-inch by 4-inch material to give sufficient nailing area to fasten the ends. The lower frame member shall rest on the headers and load-bearing floor boards on type II containers (see figure 8). On type III containers, the lower frame member shall rest on the skids (see figure 9). Framing members shall be cut to set back from the ends of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the end sheathing plus the end framing member.

3.4.5.3.1 Vertical struts, corner posts, and diagonals. The vertical struts and corner posts shall be continuous from the lower frame member to the upper frame member. The diagonals shall be cut to fit between the vertical struts.

3.4.5.3.2 Partial sheathing. Sheathing boards shall be one piece, 1 inch in thickness and shall be applied vertically. End boards of all sides shall be nominally 8 inches wide. There shall be a minimum number of sheathing boards as shown in figure 6 to hold the diagonals and vertical

struts in place. The sheathing board located at the intersection of diagonals shall be nominally 6 inches wide on type II containers and nominally 8 inches wide on type III containers. The sheathing boards located at the struts shall be nominally 8 inches wide. If more than the minimum number of sheathing boards are desired, the additional boards shall be placed near the center of the sides.

3.4.5.3.3 Nailing. Nails securing sheathing boards to frame members shall be clinched. Nail sizes shall permit clinching at least 1/4 inch. For nailing sheath to horizontal and diagonal frame members, three rows of nails shall be used. There shall be a minimum of three nails in sheathing boards from 4 to 6 inches wide where they cross frame members and a minimum of four nails in wider boards. For nailing sheathing to vertical frame members, two rows of nails shall be used. The nails shall be placed on 6-inch centers in each row and staggered (see figure 10).

3.4.5.4 Ends. The ends shall be constructed as shown in figure 7. Construction of ends and sizes of members for ends shall be similar in every way to the sides. The struts at the corners shall be of 1-inch by 4-inch material. Only single diagonals need to be used in the ends of type II crates, but the ends shall be made so that the diagonals of the ends will run in opposite directions when the container is assembled. The fabrication nailing of the ends shall be in accordance with nailing of sides (see 3.4.5.3.3).

3.4.5.5 Assembly of container. The base, sides, and ends of the container shall be fastened together by nailing. When nails pass through the sheathing and end strut of the end panel and into the corner post of the side panel twentypenny cement-coated sinker nails shall be used, spaced not more than 10 inches apart. Holes shall be drilled through the end sheathing and strut for these nails using a Number 29 drill bit (drill bit approximately 75 percent of the diameter of the nail). In nailing the side and end sheathing to the skids and headers, eightpenny or ninepenny cement-coated cooler or sinker nails shall be used. In each sheathing board, there shall be one nail for every 2 inches of nominal board width. When side sheathing extends over the bevel at the end of skids, the sheathing shall be cut flush with the bevel. Assembly of type II containers shall be in accordance with figures 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, and type III containers in accordance with figure 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12.

3.4.5.5.1 Top. The top shall be secured to the sides with lag bolts (see 3.4.4.3.1, 3.4.4.3.2, and 3.4.4.3.3). Lag bolts shall be 5/16 inch in diameter and 3 1/2 inches long. There shall be a minimum of six lag bolts and flat washers per crate. Lag bolts shall pass through the side sheathing and upper side horizontal frame member and into the longitudinal frame member of the top. One lag bolt shall be located midway on each side of the container. The remaining lag bolts shall be located along the top edge of the sides spaced not more than 30 inches on center, and located not more than 18 inches from the end of the container (see figures 11 and 12) (see 4.6.2).

3.4.5.5.2 Reinforcing. Each vertical edge of the container shall be reinforced with two steel straps 16 inches long as shown in figures 11 and 12. Each strap shall be nailed through the sheathing into the edge members with six fivepenny cement-coated nails (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6 Type IV and type V containers. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2) containers constructed for type IV and V loads shall conform to figures 13 through 20 of this specification (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.1 Assembly and nailing of containers. Container shall be assembled and nailed as specified in table II.

3.4.6.2 Base. The base floor boards shall be constructed of nominal 2-inch thick lumber. Figure 13 is an example of a container base.

3.4.6.2.1 Sills. Sills shall be of nominal 2-inch thick lumber and width shall be of standard mill size, as applicable. Sill may be strengthened by the use of additional vertical sill bolts (see 3.4.6.2.2) if pack fails when tested as specified in 4.3. Height of sill shall provide area necessary for nailing base-blocking securely. Side and end sills shall be the same height (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.2.2 Bolts. For type IV containers, sill, floor, and skid shall be bolted together with 1/2-inch diameter vertical sill bolts. For type V containers, vertical sill bolts of 1/2-inch diameter shall be utilized as specified for type IV containers. No fewer than three bolts shall be used on each side sill, and no fewer than two bolts shall be used for each end sill. When applicable, bolts shall be countersunk into sill and skid so ends will not protrude (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.2.3 Skids. Skids shall be spaced no more than 48 inches apart measured center to center. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), skids for type IV containers shall be made of 3-inch by 4-inch (flat) lumber, and skids for type V containers shall be made of 4-inch by 4-inch lumber. When necessary, skids of greater width may be used to hold bolts for securing blocking to base.

3.4.6.2.4 Rubbing strips. Skids shall have rubbing strips of the same width as the skids secured to the bottom. Strips shall be made of nominal 2-inch lumber, beveled at a 45° angle on each end. For skids having a length of less than 48 inches, rubbing strips shall be the same length as the skid. For skids having a length of 48 inches or greater, rubbing strips shall be set back 8 inches from each end of the skid (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.2.5 Drainage. Drainage shall be provided in the base of container by boring clusters of five 1/2-inch holes where ever water would be trapped. As an alternative, drainage may obtained by spacing floorboards 1/4-inch to 3/8-inch apart (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.3 Sides and ends. Side and end panels shall be sheated with either lumber or plywood. When used, plywood shall conform to A-A-55057

(see 3.2.9). Lumber-sheathed side and end panels shall have frame designs of X, HK, or multiples of these types (see figure 14) and shall be lined between the sheathing and the edge members with crate liner material conforming to Class L or M of Specification PPP-B-1055. Frame designs shall be selected so that the angles between diagonals and edge members will be nearest to 45°. The sizes of the side and end members shall be as specified in table III. Plywood-sheathed side and end panels shall not be lined and shall have framing members as specified in the table III footnote (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.3.1 Ventilation. Ventilation holes 1 1/2 inches in diameter, shall be provided for each ventilator in sides and ends. Ventholes shall not be drilled in structural members. Ventilators shall conform to figure 15 or 16. One ventilator shall be provided for each 8 feet of container perimeter (see 4.6.2).

TABLE II. Schedule for fabrication and assembly nailing.

Fasten Part	To Part	Nail type, sinker nail 1/	Maximum spacing (inches)	Notes
FABRICATION OF BASE				
Side sills	End sills	20d cc	3	Three nails per joint through floor.
Floor (Nom. 1 inch)	Sills	8d cc	3	
(Nom. 2 inch)	Sills	16d cc	3	
Floor (Nom. 1 inch)	Skids	7d cc	3	Stagger.
(Nom. 2 inch)	Skids	12d cc	3	Stagger.
Crossmembers	Skids	12d cc	3	Three nails per joint.
(Applies to Nominal 1-inch Floor)				
End spacers	Side sills	12d cc		Three nails per space.
End sills	End spacers	20d cc		Three nails per space.
Cross support	End spacers	20d cc	3	Three nails per space.
Cross support and sills	Skids	1/2-inch dia. bolts		Minimum, one bolt per skid through floor.
Side support	Side spacers	20d cc	3	
End sills	Side support	20d cc		Three nails per support.
Cross support	Side support	20d cc	3	
Side sills	Side spacers	20d cc		Three nails per space.
Side spacers	Cross support	12d cc	3	Stagger.
Side and end sills	Support posts	20d cc		Three nails per joint.
Separators	Cross support and end sill	7d cc	3	Stagger.
Rubbing strips	Skids	12d cc	6	Stagger.

TABLE II. Schedule for fabrication and assembly nailing - Continued.

Fasten Part	To Part	Nail type, sinker nail 1/	Maximum spacing (inches)	Notes
FABRICATION OF PANELS:				
Sheathing of sides and ends	Upper edge members of sides and ends	8d common	2 1/2	Stagger and clinch.
Sheathing of sides and ends.	Lower edge members of sides and ends.	5d common	2 1/2	Stagger and clinch.
Sheathing of sides and ends	Corner posts	10d common	3	Stagger and clinch.
Sheathing of sides and ends.	Diagonals and struts	6d common	3	Stagger and clinch.
Strap hangers	Top joists	8d cc		Two nails per hanger.
Ventilator covers	End & side sheathing	3d cc		Three nails per ventilator
ASSEMBLY OF COVER:				
Sheathing and corner posts of ends.	Corner posts of sides	20d cc	6	
Sheathing and upper edge.	Upper edge of members of ends.	20d cc		Two nails per joint.
Sheathing of sides	Corner posts of ends	8d cc	6	Stagger.
Sheathing of top	Upper edge members of sides.	10d cc	3	Stagger.
Sheathing of top	Upper edge members of ends.	10d cc	6	Stagger.
Upper edge members of sides	Top joists	20d cc		Two nails per joint.
Corner straps	Sheathing and edge members.	5d cc		Six nails per strap.
Strap hangers	Sheathing and edge (upper).	8d cc		Two nails per hanger.
Cover assembly lifting devices.	Cover assembly	Bolts and screws		When applicable. (see 3.4.6.6).

1/ cc means "cement-coated".

TABLE III. Nominal sizes of side and end members.

	Type IV	Type V
Sheathing 2/:		
Plywood	1/2-inch	1/2-inch
Lumber	1-inch	1-inch
Lower edge member	1-inch width (as required)	2-inch width (as required)
Upper edge member	2-inch by 4-inch	2-inch by 6-inch
Cornerposts	2-inch by 4-inch	2-inch by 4-inch
Struts:		
With plywood sheathing . . .	1-inch by 4-inch	1-inch by 4-inch
With lumber sheathing	2-inch by 4-inch	2-inch by 4-inch
Diagonals:		
With plywood sheathing . . .	not required	not required
With lumber sheathing	2-inch by 4-inch	2-inch by 4-inch

2/ When plywood sheathing is used, diagonals are not required; however, additional horizontal and vertical 1-inch by 4-inch struts shall be used so that no unsupported area is greater than 2 feet by 3 feet.

3.4.6.4 Top. Container top (see figure 17) shall be fabricated in accordance with the requirements specified in 3.4.6.4.1 or 3.4.6.4.2. Tops shall be set back 1/8 inch from the overall exterior dimensions of sides and ends (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.4.1 Lumber-sheathed top. The top shall be constructed with one layer of 1/2-inch to 5/8-inch thick lumber butt-jointed and lined with prepared roofing felt conforming to Class B of Specification ASTM D224 (see 4.6.2) and under layer of 1/4-inch plywood conforming to A-A-55057 (see 3.2.9). All roofing felt joints shall overlap a minimum of 4 inches and be coated with mastic. Plywood shall be secured to the sheathing with twopenny nails clinched into sheathing.

3.4.6.4.2 Plywood-sheathed top. Sheathing shall be 15/32-inch plywood conforming to A-A-55057 (see 3.2.9) without the use of a liner. Crosswise butt-joints shall be permitted when the required top sheathing size exceeds 48 inches in width or 96 inches in length. Plywood joints shall be centered on and nailed to a nominal 2-inch by 6-inch flat top joist (see 3.4.6.5). Each piece of plywood shall be nailed to the joist with sevenpenny nails at maximum nail spacing of 4 inches.

3.4.6.5 Top joist. Each container shall have no less than one top joist (see 4.6.2). Joists shall be supported at each end by joist hangers. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the top shall not be nailed to the joists and the top of the joists shall be flush with the top of the upper edge members of the side panels. Size and spacing of top joists shall conform to table IV.

TABLE IV. Size and spacing of top joists.

Length of joist (Inches)	Nominal size and position of joists (Inches)	Maximum spacing, center to center (Inches)
0-35	2 by 4, flat	21
	2 by 4, on edge	30
36-42	2 by 4, flat	16
	2 by 4, on edge	27
	2 by 6, flat	21

3.4.6.6 Cover-lifting devices. Cover assemblies weighing over 150 pounds shall be provided with a minimum of four cover-lifting devices. The cover- lifting devices shall conform to figure 18 for container covers up to 250 pounds, and to figure 19 for container cover over 250 pounds, and shall be recessed into the cover assembly to prevent interference. The devices shall be applied over the edge formed by the side and top approximately 4 inches from end sheathing (see figure 20). Cover-lifting devices shall be fastened to the cover assembly with attaching parts as indicated on figures 18 or 19. Washers shall be used under all nuts. When tested as specified in 4.6.4 there shall be no fracture, distortion, loosening, or other deflection in cover-lifting device.

3.4.6.7 Reinforcing. The container cover assembly shall be reinforced with one steel strap 10 to 12 inches long, fastened through the lower edge members at each lower corner, and three steel straps crossing each other at each upper corner (see figure 20). Additional reinforcing, as required, shall be effected along each horizontal and vertical edge by the placement of intermediate straps. The distance between straps shall be a maximum of 36 inches. All straps shall be nailed to the container cover assembly with six fivepenny cement-coated nails (see 4.6.2).

3.4.6.8 Closure. Closure of container shall be effected by placing assembled cover (see table II) over the base and securing with lag bolts through the sides and ends of cover assembly into the sills of the base (see figure 20). Lag bolts shall pass through the sheathing and lower edge members of the side and ends and into the sills of the base. Minimum number of lag bolts used for ends and sides shall conform to table V. On each side and end, lag bolts shall be placed 5 inches to 8 inches from each end of panel and intermediate lag bolts shall be spaced not more than 20 inches apart. A lockwasher shall be placed between the flat washer and the head of each bolt. Minimum size of lag bolts shall be 1/2 inch by 3 inches for type IV and type V containers constructed of lumber sheathing. For plywood-sheathed containers 1/2-inch by 4-inch lag bolts shall be used (see 4.6.2).

TABLE V. Minimum number of lag bolts for attaching cover assembly to base.

Combined weight of item and container	No. per end	No. per side
1,001 - 2,000 pounds	2	4
2,001 - 4,000 pounds	3	4
4,001 - 7,000 pounds	3	3*

* = In accordance with Table XXIII of Specification MIL-C-104.

3.4.6.8.1 Application of lag bolts. The portion of the lead hole for the shanks of lag bolts shall be the same diameter as the shank. The portion of the lead hole for the threads of lag bolts shall be 3/8 inch in diameter for 1/2-inch diameter lag bolts. Lag bolts shall be placed by turning in their lead holes the full distance of the threaded portion. Lag bolts shall not be driven with a hammer or by any other means. If the threads made in the wood are stripped when placing the lag bolts, the lag bolts shall be removed and placed in a new hole near the old position. There shall be a flat washer under the head of each lag bolt. Countersinking of lag bolts shall be prohibited.

3.4.7 Blocking (see 4.6.2).

3.4.7.1 Blocking for type I and type II containers.

3.4.7.1.1 Blocking. Blocking shall be such that the item to be packed can easily be secured in the container or removed without use of special tools. Blocking shall be in accordance with the following as required.

3.4.7.1.1.1 Built-in cradle. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), a cradle shall be built into the container. The cradle shall be so constructed as to support the item to be packed and to prevent sidewise and endwise movement of the item.

3.4.7.1.1.2 Removable cradle. When specified (see 6.2), a removable cradle shall be secured to the ends or sides of the container with a minimum of four 3/8-inch bolts. The cradle and fasteners shall be sufficiently strong to hold the packed item securely in position (see figure 21A).

3.4.7.1.1.3 Bolted hold-down braces. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), hold-down braces shall be bolted to the base of container, or bolted to supports securely fastened to the side or ends of the container (see figures 22A and 22B).

3.4.7.1.1.4 Hold-down irons and straps. When hold-down braces are not used, a minimum of two steel straps shall be placed under the cradle or shall be securely fastened to the base of the container for bolting over the top of item to be packed. Steel strapping shall be a minimum of 1 1/2-inch width by

0.050-inch thickness for type I containers and a minimum of 2-inch width by 1/8-inch thickness for type II containers. A square washer having a minimum thickness of 3/16 inch shall be provided at bolted ends of each strap to prevent straps from being deformed in use so they can be reused (see figure 21B).

3.4.7.1.1.5 Direct bolting. When the item to be packed is provided with suitable mounting brackets or lugs, direct-bolting may be provided by drilling matching holes in the base of the container. When required to adequately support the item to be packed, braces or a cradle shall be provided (see figure 21C). Provision shall be made for bolting or otherwise securing any parts disassembled from the item for packing.

3.4.7.2 Blocking for type III containers.

3.4.7.2.1 Blocking. A minimum of two supports shall be bolted to the skids of the containers for securing the driving axle assembly (see figure 23).

3.4.7.2.1.1 Supports. Axle assembly supports (see figure 23), shall be nominally 4-inch thick members of sufficient height to give the required 1-inch clearance between the floor of the container and the lowest projection on the axle assembly for which the container is designed. The supports shall be at right angles to the skids and shall extend completely across the width of the container. The supports shall be set back from the outside edge of the skids a distance equal to the thickness of the lower horizontal side frame member. The supports shall be notched if necessary, so that the axle assembly will have firm bearing. Each support shall be secured to each skid of the container with one carriage bolt 1/2 inch in diameter.

