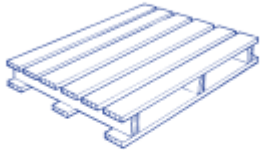

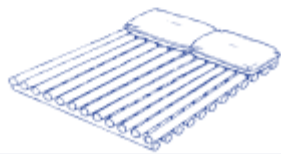


STACKING GUIDE

STACKING

Stacks should be built on dunnage. It protects the food from dampness, allows ventilation and assists with fumigation. Strong pallets make ideal dunnage. If there are too few pallets then priority should be given to using them for flour and blended food.

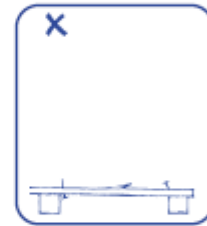
Types of dunnage include:

- pallets; 
- round poles, single layer; 
- round poles, double layer at right angles. 

Dunnage should be level, otherwise the stack may be unsafe.



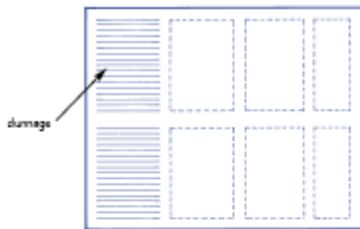
Remove projecting nails and splinters



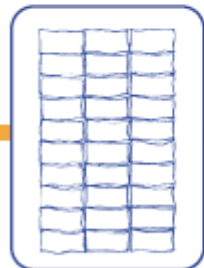
or the bottom bags may be torn and food spilt.



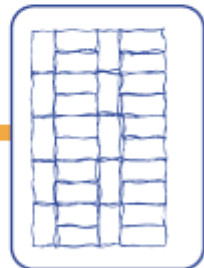
Place dunnage in position.



Place first layer of packages. Stacks should be built in an orderly way so that the quantity in a stack can be counted easily. Two examples of layouts for sacks with length twice the width are shown below.

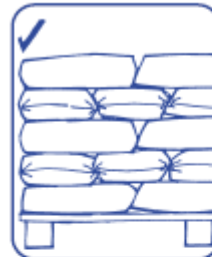


3 x 10 bags = 30 bags in each layer



3 bags in each unit; 2 rows of 5 units = 30 bags in a layer

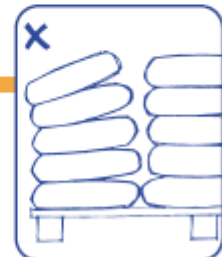
The stack should be built up to the edge of the dunnage.



The stack should be built to give a firm bonded or interlocked stack, which will be safe.



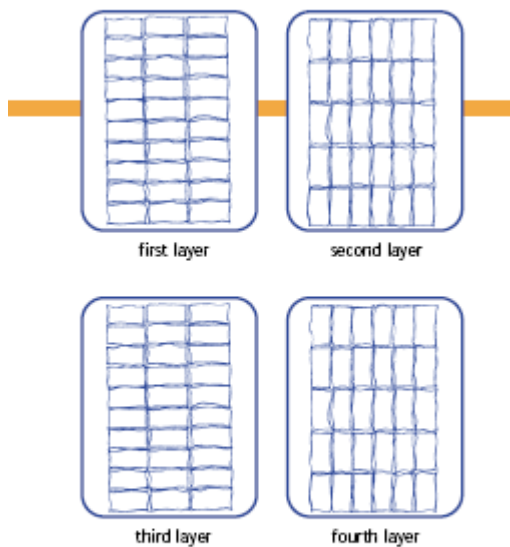
bonded stacking



unbonded stacking

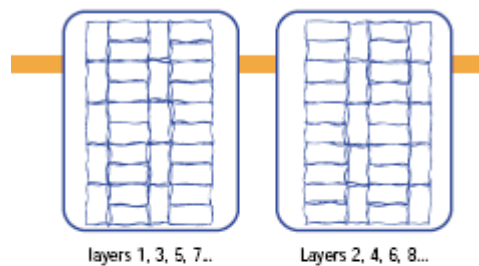


Bonded stacking can be obtained by placing each layer of bags in the opposite direction from the layer below. For example:

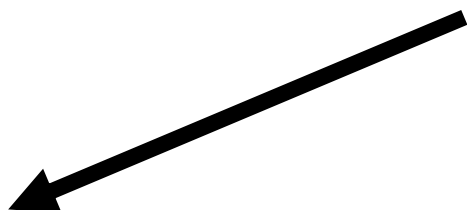
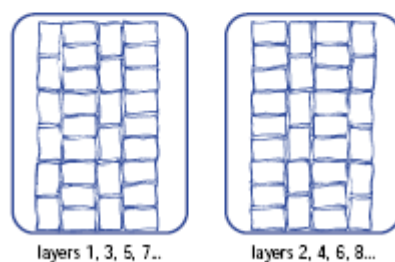


and so on, in the same pattern, to the top of the stack. Normally, after the first few layers, the stack will be built up in steps from one end, not in complete layers.

