

Less-Than-Trailer Load (LTL) – Load Planning

Inspect lading prior to loading into trailer or container. Do not load damaged freight. Evenly distribute the weight of load from side-to-side and end-to-end in equipment. The lading should also be loaded to a uniform height, insofar as lading permits. Generally, light weight lading should be loaded on top of heavy weight lading, with layer separators utilized as needed. Load like-sized shipping packages and containers in stacks. Use divider sheets between stacks of different size, type or density packages and containers. Provide a stable base for all lading, both palletized and individual pieces of freight.

Place shipping packages and containers in the position to best utilize the shipping containers' inherent strength. Load longest dimension of narrow-based items longitudinal of equipment.

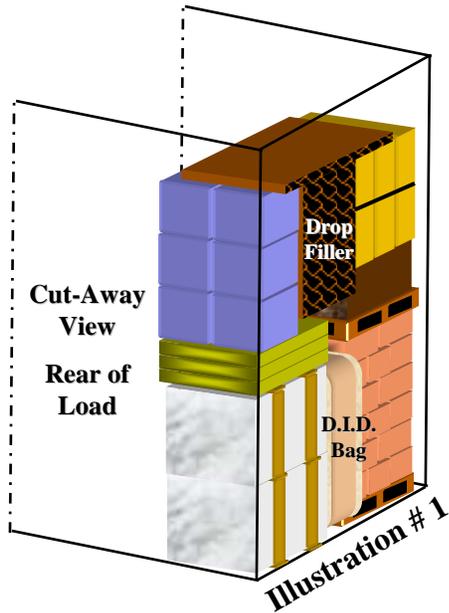
Fill all longitudinal space with lading and dunnage (filler) material, or appropriately block and brace, unless loaded to a specific method.

Plan the load to minimize lateral void space. Use appropriate bracing or dunnage (filler) material to maintain vertical alignment and prevent lateral movement.

In manually loaded shipments, use bonded-block patterns for fiberboard shipping containers. Load cylindrical shaped items such as pails, drums or rolled paper in a recessed or in-line load pattern. Load pails, buckets and small drums of liquids or solids to prevent shifting against other lading. Consider a plywood separator between these items and other lading in order to prevent crushing, puncturing or leaking of products.

Handle and load all freight according to the shipper's printed directions such as "This Side Up," "Do Not Drop," "Clamp Here," etc.

Segregate irregular lading from remainder of lading using blocking and bracing and/or separators and dividers.



Load heavier rigid type lading on bottom, with lighter more easily damaged type lading on top. Palletize and unitize lading whenever possible and maintain product alignment during the warehousing and shipping cycle.



Illustration # 2

Segregate lading of irregular heights, shapes and weights with sufficient strength divider sheets.