3.4.7.2.1.1.1 Location of supports. The supports may be located either inside or outside the drums of the axle assembly and shall prevent lengthwise movement of the assembly. The distance between the two supports shall be not less than 30 percent of the inside length of the container.

3.4.7.2.1.1.2 Support braces. Axle assembly supports shall be braced by nailing, (using eight penney cement-coated nails), boards of 1-inch nominal thickness to the lower horizontal frame members, and to the struts of the sides between the two supports, and between each support and the end of the container. If the supports are located at the extreme ends of the container, the end of the container may be nailed to them and the support braces omitted.

3.4.7.2.1.2 Hold-down. Provision shall be made for securely fastening the axle assembly to the axle supports either by bolting the assembly directly to the supports or by holding it with hold-down irons or wooden hold-down braces bolted to the supports (see figure 23). In all cases, four bolts, 1/2-inch minimum diameter shall be used. If the axle assembly support is built of several pieces, hold-down bolts need not pass through the entire depth of the support. The heads of the bolts shall be at least 3 inches below the axle assembly bearing surface.

3.4.7.2.1.2.1 Direct bolting. Bolt holes shall be drilled in the supports to match the bolt holes in the axle housing and shall be of the same size (see figure 23A).

3.4.7.2.1.2.2 Hold-down irons. Hold-down irons shall be shaped to fit the axle housing. The depth of the bend in the iron shall be such that when the iron is placed over the axle assembly, the bolting ears will be approximately 1/8 inch above the axle support (see figure 23B). These irons shall be minimum 1 1/2-inch by 1/4-inch steel.

3.4.7.2.1.2.3 Hold-down braces. Wooden hold-down braces shall be shaped to fit the axle housing (see figure 23C). The depth of the cut shall be such that when the brace is placed over the axle assembly the bottom of the brace will be 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch above the top of the axle assembly support. Braces shall be nominally 4 inches thick and shall be sufficiently deep so that there will be at least 3 inches of solid wood above the axle housing. Support braces (see 3.4.7.2.1.1.2) shall be provided between the two hold-down braces and between the hold-down braces and the ends of the container.

3.4.7.2.1.3 Differential blocking. Differential blocking when required to prevent rotation of the axle assembly in the container, shall be bolted to the skid or nailed securely to the side of the container (see figure 23B).

3.4.7.3 Blocking for type IV and type V containers.

3.4.7.3.1 Blocking. Blocking shall be fabricated from lumber conforming to Wood Group III or IV of MIL-STD-731. Base blocking shall support and provide hold-down locations for items and shall transfer weight of items to sills and skids. Side supports shall be the principle load-bearing members except when item is packaged in conformance with Method IA-16 or IIa of MIL-P-116. For Method IA-16 or IIa packs, side supports shall be placed in a manner to allow clearance for the bag barrier to prevent longitudinal movement during shipment. The item shall be supported at all hold-down points. When item rests on side or edge grain lumber, the moisture content of the blocking member shall be no greater than 19 percent. Depth of blocking shall provide required clearance (see 3.4) between item and the floor or crossmembers of base. Base blocking shall be shaped to fit contours of item and shall be notched or grooved, when necessary, to provide clearance for item projections.

3.4.7.3.1.1 Side supports. Side supports shall be no less than nominal 2-inch lumber and shall be placed to bear on the maximum area possible of the item. When packaged in accordance with Method IA-16 or IIa of MIL-P-116 side supports shall be placed in accordance with 3.4.7.3.1. When notches which have been cut for clearance weaken side supports, the support shall be reinforced along each edge of the notch with a vertical brace (see figure 13). Side support upper surface shall be sheathed with strapping except for Method IA-16 or IIa packs when side supports do not come in contact with the item (see 4.6.2).

3.4.7.3.2 Spacers and crossmembers. Skids and sills shall carry the weight of item by means of side spacers and crossmembers. Spacers shall be no less than nominal 2-inch thick members. Spacers shall be placed so that grain of lumber runs vertically. Crossmembers shall be placed on the floor of container between sills.

3.4.7.3.3 Cross supports. Cross supports shall carry the weight of the front of the item. Support members shall be no less than 1 1/2 inches thick. If support member is higher than the sill, it shall be notched at the ends so that upper portion of support will project over the sill (see figure 13). When necessary, upper surface of support shall be shaped to fit the item. When projections rest on support, face of support shall be notched or bored to fit projection. Cross support shall be secured to side supports with nominal 2-inch thick end spacers fitted between end sills and cross support. If cross support is used as hold-down member, it shall be bolted to each skid with 1/2-inch diameter carriage bolts. When possible, these same bolts may be used for hold-down purposes.

3.4.7.3.4 Support posts and blocks. When cross supports or side supports are not provided at hold-down points, a support post or block shall be used (see figure 24). The upper surface of the post or block shall give full bearing to the mounting bracket or seat of the item. Post or block shall be bolted to the skid with a 1/2-inch diameter carriage bolt and shall be securely nailed to the sills. When specified (see 6.2), post or block shall be notched to fit over the top of adjacent sills.

3.4.7.3.5 Hold-downs. Provisions shall be made to secure the item at front and rear. Utilize brackets or seats normally used to mount item in vehicle, except when brackets or seats will not withstand shock or stress when tested as specified in 4.4.3. Cross-sections of steel mounting plates or brackets shall be no less than 1/4 inch by 1 1/2 inches. Wherever fasteners such as bolts, studs, and capscrews are removed or loosened from the item to attach to hold-downs on base (see figure 24), care shall be exercised when assembling or tightening bolts, studs, and capscrews to avoid stripping of threads, shearing of bolts, or cracking of casting.

3.5 Performance.

3.5.1 Stackability. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall safely permit stacking of loaded containers to a height of four containers (see 4.6.3.1).

3.5.2 Rough handling. (see 4.6.3.2).

3.5.2.1 Cornerwise-drop. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to withstand a corner-wise drop without damage to its contents (see 4.6.3.2.1).

3.5.2.2 Pendulum-impact. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to withstand a pendulum-impact without damage to its contents (see 4.6.3.2.2).

3.5.2.3 Incline-impact. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to withstand an incline-impact without damage to its contents (see 4.6.3.2.3).

3.5.2.4 Edgewise-drop. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to withstand an edge-wise drop without damage to its contents (see 4.6.3.2.4).

3.5.2.5 Vibration. The container shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to withstand vibration without damage to its contents (see 4.6.3.2.5).

3.5.3 Cover-lifting device. The cover assembly shall be constructed in a manner that shall enable it to be lifted by any of the four cover-lifting devices without sustaining damage to or distortion of the cover assembly or the cover-lifting device (see 4.6.4).

3.6 Marking. Containers shall be marked in accordance with MIL-STD-129. Stencil ink for marking shall conform to A-A-208 (see 4.6.2).

3.6.1 Special marking.

3.6.1.1 Center of balance. The location of the center of balance of the loaded container shall be marked on the bottom edge of both sides with a vertical line 1 inch wide and a minimum of 1 inch high located at the center of balance and clearly marked "CENTER OF BALANCE".

3.6.1.2 Matching assemblies. When cover assemblies can be assembled correctly in one direction only, both the cover assembly and base shall be appropriately marked so they can be matched for assembly.

3.6.2 Type I containers.

3.6.2.1 Exterior. The top panel of the container shall be marked (see figure 3) in letters not less than 1/2 inch high as follows:

REUSABLE CONTAINER - DO NOT DESTROY, TO OPEN - REMOVE LAG BOLTS AROUND TOP OF SIDE PANELS.

3.6.2.2 Interior. The following shall be marked in a conspicuous location on the inside of the top panel:

REUSABLE CONTAINER - DO NOT DESTROY.

3.6.3 Type II and type III containers.

3.6.3.1 Exterior. The top panel of the container shall be marked (see figures 11 and 12) in letters not less than 3/4 inch high as follows:

REUSABLE CONTAINER - DO NOT DESTROY. TO OPEN - REMOVE LAG BOLTS AROUND TOP OF SIDE PANELS.

3.6.3.2 Interior. The interior of the container shall be marked in accordance with 3.6.2.2.

3.6.4 Type IV and type V containers.

3.6.4.1 Exterior.

3.6.4.1.1 Top panel. The top panel of the container shall be marked (see figure 20) in letters not less than 1 1/2 inches high as follows:

REUSABLE CONTAINER - DO NOT DESTROY. TO OPEN - REMOVE LAG BOLTS AROUND BOTTOM OF SIDE AND END PANELS, THEN LIFT ASSEMBLED TOP, SIDES, AND ENDS FROM BASE.

3.6.4.1.2 Cover-lifting devices. When cover-lifting devices are required (see 3.4.6.6), the following warning shall be placed as close to one of the devices as possible in letters not less than 1 1/2 inches high (see 4.6.2).

WARNING: COVER-LIFTING DEVICES INTENDED ONLY FOR LIFTING COVER FROM BASE. LIFT LOADED CONTAINER BY BASE ONLY.

3.6.4.2 Interior. The interior of the container shall be marked in accordance with 3.6.2.2.

3.6.5 Metal plates. Metal plates imprinted with the information specified in 3.6.2.1, 3.6.3.1, or 3.6.4.1 may be used in lieu of stenciled markings. The plates shall be a minimum of 6 inches by 9 inches. They shall be secured to the container with no fewer than six nails of a size sufficient to permit clinching on the inside of the container.

3.7 Workmanship. Containers shall be manufactured in a manner as to be uniform in quality and free from defects that will adversely affect their life and serviceability (see 4.6.2).

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS.

4.1 Responsibility for inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements (examinations and tests) as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform

any of the inspections set forth in this specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

4.1.1 Responsibility for compliance. All items shall meet all requirements of sections 3 and 5. The inspection set forth in this specification shall become a part of the contractor's overall inspection system or quality program. The absence of any inspection requirements in the specification shall not relieve the contractor of the responsibility of ensuring that all products or supplies submitted to the Government for acceptance shall comply with all requirements of the contract. Sampling inspection, as part of manufacturing operations, is an acceptable practice to ascertain conformance to requirements, however, this does not authorize submission of known defective material, either indicated or actual, nor does it commit the Government to accept defective material.

4.2 Classification of inspections. The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as follows:

a. First article inspection (see 4.3).

b. Quality conformance inspection (QCI) (see 4.4).
   1. Examination (see 4.4.2).
   2. Acceptance tests (see 4.4.3).

c. Control tests (see 4.5).

4.3 First article inspection. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the Government shall select one container produced under the production contract for first article inspection. First article samples shall be inspected as specified in table VI. Approval of the first article sample by the Government shall not relieve the contractor of his obligation to supply containers that are fully representative of those inspected as a first article sample. Any changes or deviations of the production units from the first article sample shall be subject to the approval of the contracting officer.

4.3.1 First article inspection failure. Deficiencies found during, or as a result of, the first article inspection shall be cause for rejection of the first article sample until evidence has been provided by the contractor that corrective action has been taken to eliminate the deficiency. Any deficiency found during, or as a result of, the first article inspection shall be evidence that all items already produced prior to completion of the first article test are similarly deficient unless contrary evidence satisfactory to the contracting officer is furnished by the contractor. Such deficiencies on all items shall be corrected by the contractor. The Government will not accept products until first article inspection is completed to the satisfaction of the Government.

TABLE VI. Classification of inspections.

Title	Requirement	Inspection	First article	QCI		Control
				Examination	Tests	
Group A:						
Materials, design, and construction	3.2 and 3.4	4.6.1	X			X
Defects (see 4.6.2 and table VII)	3.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.2.6, 3.2.7, 3.2.8, 3.2.9, 3.2.10, 3.4, 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.4.4.3, 3.4.4.4, 3.4.5, 3.4.5.1.1, 3.4.5.1.2, 3.4.5.2, 3.4.5.5.1, 3.4.5.5.2, 3.4.6, 3.4.6.2.1, 3.4.6.2.2, 3.4.6.2.4, 3.4.6.2.5, 3.4.6.3, 3.4.6.3.1, 3.4.6.4, 3.4.6.4.1, 3.4.6.5, 3.4.6.7, 3.4.6.8, 3.4.7, 3.4.7.3.1.1, 3.6, 3.6.4.1.2, and 3.7	4.6.2	X	X		X
Group B (performance):						
Stackability	3.5.1	4.6.3.1	X		X	X
Rough handling tests:	3.5.2	4.6.3.2	X		X	X
Cornerwise-drop	3.5.2.1	4.6.3.2.1	X		X	X
Pendulum-impact	3.5.2.2	4.6.3.2.2	X		X	X
Incline-impact	3.5.2.3	4.6.3.2.3	X		X	X
Vibration	3.5.2.5	4.6.3.2.5	X		X	X

4.4 QCI. QCI shall include the examination of 4.4.2 and the tests of 4.4.3. Noncompliance with any of the specified requirements in sections 3 and 5 shall be cause for rejection of the sample and the inspection lot.

4.4.1 Sampling plan. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the sampling plan specified herein shall be used. See 6.6 for definitions of sampling inspection terms.

4.4.1.1 Lot formation. An inspection lot shall consist of all containers of a single type, from an identifiable production period, from one manufacturer, from one manufacturing location, submitted at the same time for acceptance.

4.4.1.2 Sample. The sample for QCI examination and acceptance tests shall be randomly selected from the inspection lot in accordance with table VII.

TABLE VII. Sampling plan for QCI.

QCI sampling plan			
Inspection lot size	Sample size		
	Examination		Test
	Major	Minor	
2 to 8	5	3	2
9 to 15	5	3	2
16 to 25	5	3	3
26 to 50	5	5	3
51 to 90	7	6	5
91 to 150	11	7	6
151 to 280	13	10	7
281 to 500	16	11	9
501 to 1200	19	15	11
1201 to 3200	23	18	13
3,201 to 10,000	29	22	20
10,001 to 35,000	35	29	20
35,001 to 150,000	40	29	32
150,001 to 500,000	40	29	32
500,001 and over	40	29	50

4.4.2 Examination. The sample selected in accordance with 4.4.1.2 shall be examined and defects classified as specified in table VIII (see 4.6.2). The acceptance number in all cases is zero.

TABLE VIII. Classification of defects.

Category	Defects	Require-ments Paragraph	Method of inspection
Critical:			
1	Lifting device warning markings omitted.	3.6.4.1.2	Visual
2	Container type not as specified.	1.2	Visual
Major:			
101	Materials not as specified.	3.2	Visual
102	Preservative not applied.	3.2.10	Visual
103	Insufficient clearance between item and container members or panels.	3.4	Gage
104	Assembly and components of container not as specified.	3.4.4	Visual/Gage
		3.4.5	Visual/Gage
		3.4.6	Visual/Gage
105	Headers or sills not bolted.	3.4.5.1.2	Visual
		3.4.6.2.1	Visual
		3.4.6.2.2	Visual
106	Liner or roofing felt omitted (when required).	3.4.6.3	Visual
		3.4.6.4.1	Visual
107	Blocking not as specified.	3.4.7	Visual
108	Closure not as specified.	3.4.4.3	Visual
		3.4.5.5.1	Visual
		3.4.6.8	Visual
109	Marking omitted or incorrect.	3.6	Visual
Minor:			
201	Coated sinker nails not used or clinched properly.	3.2.3	Visual
202	Improper bolt used or not provided.	3.2.4	Visual
203	Improper lag bolt used not provided.	3.2.5	Visual
204	Improper washer used or not provided.	3.2.6	Visual
205	Metal strapping not provided or wrong size	3.2.7	Visual
206	Hinges not as specified or missing.	3.2.8	Visual
207	Plywood not as specified	3.2.9	Visual
208	Metal part not coated with corrosion-preventive compound.	3.2.10	Visual
209	Rubbing strips not beveled or not set back.	3.4.5.1.1.1	Visual
		3.4.6.2.4	Visual
210	Drainage holes omitted (when required).	3.4.6.2.5	Visual
211	Ventilation holes not as specified.	3.4.6.3.1	Visual/Gage
212	Top not set back 1/8" from sides and ends.	3.4.5.2	Gage
		3.4.6.4	Gage
213	Joist spacing exceeds maximum allowed (Table IV).	3.4.6.5	Gage

TABLE VIII. Classification of defects (continued).

Category	Defects	Require-ments Paragraph	Method of inspection
214	Side supports not sheathed with strapping.	3.4.7.3.1.1	Visual
215	Corner straps not properly installed.	3.4.4.4	Visual
		3.4.5.5.2	Visual
		3.4.6.7	Visual
216	Inspection hinges omitted or improper (Type IV and V).	3.4.2	Visual
217	Cover or base not interchangeable with like unit of same type container.	3.4.3	Functional
218	Poor workmanship.	3.7	Visual/Gage

4.4.2.1 Unclassified defects. All defects having no bearing on function, safety, interchangeability, or life, but which are considered departures from good workmanship, shall be noted in writing. Workmanship deficiencies falling within this category and recurring in five consecutive lots or in 10 lots or more within a 30-day period, will be added to the minor classification of defects.

4.4.3 Acceptance test. The sample selected in accordance with 4.4.1.2 shall be subjected to the tests specified in table VI. The acceptance number in all cases is zero.