However it is important to keep the pattern correct. Alternatively, more stable bonding can be achieved with 3-bag units:



When the sack length is about 1.5 times the width, stacking based on 5-bag units can be used:



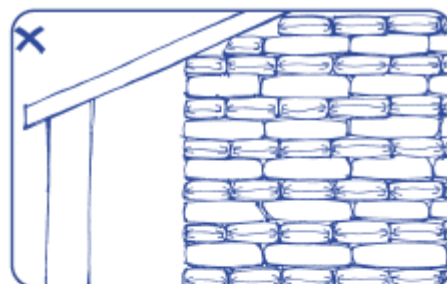
Stacking in 3- or 5-bag units is usually preferable if the commodity is to be removed from the stack gradually, over a long period, as individual units can be removed to keep the stack end straight. Other arrangements for bonding stacks are possible.

REMEMBER

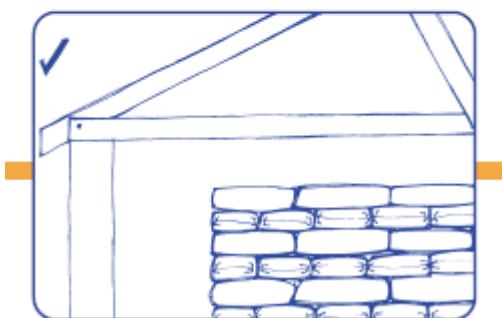
Stack damaged and repaired packages separately.

Observe stacking instructions on packages. Stack oil in tins or bottles the right way up, or they may leak.

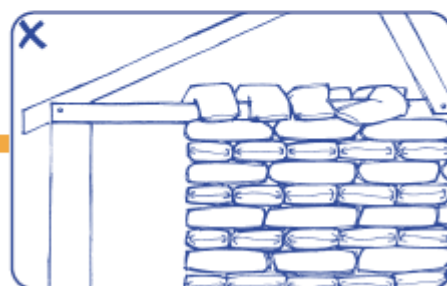
Build the stack up to a reasonable height but there should be space between the stack and the roof to permit inspection and pest control. This space will also facilitate ventilation.



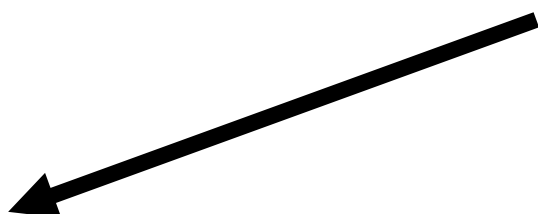
Do not stack too close to the roof so as to reduce ventilation and prevent access.

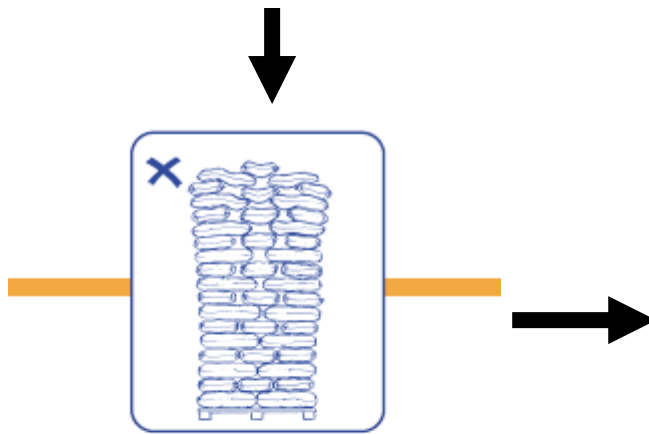


space between stack and roof

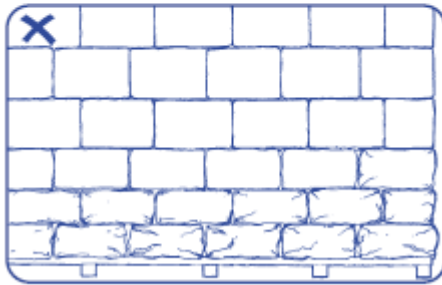


Do not stack close up to, or on top of, the roof beams so as to risk damaging the structure.





The stack should not be so high that it is unstable.



or so high that packages at the bottom are crushed or split.

STACK CARD

When construction of the stack commences, a stack card should be opened and attached to the side of the stack in a visible and accessible position.

See Chapter 13 and Appendix 1.

UNLOADING

When breaking down a stack, the bags or cartons should be lifted down carefully, without throwing or dropping them. The stack will usually be dismantled in steps from one end.

When despatching, packages must be handled as carefully as when they were received.