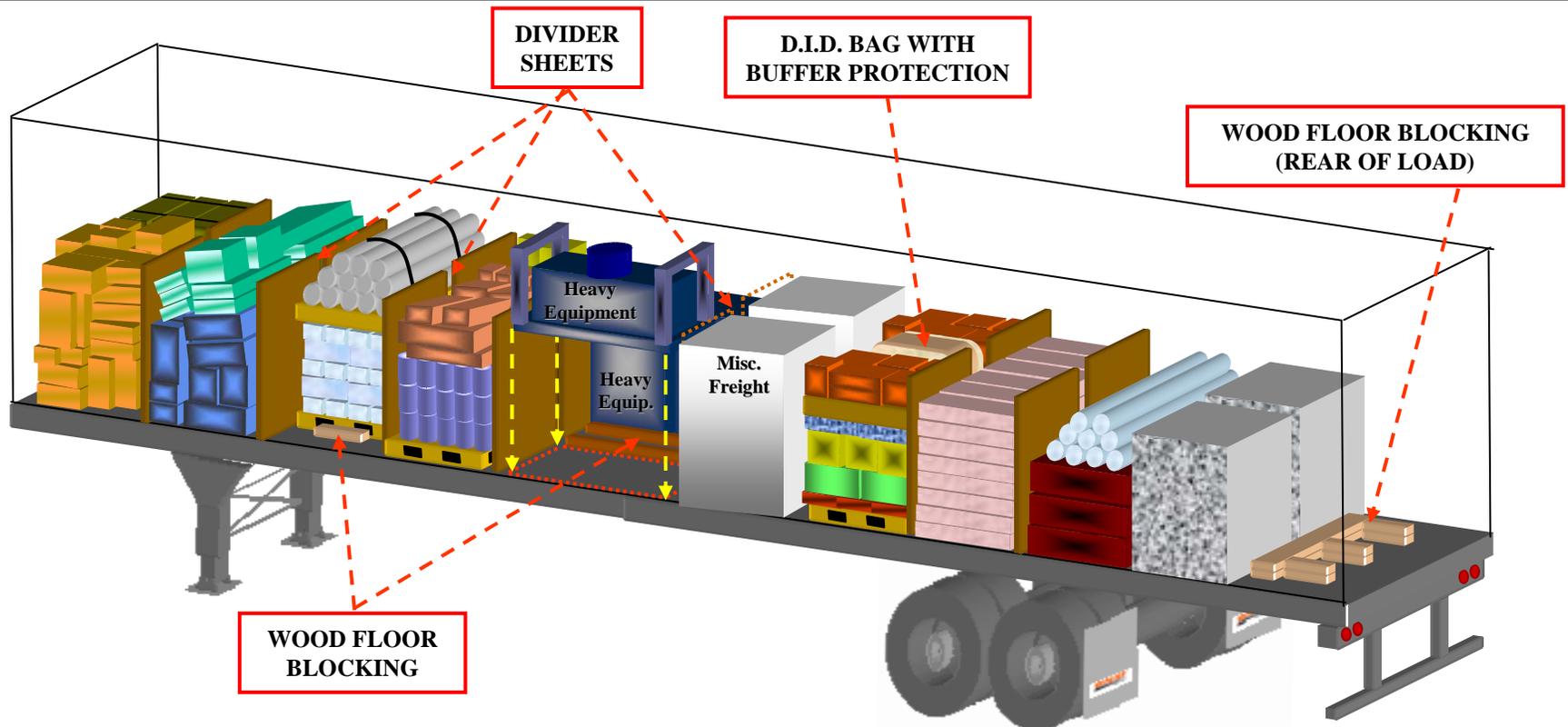


Illustration # 3

Evenly distribute weight of load from side to side and nose to rear to a uniform height of lading insofar as lading permits. Fill all void space with lading or void filler material in order to prevent shifting.

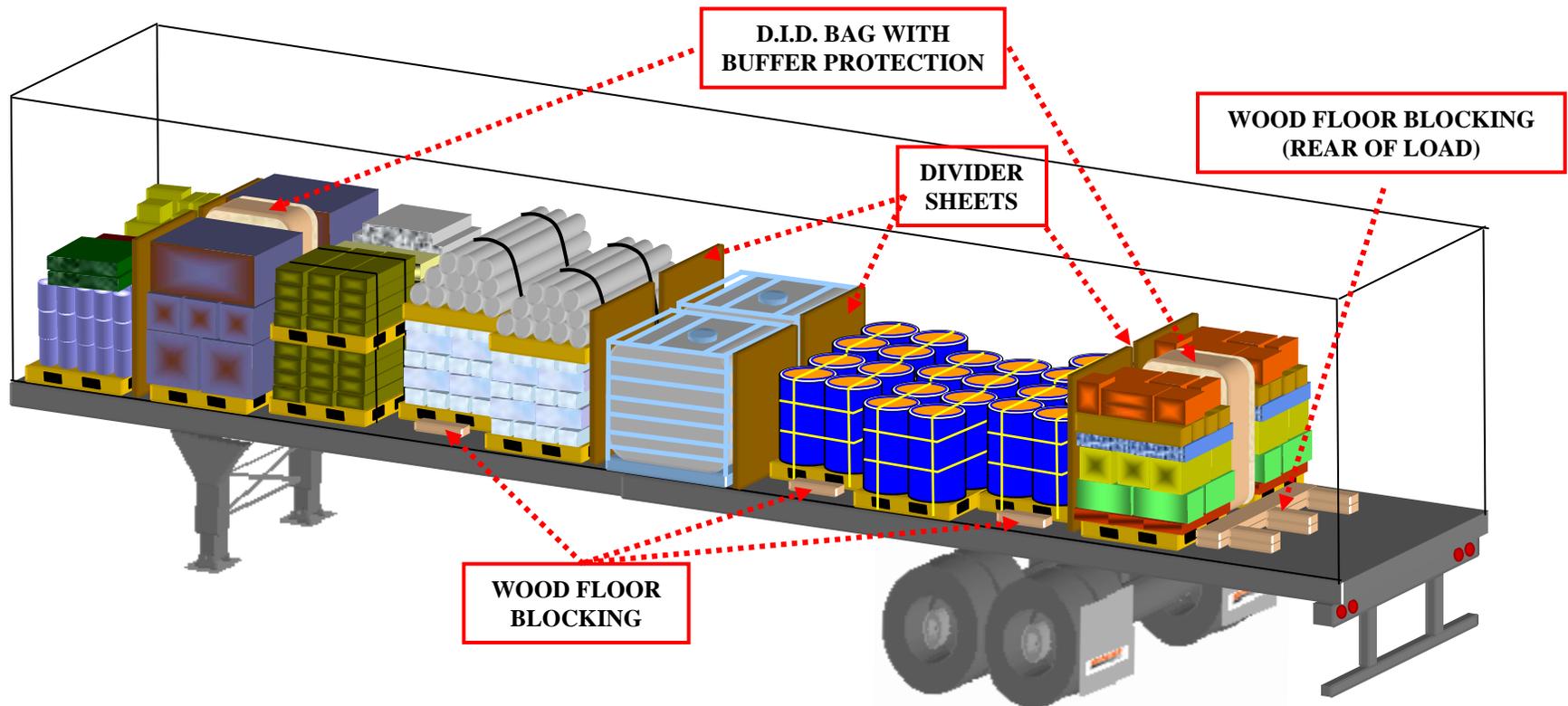


Illustration # 4



BLOCKING/BRACING OF INTERMODAL SHIPMENT

- 1.) Evenly distribute weight of load from side-to-side and nose-to-rear to a uniform height of lading insofar as lading permits. Keep load tight nose-to-rear and side-to-side. Fill all longitudinal and lateral space with lading or with lading and buffer material, or block and brace.
- 2.) Position lading in a manner that offers the greatest protection, giving consideration to the weight and character of the packages assembled in building up the load. Generally load heavier lading in lower layers and lighter lading in the top layers. Provide a stable base for all cargo.
- 3.) Use divider sheets between different size containers or different type of lading to help prevent lading damage. When needed, utilize layer separators to prevent top-layer pallet contact with bottom-layer damage-sensitive lading.
- 4.) **CFR Title 49 Sec. 174.55**: Each package containing a **Hazardous Material** must be loaded so that it cannot fall or slide and must be safeguarded in such a manner that other freight cannot fall onto or slide into it under conditions normally incident to transportation. When this protection cannot be provided by using other freight, it must be provided by blocking and bracing.



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