4.4.4 QCI failure. Any item that fails to conform to any specified requirement shall be rejected; any failure (one or more) of the selected sample in either the Major/Minor categories or test for the appropriate inspection lot size shall constitute a failure of the entire lot. The rejected item(s) may be repaired or corrected and resubmitted for inspection. If the contractor utilizes sampling inspection as an element of his inspection system, rejected inspection lots may be resubmitted for acceptance if the contractor performs 100 percent inspection on the lot for those characteristics which were defective and resulted in rejection of the lot and removes all defective units or obtains procuring activity approval to resample the lot due to the insignificance of the defects. Resubmitted lots shall be kept separate from new lots and shall be clearly identified as resubmitted lots.

4.5 Control tests. Control tests shall be selected at the rate of three per month or three of each 500 units produced, whichever occurs first. Not more than six containers shall be selected in any 30-day test period. The containers shall be subjected to the control tests specified in table VI.

4.5.1 Failure. Failure of any container to pass any of the specified control tests shall be cause for the Government to refuse acceptance of the

production quantity represented, until action taken by the contractor to correct defects and prevent recurrence has been approved by the Government.

4.6 Methods of inspection.

4.6.1 Materials, design and construction. Conformance to 3.2 and 3.4 shall be determined by inspection of contractor records providing proof or certification that design, construction, processing, and materials conform to requirements. Applicable records shall include drawings, specifications, design data, receiving inspection records, processing and quality control standards, vendor catalogs and certifications, industry standards, test reports, and rating data.

4.6.2 Defects. Conformance to 3.2, 3.2.2 through 3.2.10, 3.4, 3.4.2 through 3.4.4, 3.4.4.3, 3.4.4.4, 3.4.5, 3.4.5.1.1.1, 3.4.5.1.2, 3.4.5.2, 3.4.5.5.1, 3.4.5.5.2, 3.4.6, 3.4.6.2.1, 3.4.6.2.2, 3.4.6.2.4, 3.4.6.2.5, 3.4.6.3, 3.4.6.3.1, 3.4.6.4, 3.4.6.4.1, 3.4.6.5, 3.4.6.7, 3.4.6.8, 3.4.7, 3.4.7.3.1.1, 3.6, 3.6.4.1.2, and 3.7 shall be determined by examination for the defects listed in table VIII.

4.6.3 Performance tests.

4.6.3.1 Stackability. To determine conformance to 3.5.1, a load equal to the total weight of three fully packed containers shall be placed on top of the container to be tested.

4.6.3.2 Rough-handling tests. Samples selected for testing (see 3.1, 3.5.2 and 4.4.1.2) shall be packed as for shipment and subjected to the cornerwise-drop test (see 4.6.3.2.1) followed by the pendulum-impact test (see 4.6.3.2.2) or the incline-impace test (see 4.6.3.2.3) and then subjected to the vibration test (see 4.6.3.2.5). If the cornerwise-drop test is impractical because of container size or shape, the edgewise-drop test (see 4.6.3.2.4) may be substituted in lieu thereof. Container shall be packed with the item for which it was originally designed or with a dummy load of the same size, weight, and weight distribution.

4.6.3.2.1 Cornerwise-drop test. To determine conformance to 3.5.2.1, the cornerwise-drop test shall be conducted in accordance with the level A requirements of method 5005 of FED-STD-101 except as modified by table IX for drop heights.

4.6.3.2.2 Pendulum-impact test. To determine conformance to 3.5.2.2, the pendulum impact test shall be conducted in accordance with requirements of method 5012 of FED-STD-101 except as modified by table IX for impact heights.

4.6.3.2.3 Incline impact test. To determine conformance to 3.5.2.3, the incline-impact test shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of method 5023 of FED-STD-101 except as modified by table IX for impact heights.

4.6.3.2.4 Edgewise-drop test. To determine conformance to 3.5.2.4, the edgewise-drop test shall be conducted in accordance with the level A requirements of method 5008 of FED-STD-101 except as modified by table IX for drop and impact heights.

TABLE IX. Graduated drop and impact test heights.

Gross weight of container and contents	Corner-wise drop test	Impact tests		Edgewise-drop
Pounds	Height of drop (Inches)	Pendulum Impact (Inches)	Incline Impact (Feet)	Height of drop (Inches)
Through 250	30	14	7.0	30
Over 250 thru 500	24	11	5.5	24
Over 500 thru 1000	18	8	4.0	18
Over 1000	12	5	2.5	12

4.6.3.2.5 Vibration test. To determine conformance to 3.5.2.5, the vibration test shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of method 5019.1 or 5020.1 of FED-STD-101.

4.6.4 Cover-lifting device test. To determine conformance to 3.5.3, cover assembly shall be lifted by use of the cover-lifting devices. The test shall be applied separately to each lifting device on the cover assembly. Lifting devices and component members of the cover assembly shall be examined.

5. PACKAGING

5.1 Preservation, packaging, packing, and marking. Preservation, packaging, packing, and marking for the desired level shall be in accordance with the applicable packaging requirements specified by the contracting authority (see 6.2).

6. NOTES

(This section contains information of a general or explanatory nature that may be helpful, but is not mandatory.)

6.1 Intended use. Reusable containers covered by this specification are intended for use for shipment and storage of engines, transmissions, differentials, transfers, final drives, driving axles, and similar assemblies for which no specific container design is available.

6.2 Ordering data. Acquisition documents should specify the following:

a. Title, number, and date of this specification.
b. Type of container required (see 1.2).
c. Issue of DODISS to be cited in the solicitation, and if required, the specific issue of individual documents referenced (see 2.1.1 and 2.2).
d. If first article is required (see 3.1).
e. If drawings are to be submitted (see 3.3 and 6.3).
f. If inspection hinges are required (see 3.4.2).
g. If type I, type II, type III, type IV or type V containers are to be constructed for type III loads other than as specified (see 3.4.4, 3.4.5, and 3.4.6).
h. If skids are to be other than as specified in 3.4.6.2.3.
i. If top joist is to be nailed and positioned other than as specified (see 3.4.6.5).
j. If a built-in cradle is not required (see 3.4.7.1.1.1).
k. If a removable cradle is required (see 3.4.7.1.1.2).
l. If the hold down braces are to be other than as specified (see 3.4.7.1.1.3).
m. If notching of support posts or blocks is required (see 3.4.7.3.4).
n. If first article inspection is other than as specified (see 4.3).
o. If sampling plan for QCI is other than as specified (see 4.4.1).
p. Selection of applicable level and packaging requirements (see 5.1).

6.3 Consideration of data requirements. The following data requirement should be considered when this specification is applied on a contract. The Data Item Description (DID) should be reviewed in conjunction with the specific acquisition to ensure that only essential data are requested/provided and that the DID is tailored to reflect the requirements of the specific acquisition. To ensure correct contractual application of the data requirement, a Contract Data Requirements List (DD Form 1423) must be prepared to obtain the data, except where DOD FAR Supplement 27.475-1 exempts the requirement for a DD Form 1423.

Reference Paragraph	DID Number	DID Title	Suggested Tailoring
3.3	DI-DRPR-81003	Commercial Drawings and Associated Lists	Use contract or container drawings

The above DID was cleared as of the date of this specification. The current issue of DOD 5010.12-L, Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List (AMSDL), must be researched to ensure that only current, cleared DID is cited in the DD Form 1423.

6.4 First article. When first article inspection is required, the contracting officer should provide specific guidance to offerors whether the item(s) should be first article sample, a first production item, or a standard production item from the contractor's current inventory and the number of items to be tested as specified in 4.3. The contracting officer should include specific instructions in acquisition document regarding

arrangements for examinations, approval of first article test results and disposition of first articles. Invitations for bids should provide that the Government reserves the right to waive the requirement for first article inspection to those bidders offering a product which has been previously acquired or tested by the Government, and that bidders offering such products, who wish to rely on such production or test, must furnish evidence with the bid that prior Government approval is presently appropriate for the pending contract.

6.4.1 Waiver of first article inspection. Products manufactured under this specification by one manufacturer, for delivery to the Government not more than 12 months after first article approval has been granted, may qualify for waiver of first article inspection.

6.5 Drawings. When it is required that drawings be submitted, it should be specified that they be furnished with no restrictions regarding their use by the Government in connection with manufacture or acquisition for military purposes.

6.6 Definitions.

6.6.1 Definitions of terms used in sampling inspection.

a. Classification of defects. A classification of defects is the enumeration of possible defects of the unit of product classified according to their seriousness. A defect is any nonconformance of the unit of product with specified requirements. Defects will normally be grouped into one or more of the following classes: critical, major, and minor defects. Also, defects may be grouped into other classes or into subclasses within these classes.

b. Critical defect. A critical defect is a defect that judgement and experience indicated would result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining, or depending upon the product, or a defect that judgement and experience indicate is likely to prevent performance of the tactical function of a major end item such as a ship, aircraft, tank, missile, or space vehicle.

c. Critical defective. A critical defective is a unit of product which contains one or more critical defects and may also contain major and/or minor defects.

d. Defective. A defective is a unit of product which contains one or more defects.

e. Formation of lots or batches. The product shall be assembled into identifiable lots, sublots, batches, or in such other manner as may be prescribed (see 1). Each lot or batch shall, as far as is practicable, consist of units of product of a single type, grade, class, size, and composition, manufactured under essentially the same conditions, and at essentially the same time.

f. Lot or batch. The term lot or batch shall mean "inspection lot" or "inspection batch", i.e., a collection of units of product from which a sample is to be drawn and inspected and may differ from a collection of units designated as a lot or batch for other purposes (e.g., production, shipment, etc.).

g. Lot or batch size. The lot or batch size is the number of units of product in a lot or batch.

h. Major defect. A major defect is a defect, other than critical, that is likely to result in failure, or to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose.

i. Major defective. A major defective is a unit of product which contains one or more major defects, and may also contain minor defects but contains no critical defect.

j. Minor defect. A minor defect is a defect that is not likely to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose, or is a departure from established standards having little bearing on the effective use or operation of the unit.

k. Minor defective. A minor defective is a unit of product which contains one or more minor defects but contains no critical or major defect.

l. Presentation of lots or batches. The formation of the lots or batches, lot or batch size, and the manner in which each lot or batch is to be presented and identified by the supplier shall be designated or approved by the responsible authority. As necessary, the supplier shall provide adequate and suitable storage space for each lot or batch, equipment needed for proper identification and presentation, and personnel for all handling of product required for drawing of samples.

m. Representative sampling. When appropriate, the number of units in the sample shall be selected in proportion to the size of sublots or subbatches, or parts of the lot or batch, identified by some rational criterion. When representative sampling is used, the units from each part of the lot or batch shall be selected at random.

n. Sample A sample consists of one or more units of product drawn from a lot or batch, the units of the sample being selected at random without regard to their quality. The number of units or product in the sample is the sample size.

o. Sampling plan. A sampling plan indicates the number of units of product from each lot or batch which are to be inspected (sample size or series of sample sizes) and the criteria for determining the acceptability of the lot or batch (acceptance and rejection numbers).

p. Time of sampling. Samples may be drawn after all the units comprising the lot or batch have been assembled, or samples may be drawn during assembly of the lot or batch.

6.6.2 Recovered materials. "Recovered materials" means materials that have been collected or recovered from solid waste (see 6.5.3).

6.6.3 Solid waste. "Solid waste" means (a) any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and (b) other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities. It does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Clean Water Act, (33 U.S.C. 1342 et seq.), or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) (Source: Federal Acquisition Regulations, section 23.402).

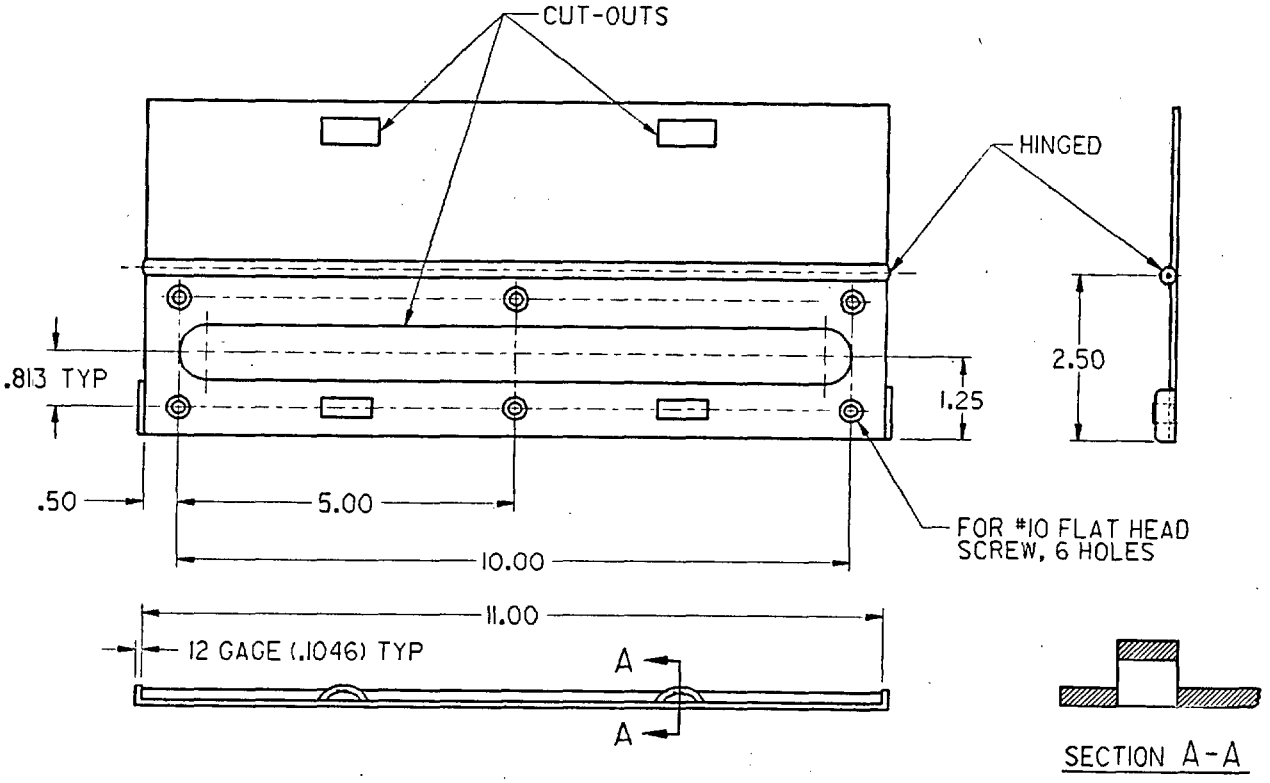
6.7 Changes in container classification. In this revision, provisions for type I, type II and type III containers of MIL-C-10301A have been added and the type I and type II containers of MIL-C-11264B have been redesignated to type IV and type V, respectively. The present container types are essentially the same as the containers previously designated.

6.8 Subject term (key word) listing.

Differential containers, wood
Driving axle containers, wood
Engine containers, wood
Final drive containers, wood
Transmission containers, wood
Transfer containers, wood

6.9 AMC policy on AQLs/LTPDs. This specification is certified to be in compliance with current Army Materiel Command (AMC) policy for the elimination of AQLs/LTPDs (Acceptable Quality Levels/Lot Tolerance Percent Defectives) from military specifications.

6.10 Changes from previous issue. Asterisks (or vertical lines) are not used in this revision to identify changes with respect to the previous issue due to the extensiveness of the changes.



NOTE:

a. Hinge shall be made from carbon steel (HR or P&O)
b. Surface treatment shall be phosphate coat type 2, Class 1 per DOD-P-16232
c. The style of the hinge shall be as above or equivalent

FIGURE 1. Inspection hinge.

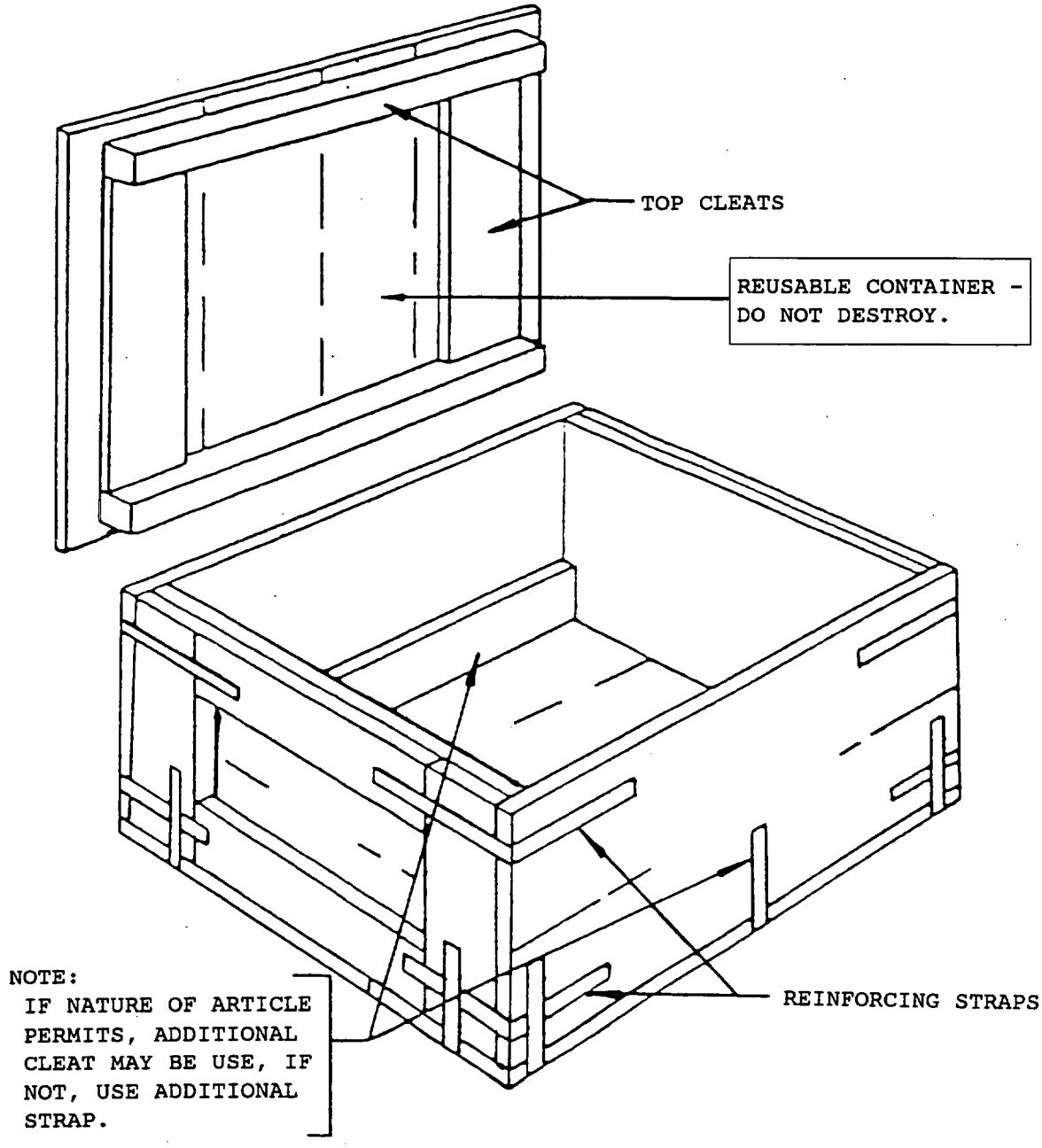


FIGURE 2. Construction of type I reusable container.

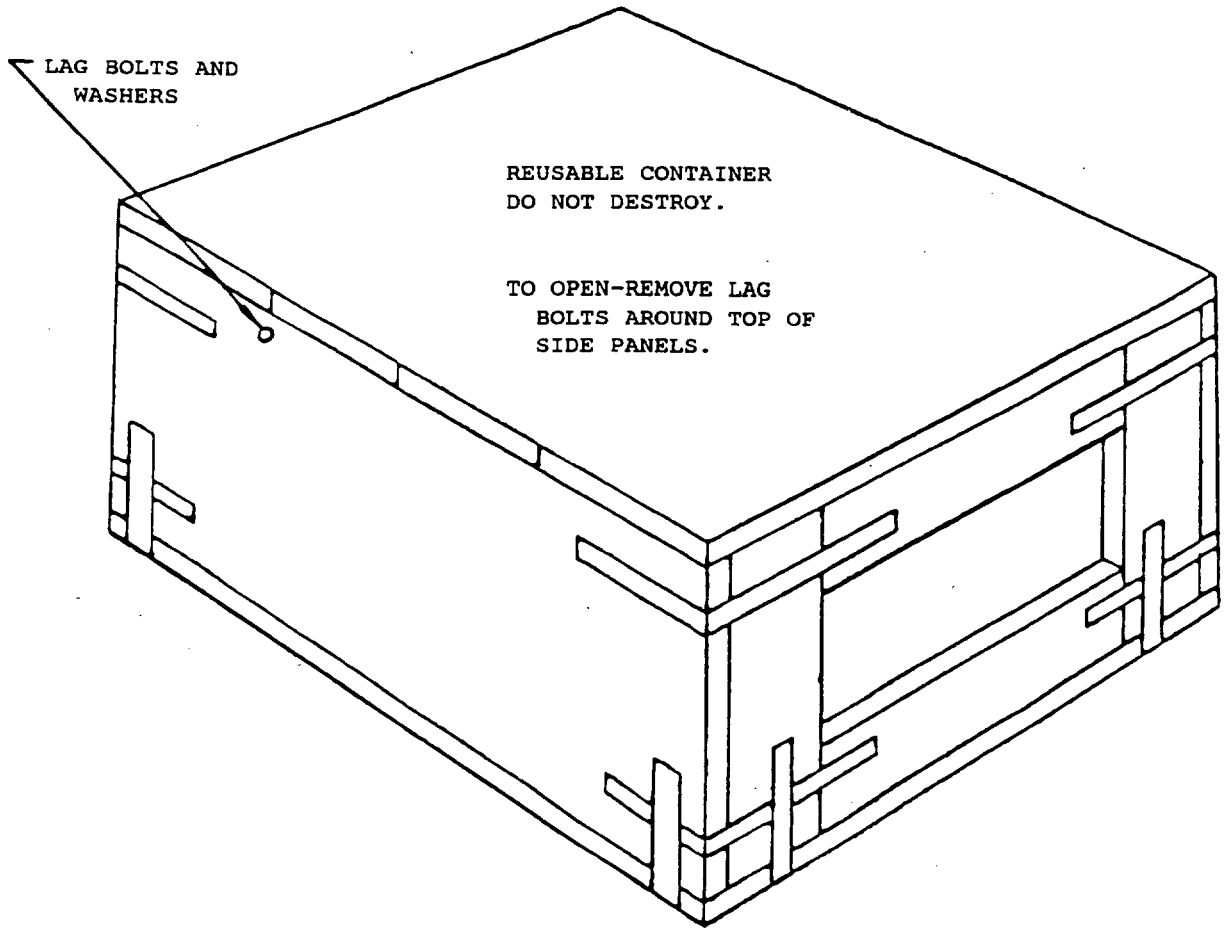


FIGURE 3. Marking for type I containers.

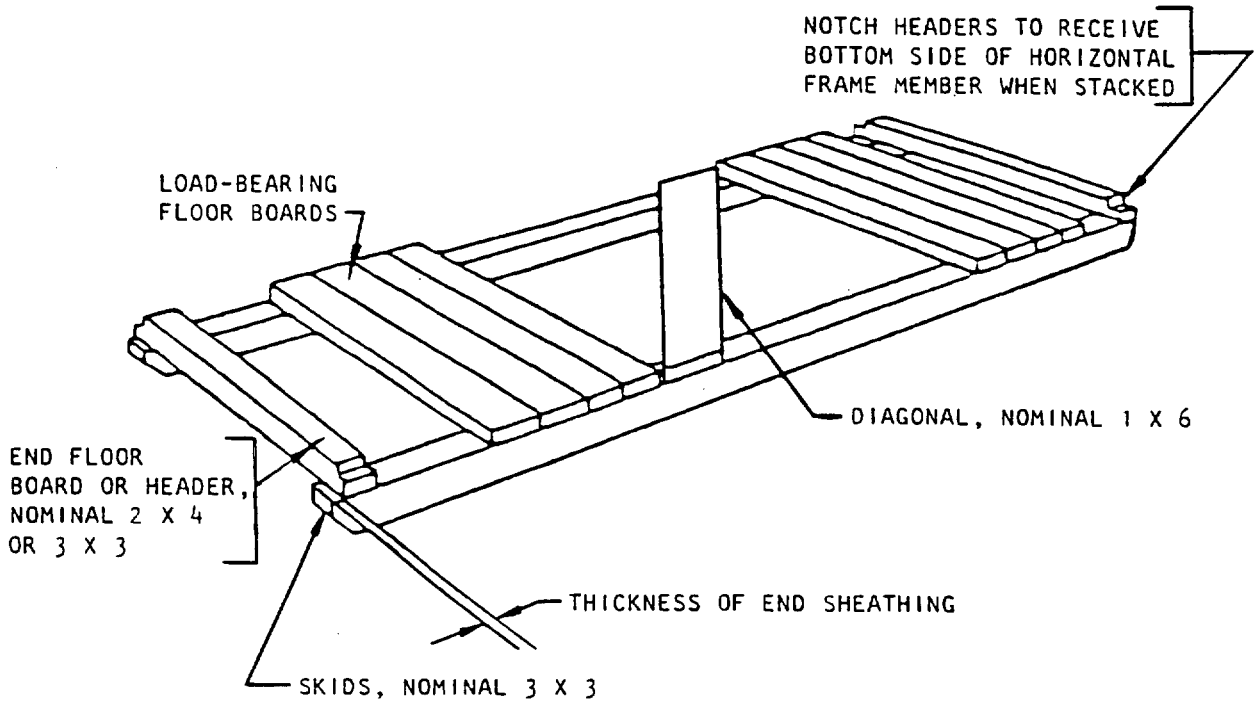


FIGURE 4. Base - type II container.

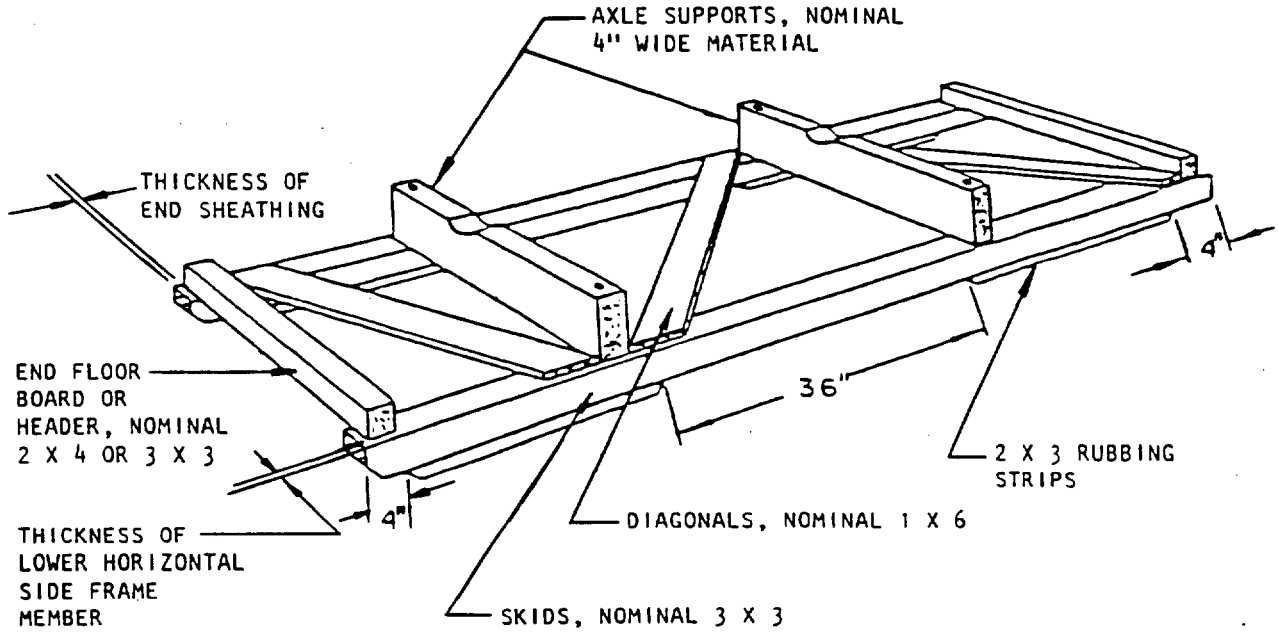
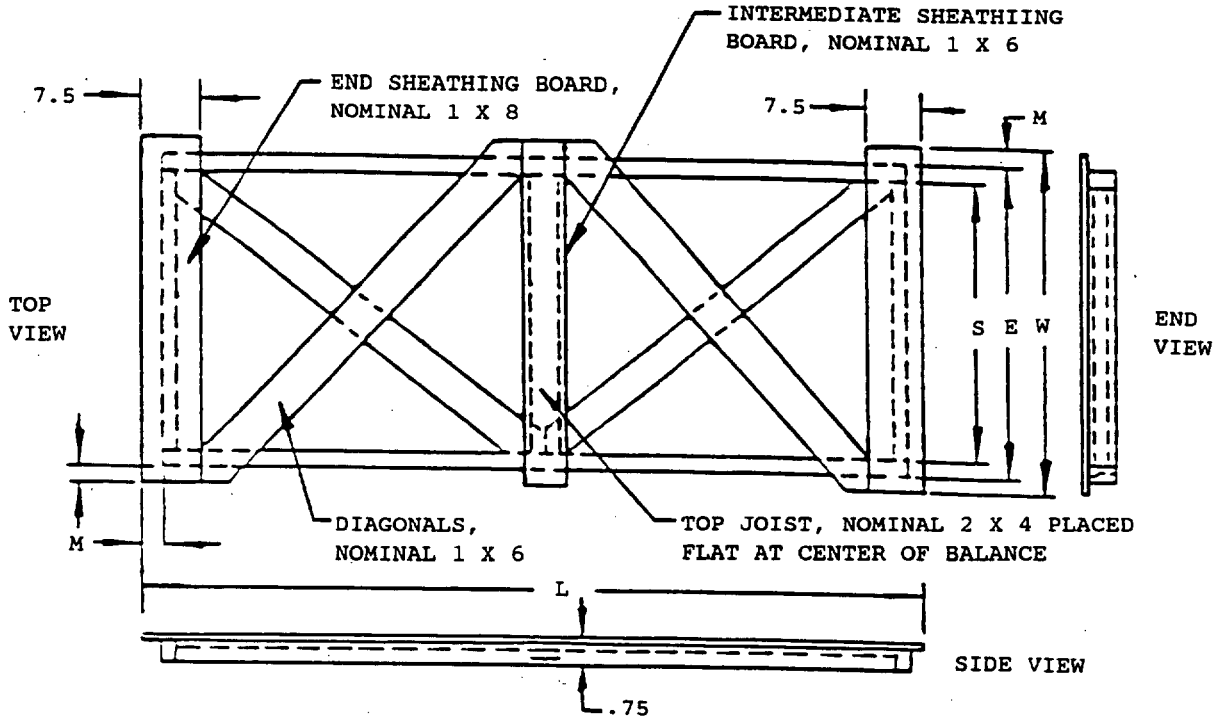


FIGURE 5. Base - type III container for axle assemblies.

LENGTH LESS 15 INCHES DIVIDED INTO EQUAL SPACES TO BRING DIAGONALS AT APPROXIMATE RIGHT ANGLES TO EACH OTHER.



NOTE:

L = Outside length of container less 1/4 inch.
M = Thickness of end or side sheathing plus thickness of top frame member of the end or of the side less 1/8 inch.
W = Outside width of container less 1/4 inch.
E = Outside width of container less thickness of side sheathing and top longitudinal frame member on each side.
S = "E" minus thickness of 2 frame members of top.

DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

FIGURE 6. Container top - type II and type III containers.

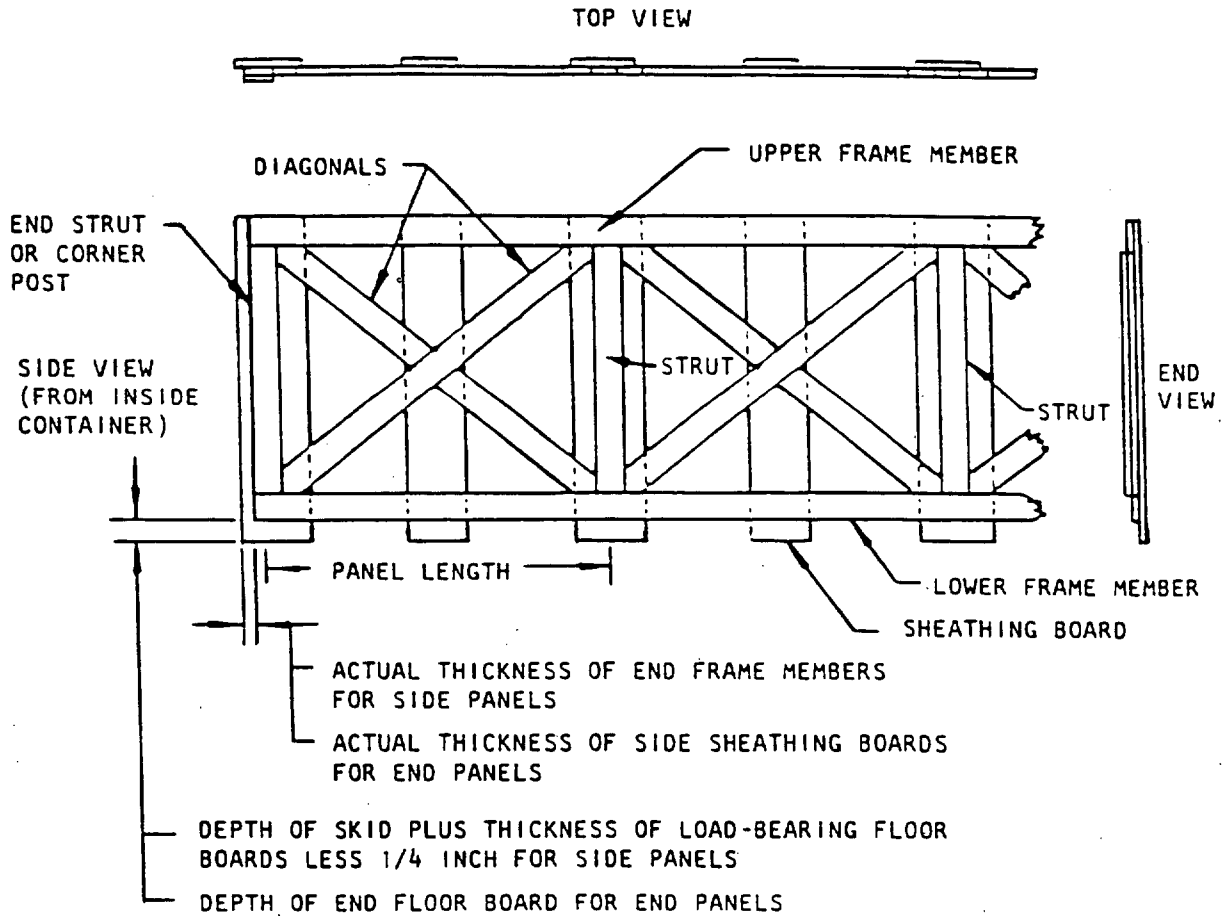


FIGURE 7. Side or end panel of container top - type II and type III containers.

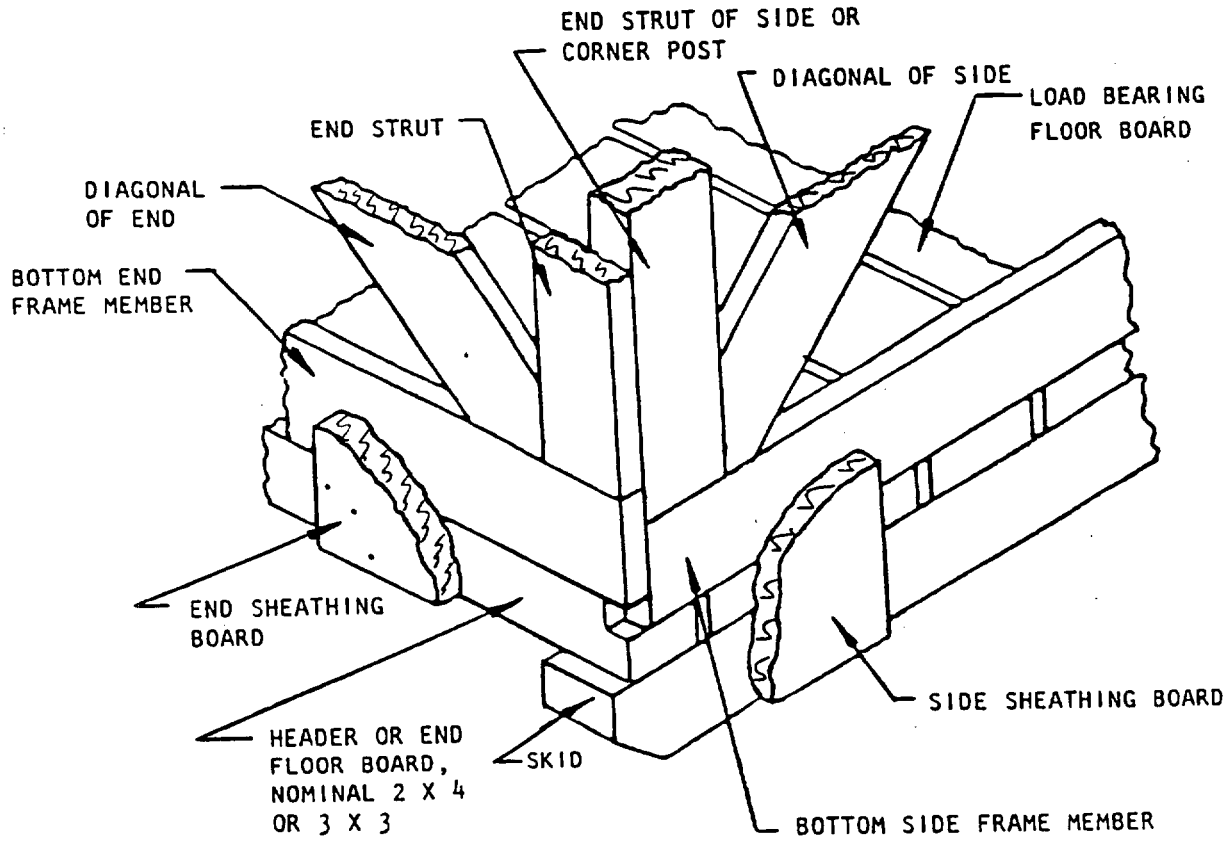


FIGURE 8. Assembly of lower corner of type II containers.

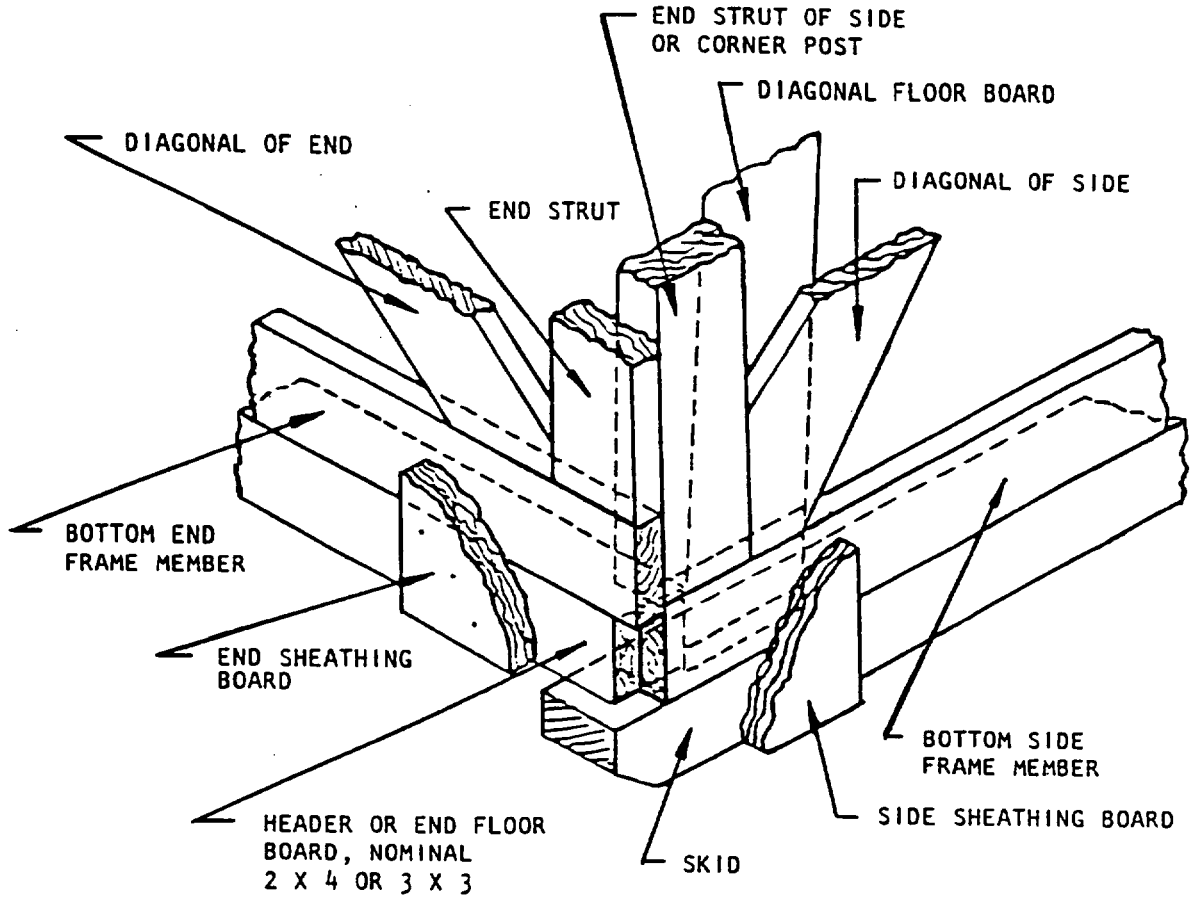
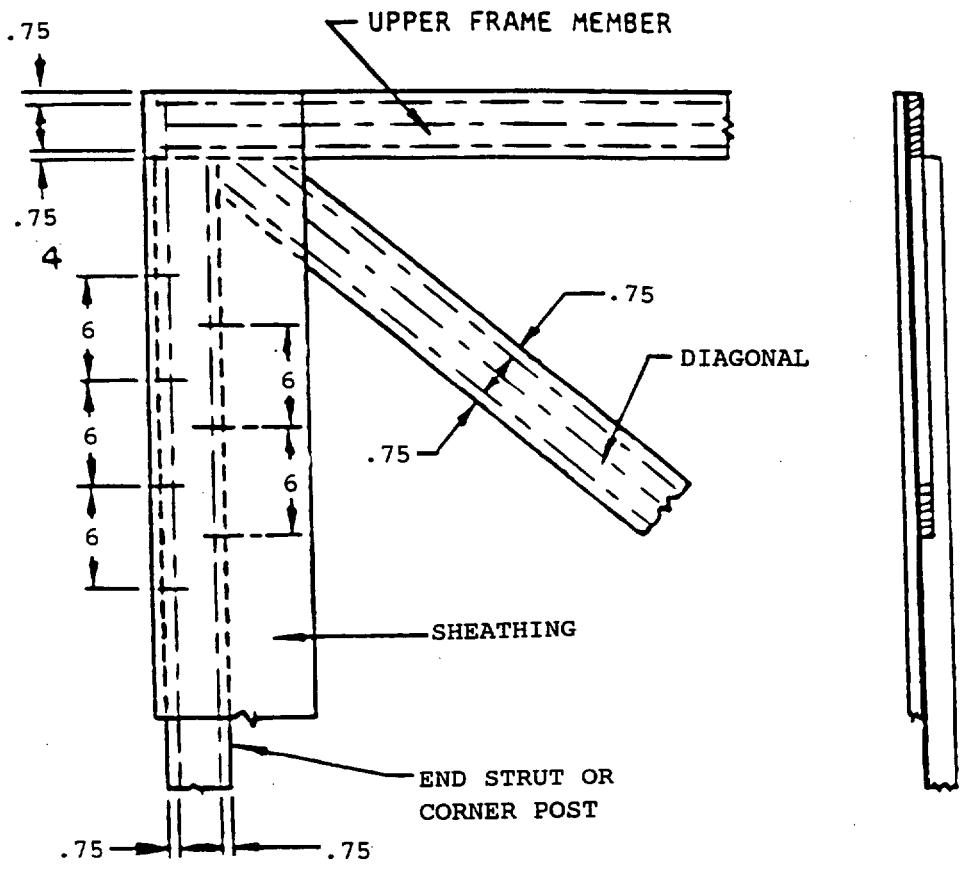


FIGURE 9. Assembly of lower corner of type III containers.

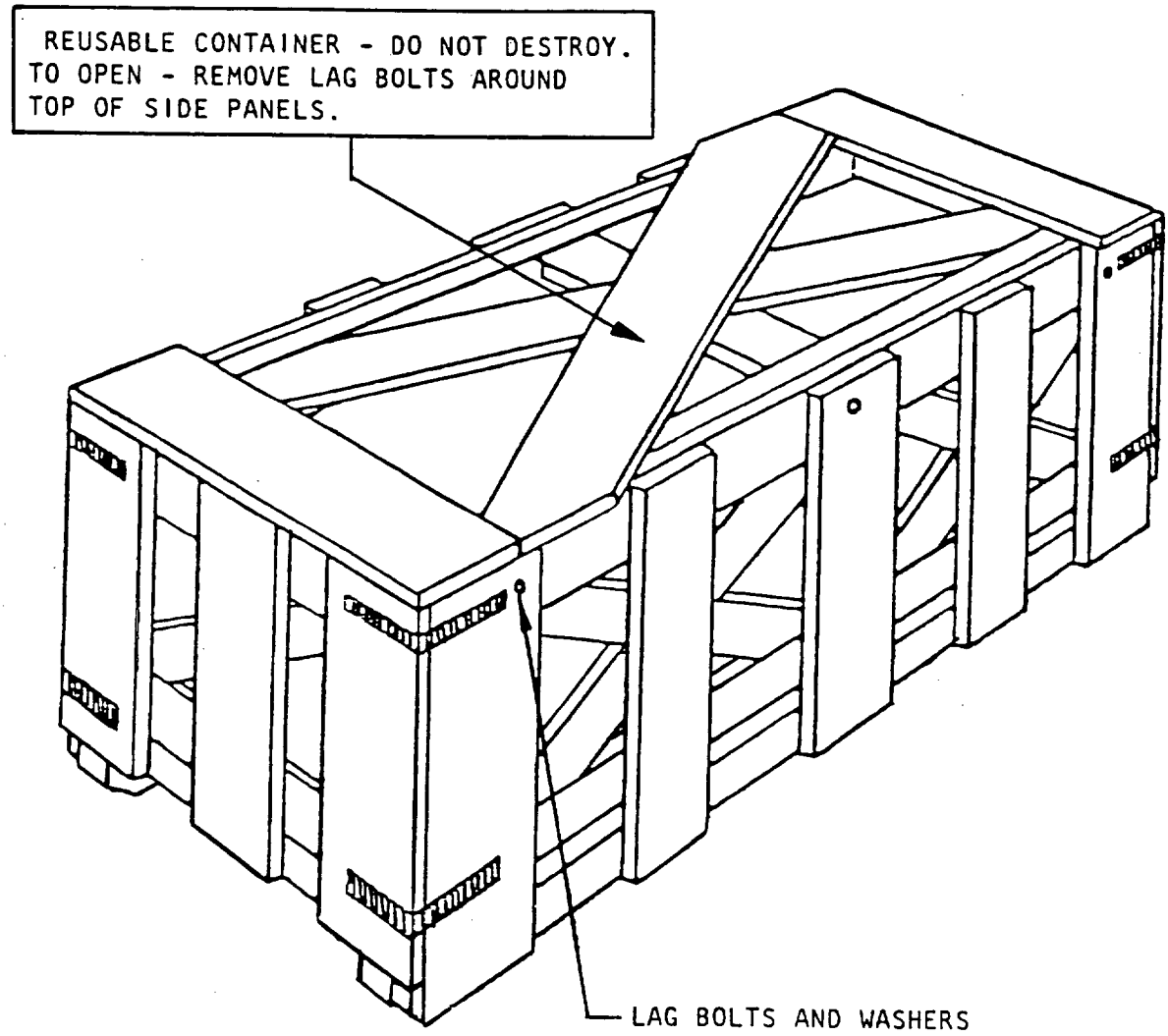


NOTE:

A. NAIL SHEATHING TO FRAME MEMBERS. ALL NAILS SHALL HAVE A .25 INCH MINIMUM CLINCH. OUTSIDE ROW OF NAILS SHALL BE .75 INCH FROM EDGE OF FRAME MEMBERS

B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

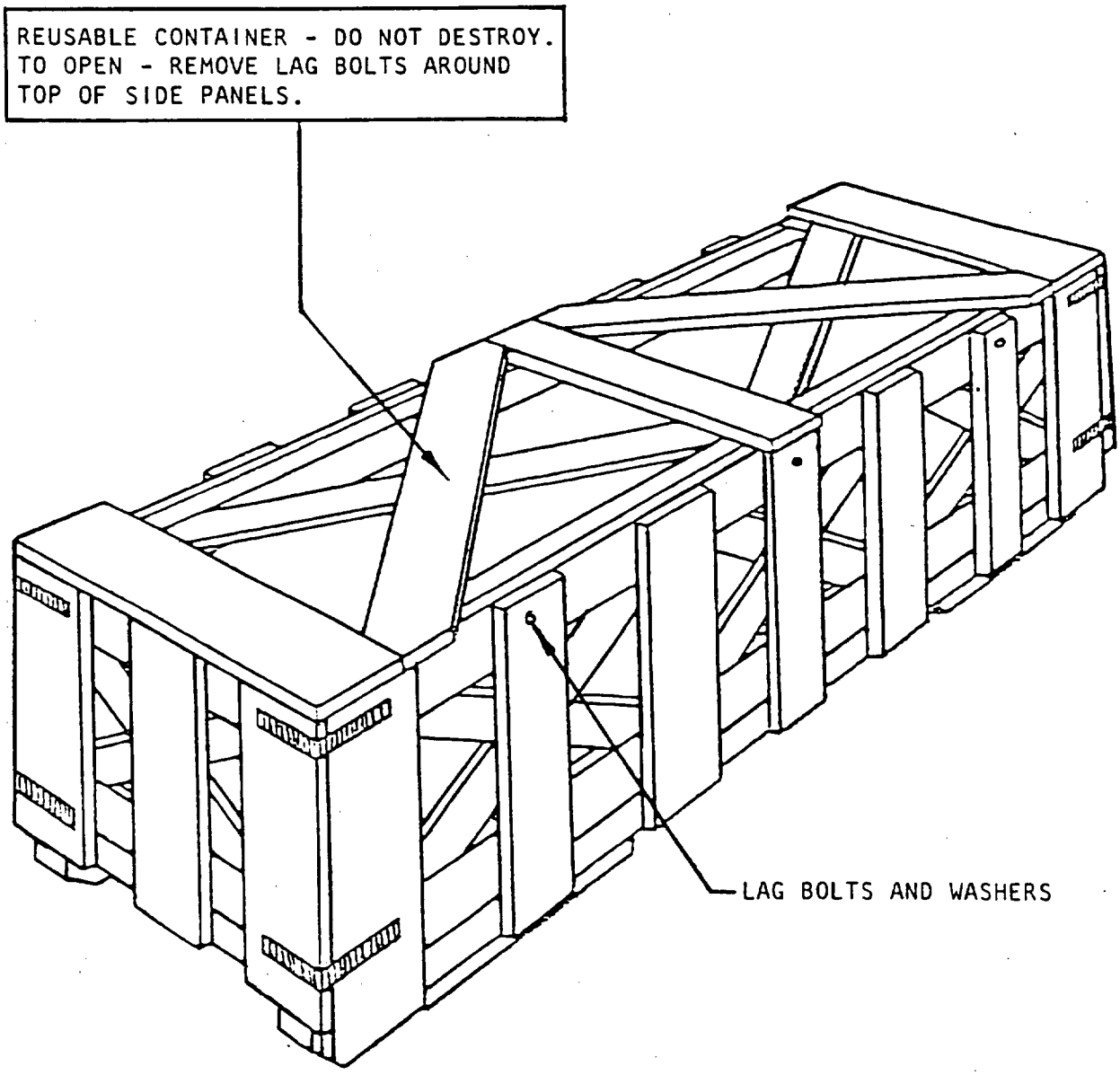
FIGURE 10. Sketch showing nail spacing for side and end panels of type II and type III containers.



INTERIOR OF CONTAINER
SHALL BE MARKED:

REUSABLE CONTAINER -
DO NOT DESTROY.

FIGURE 11. Marking for type II containers.



INTERIOR OF CONTAINER
SHALL BE MARKED:

REUSABLE CONTAINER -
DO NOT DESTROY.

FIGURE 12. Marking for type III containers.

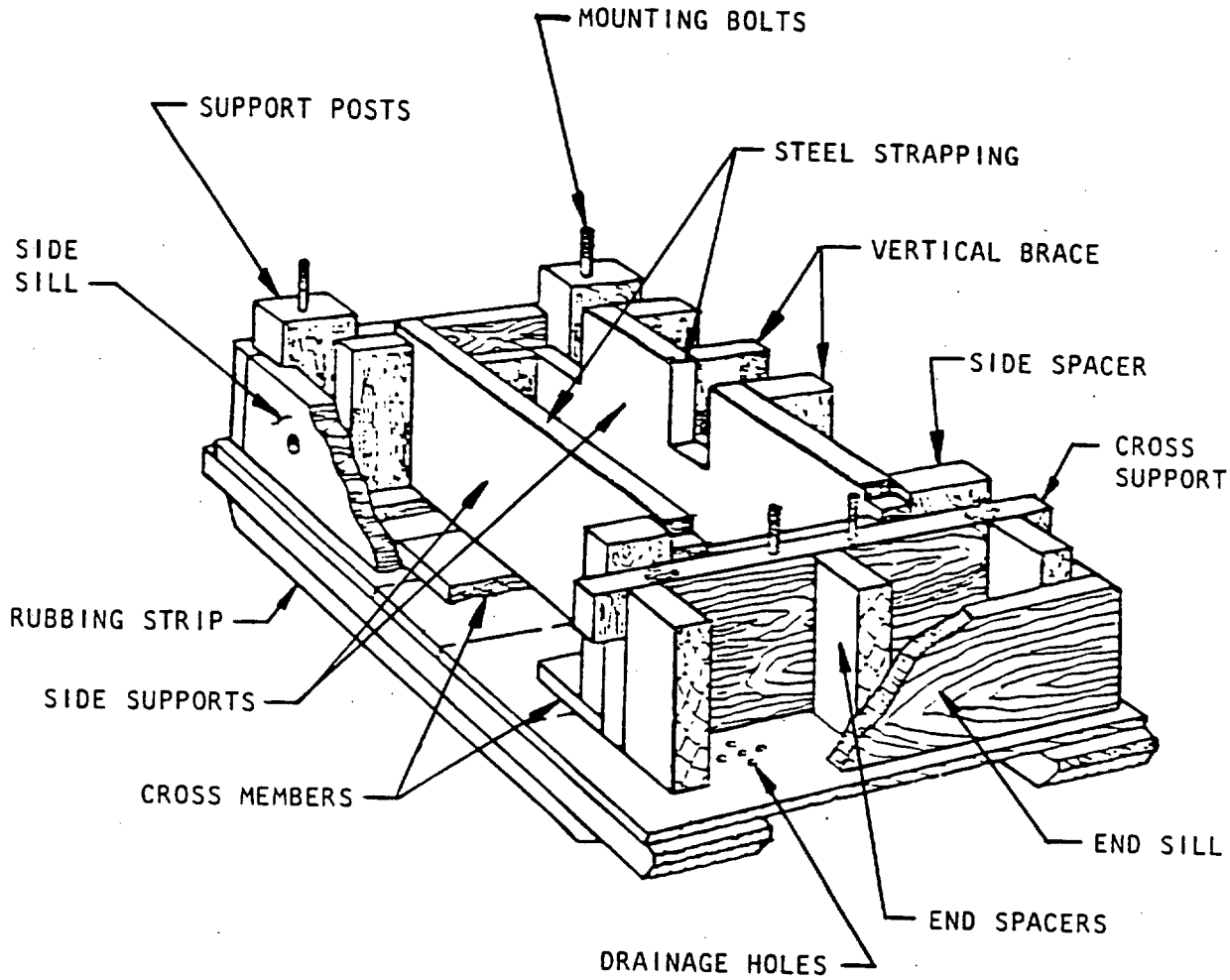
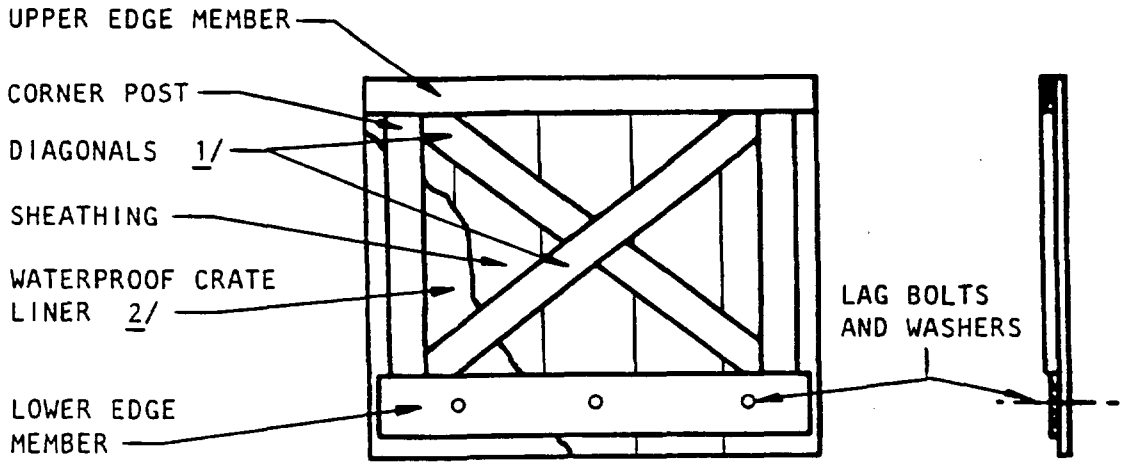
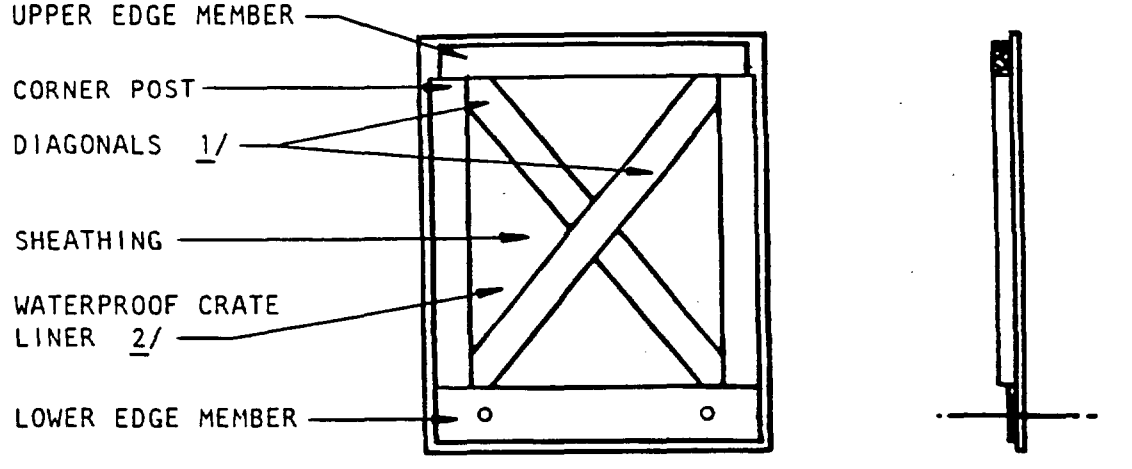


FIGURE 13. Example of type IV and type V container base.



SIDE PANEL

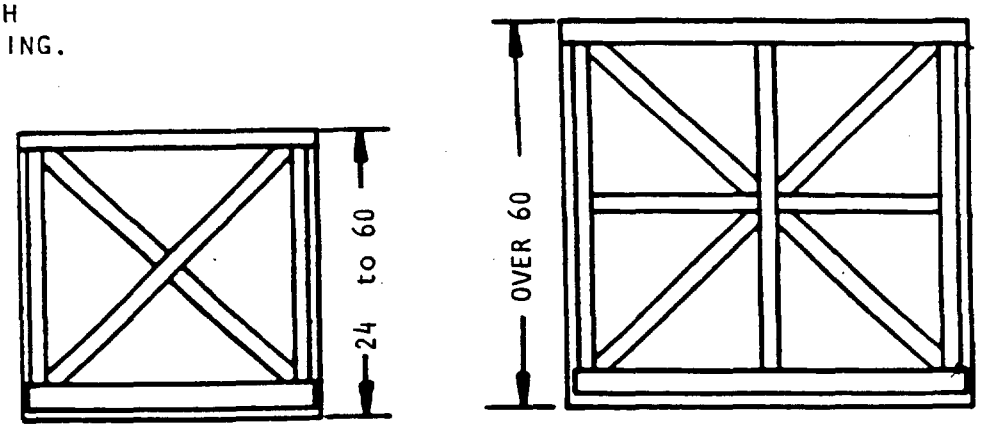


END PANEL

1/ NOT NEEDED WITH PLYWOOD SHEATHING. INSTEAD USE ADDITIONAL STRUTS.

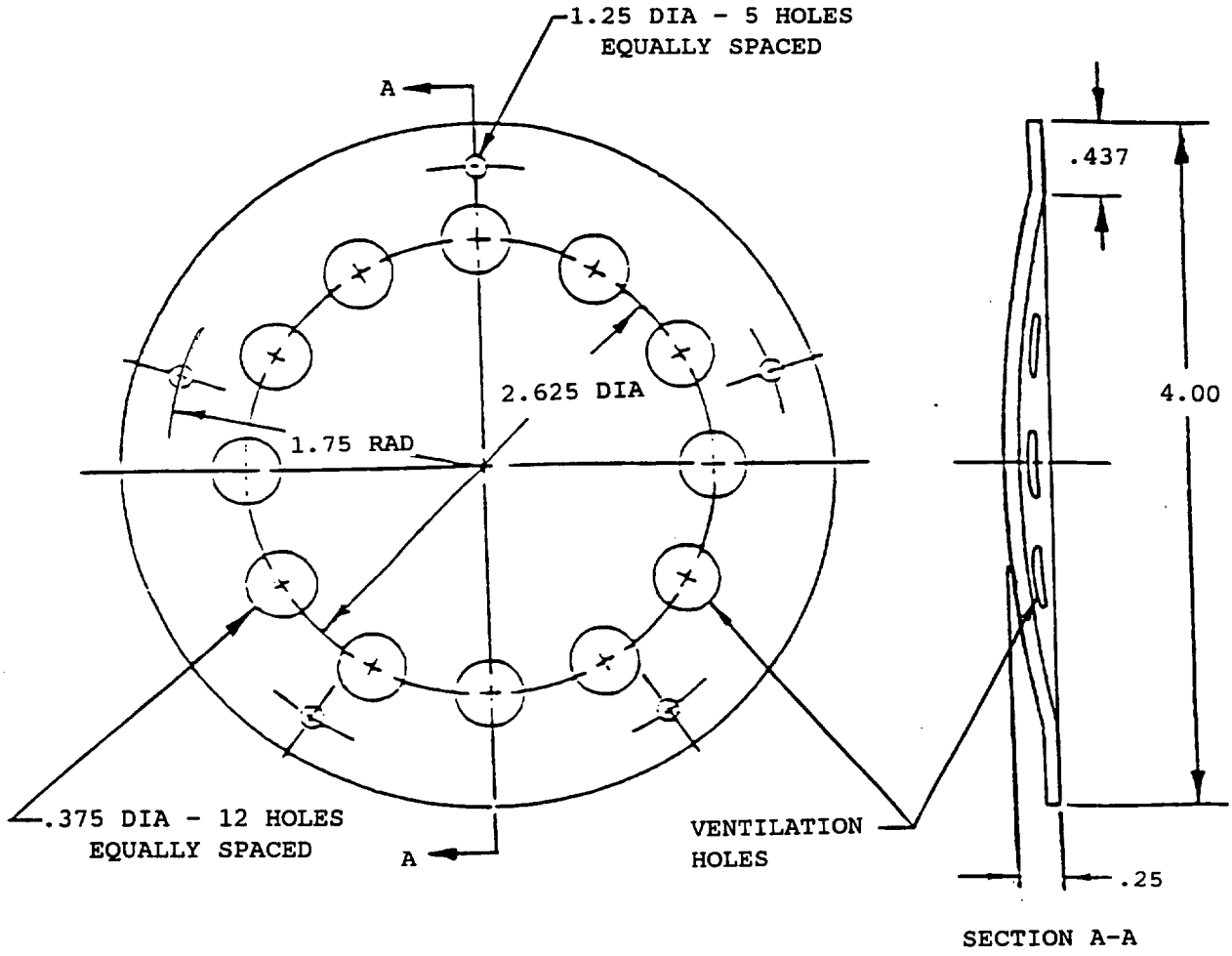
2/ NOT USED WITH PLYWOOD SHEATHING.

NOTE: VIEWS FROM INSIDE CONTAINER.



ARRANGEMENT OF DIAGONALS

FIGURE 14. Construction of side and end panels for type IV and type V containers.

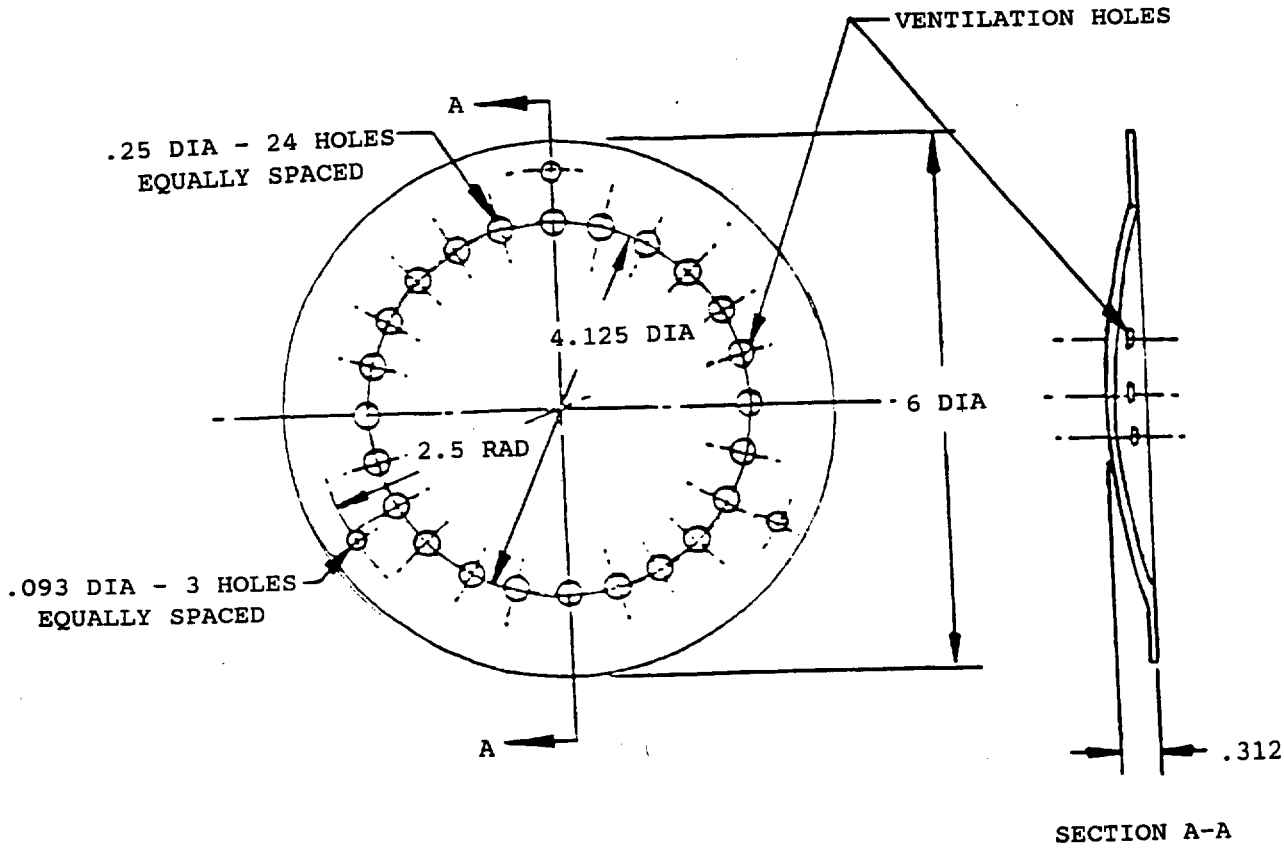


NOTE:

A. THE MATERIAL USED SHALL BE POLYETHYLENE, TYPE 1, CLASS H, GRADE 2, LP-390, 0.075 ±0.005 - INCH THICK.

B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.

FIGURE 15. Ventilator.



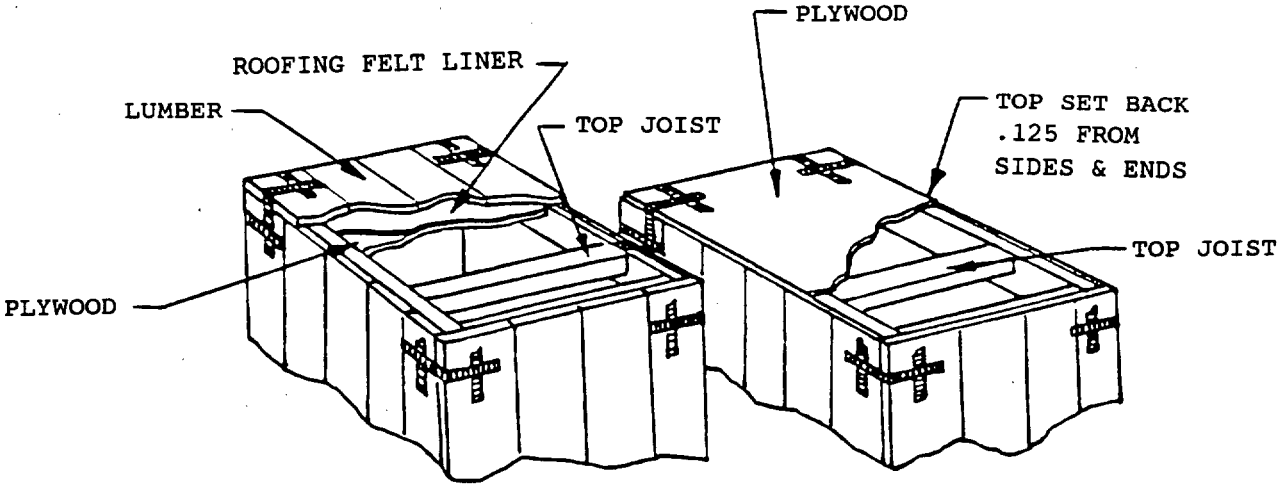
NOTE:

A. THE MATERIAL USED SHALL BE STEEL CARBON H.R. P&O .0299 (NO. 22 M.S. GA.) THICK

B. THE FINISH OF THE VENTILATIOR SHALL BE PHOSPHATE COATING TYPE 2, CLASS 1 MIL-P-16232

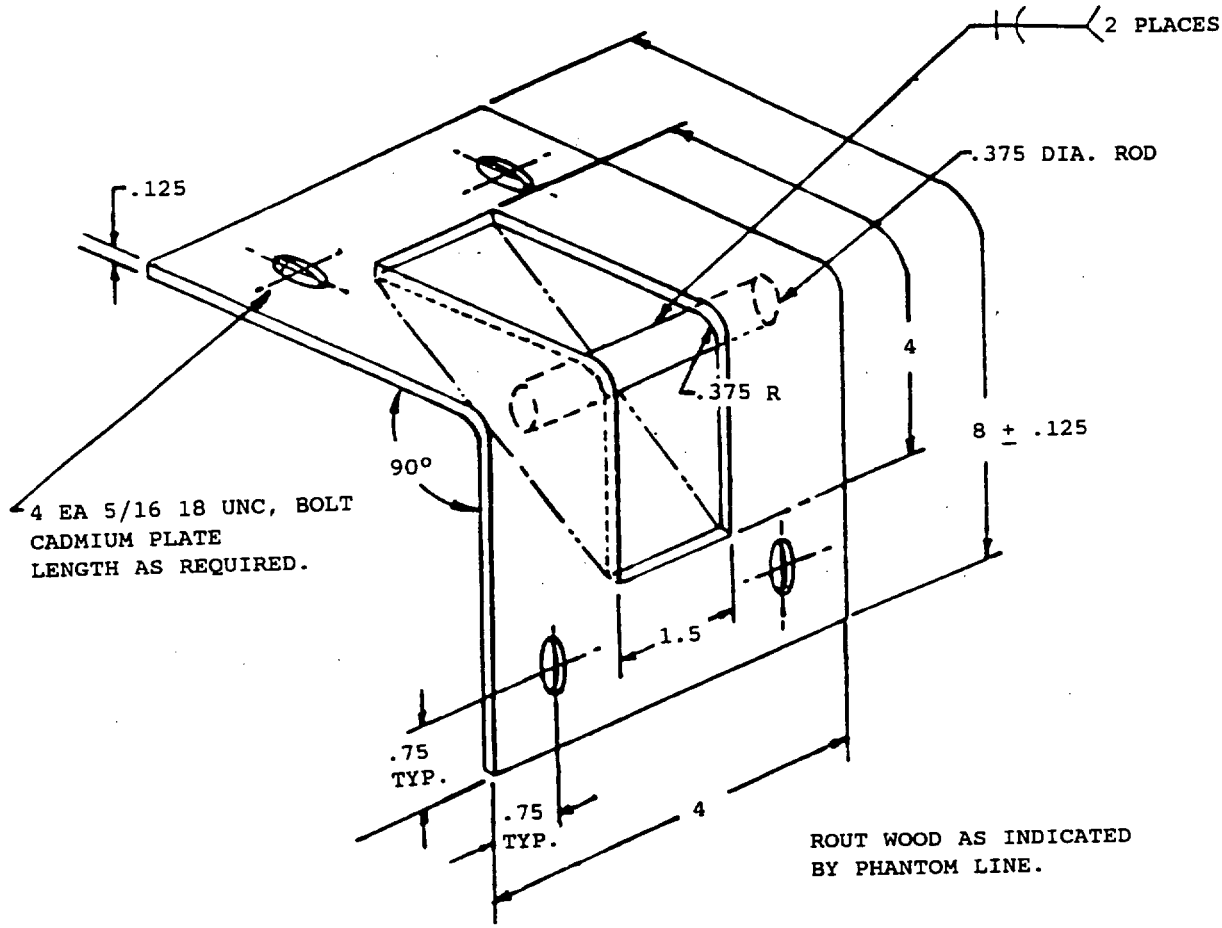
C. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

FIGURE 16. Ventilator.



NOTE:
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

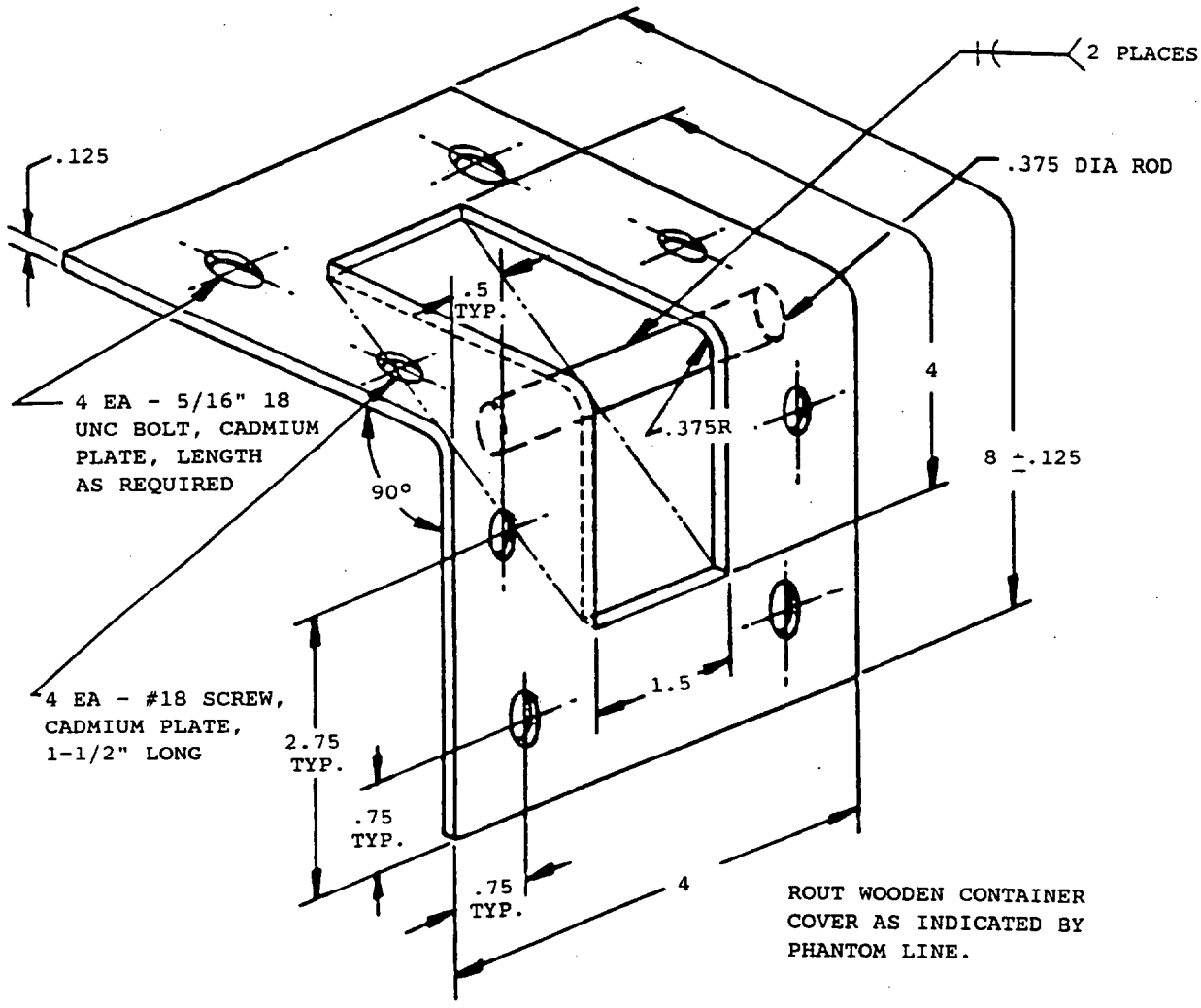
FIGURE 17. Construction of type IV and type V containers.



NOTE:

a. BRACKET - STEEL, SHEET OR STRIP, H.R. P&O
b. 3 INCH ROD - STEEL, CARBON, COLD-FINISHED, STANDARD QUALITY
c. WELDING - WELD PER MIL-STD-1261
d. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

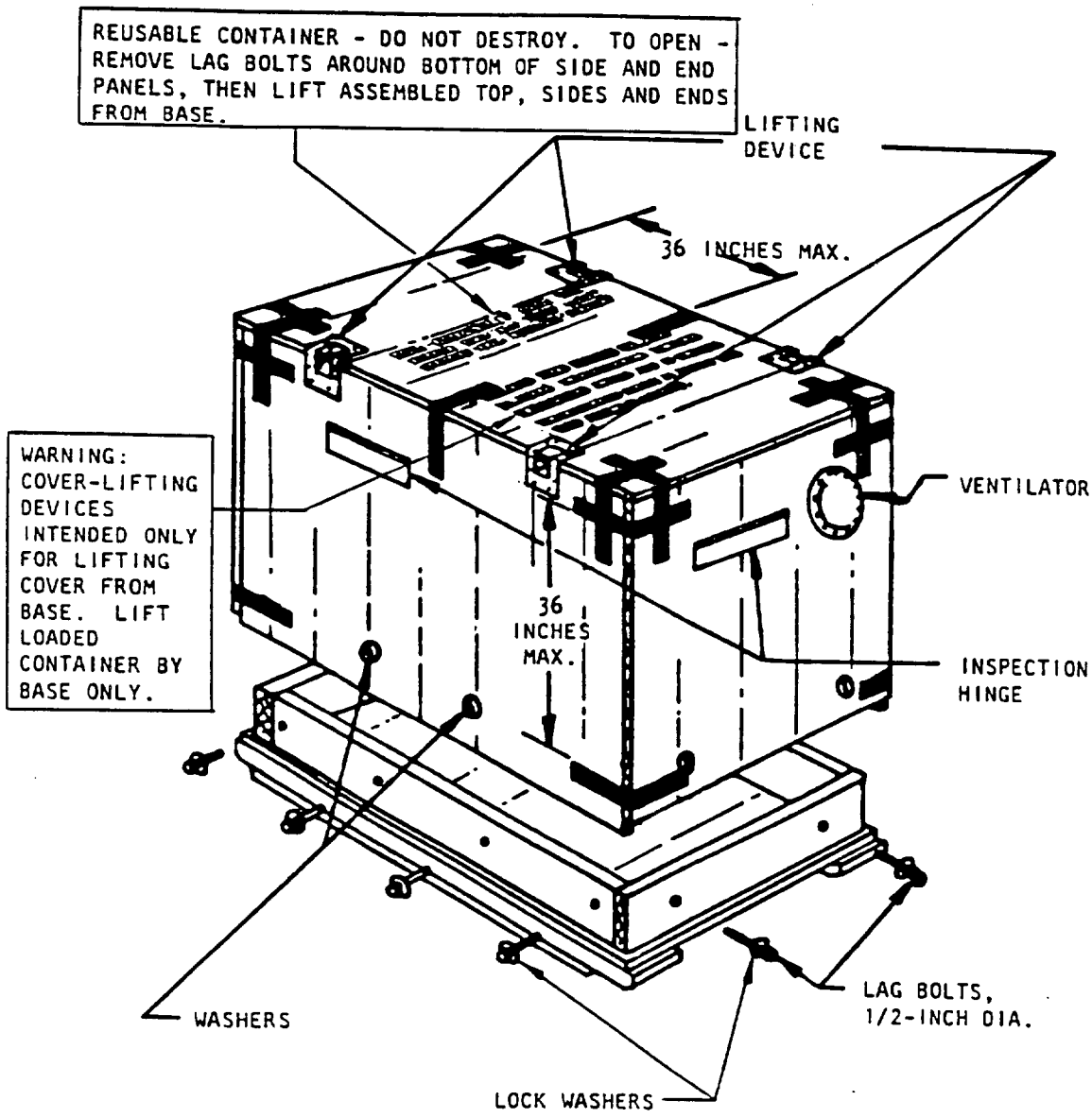
FIGURE 18. Cover-lifting device, for cover assemblies up to 250 pounds - type II and type III containers.



NOTE:

a. BRACKET - STEEL, SHEET OR STRIP, H.R. P&O
b. 3 INCH ROD - STEEL, CARBON, COLD-FINISHED, STANDARD QUALITY
c. WELDING - WELD PER MIL-STD-1261
d. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

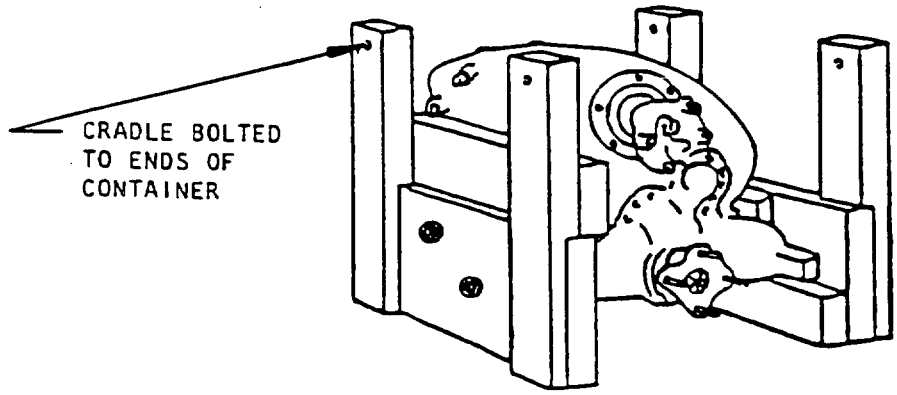
FIGURE 19. Cover-lifting device, for cover assemblies over 250 pounds - type IV and type V containers.



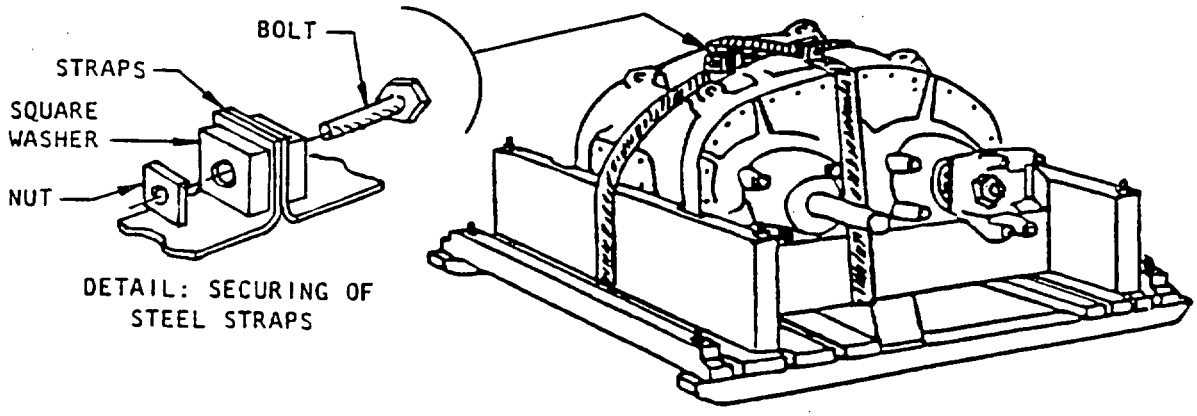
INTERIOR OF CONTAINER SHALL BE MARKED:

REUSABLE CONTAINER - DO NOT DESTROY.

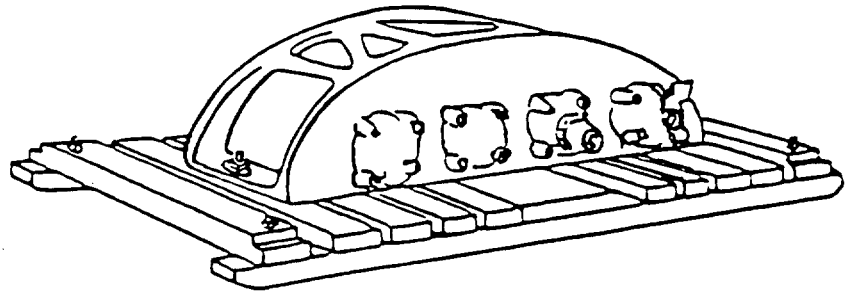
FIGURE 20. Assembling cover and base - type IV and type V containers.



A - UNIT BOLTED TO REMOVABLE CRADLE

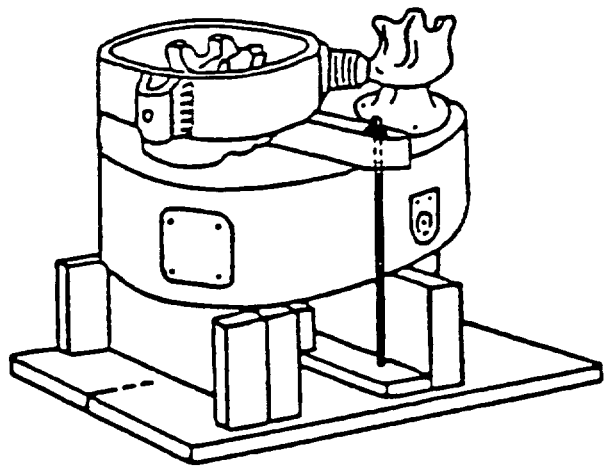


B - UNIT HELD IN POSITION WITH STEEL STRAPS

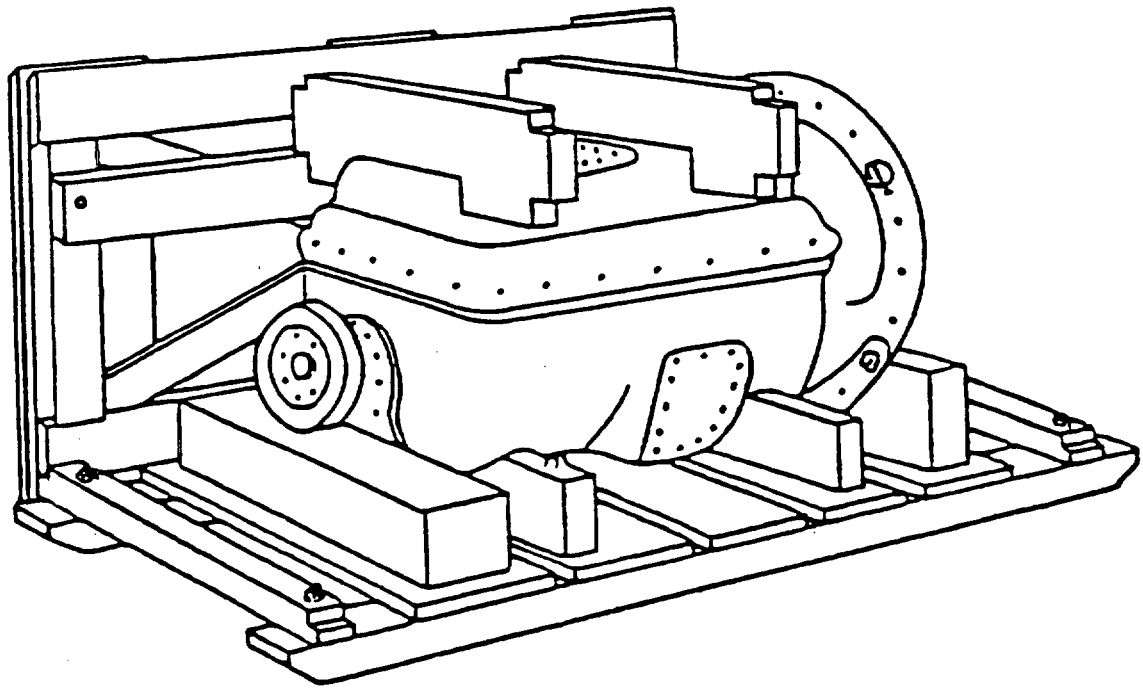


C - UNIT BOLTED TO BOTTOM OF CONTAINER

FIGURE 21. Typical methods of securing items in type I and type II containers.

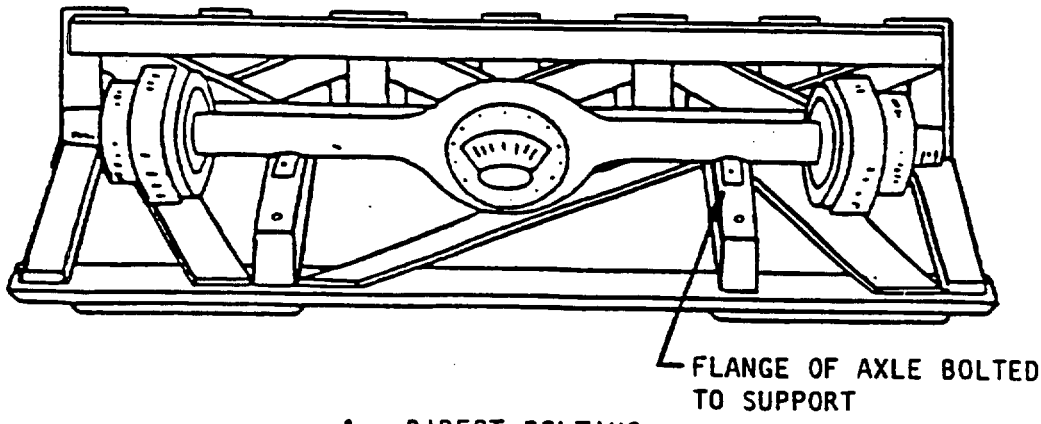


A - HOLD-DOWN BRACE BOLTED TO BOTTOM OF CONTAINER

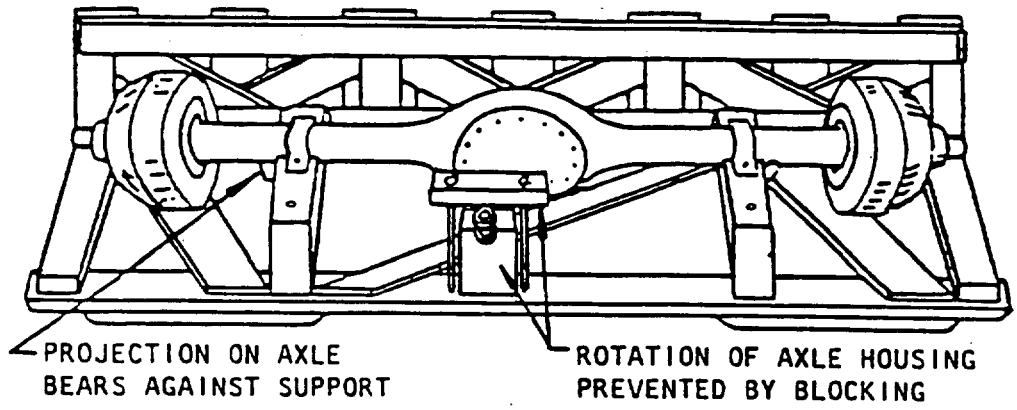


B - HOLD-DOWN BRACE BOLTED TO SIDE OF CONTAINER

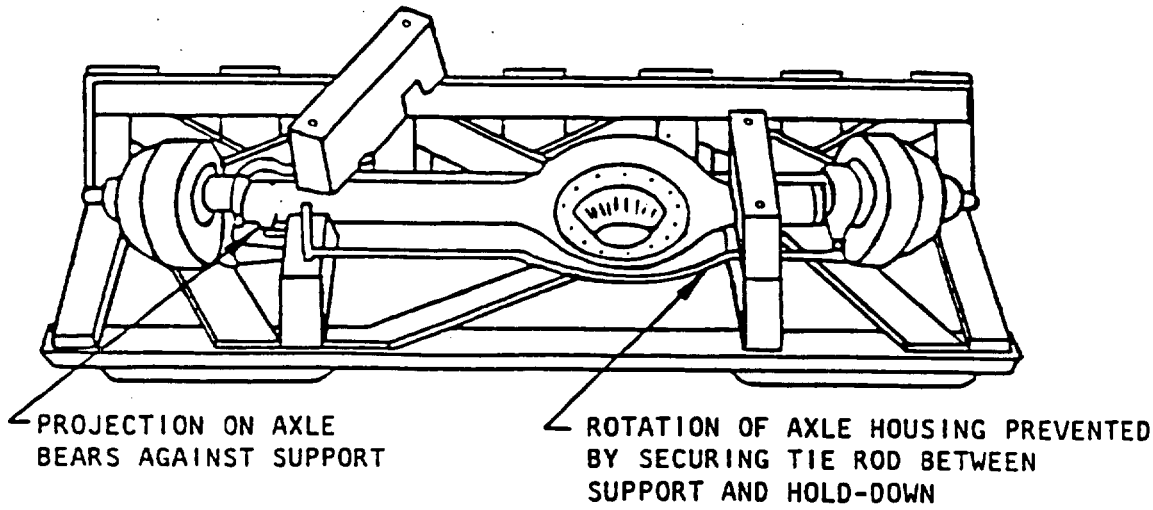
FIGURE 22. Typical methods of securing items in type I and type II containers.



A - DIRECT BOLTING



B - HOLD-DOWN IRONS



C - HOLD-DOWN BRACES

FIGURE 23. Typical methods of securing axles in type III containers.

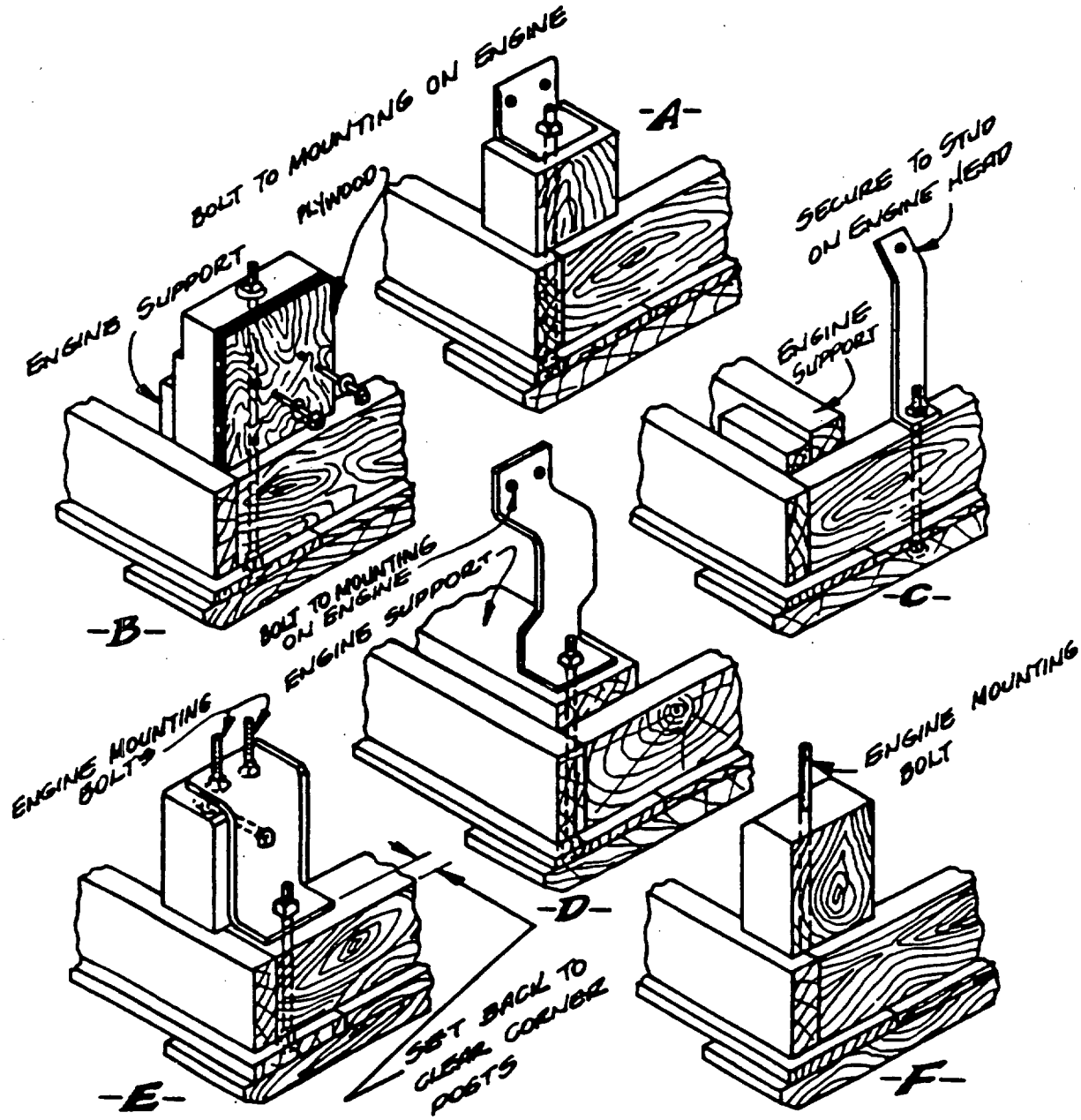


FIGURE 24. Typical holddowns for type IV and type V containers.

Custodians:
Army - AT
Navy - MC
Air Force - 69

Review activities:
Army - SM
Navy - SA
Air Force - 84, 99

Preparing activity:
Army - AT

(Project 8145-A052)

STANDARDIZATION DOCUMENT IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The preparing activity must complete blocks 1, 2, 3, and 8. In block 1, both the document number and revision letter should be given.
2. The submitter of this form must complete blocks 4, 5, 6, and 7.
3. The preparing activity must provide a reply within 30 days from receipt of the form.

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I RECOMMEND A CHANGE:	1. DOCUMENT NUMBER	2. DOCUMENT DATE (YYMMDD)
	MIL-C-11264D	931215

3. DOCUMENT TITLE: Containers: Wood, Shipping, Reusable-for Tank Automotive Engines, Transmissions Differentials, Transfers, Final Drives, Drive Axles, and Similar Assemblies

4. NATURE OF CHANGE *(Identify paragraph number and include proposed rewrite, if possible. Attach extra sheets as needed.)*

5. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

6. SUBMITTER

a. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)	b. ORGANIZATION	
c. ADDRESS (Include Zip Code)	d. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (1) Commercial (2) AUTOVON (If applicable)	7. DATE SUBMITTED (YYMMDD)

8. PREPARING ACTIVITY

a. NAME	b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (1) Commercial (313) 574-5954	(2) ~~AUTOVON~~ DSN 786-5954
c. ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) U.S. ARMY TANK - AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND ATTN: AMSTA-GDS WARREN, MICHIGAN 48397-5000	IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE A REPLY WITHIN 45 DAYS, CONTACT: Defense Quality and Standardization Office 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1403, Falls Church, VA 22041-3466 Telephone (703) 756-2340 AUTOVON 289-2340	

DD Form 1426, OCT 89 *Previous editions are obsolete.* 198/290