6.5. Rolls and coils

Before loading rolls and coils in standard containers, pay attention to the maximum permissible load per running meter of the container. Please refer to chapter "3.1. Weight limits and weight distribution of standard container". If the coils are heavier they have to be loaded on flatracks.

Rolls and coils can be placed with eye to sky, eye horizontal with axes lengthwise or across.

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6.5.1. Eye to sky

Lighter rolls can be stowed like drums. Place them close to each other and fill out gaps. Secure at the door with nets or planks. Steel coils should also be placed close to each other. For security, bind them together with steel straps or block them with wood. Heavy steel coils, which are shipped on skids or pallets, should be securely fastened down on a pallet and secured by lashings.

6.5.2. Eye horizontal, axes lengthwise

Distribute the coils over the full floor area, so that the centre of gravity is in the middle of the container lengthwise and across. Avoid pressure on side walls. Proper bedding, lashing and blocking sideward and to the door side is necessary.

Steel Coil loaded on axes lengthwise, blocked sideward, lengthwise and lashed by nylon belts.

6.5.3. Eye horizontal, axes across

With this stowage, the floor section will be stressed at the highest level due to a very short contact area. Therefore it is very important to put square timber or cradles lengthwise under each coil as bedding. Heavy steel coils have to be packed on heavy duty cradles of wood or steel. Use strong steel wire lashing to secure each roll individually to the cradle and to each other. Lash the rolls to the container through their centre holes. Reinforce the front end of the container with cross bars positioned at the height of the centre of the rolls. Chock empty spaces with wood.
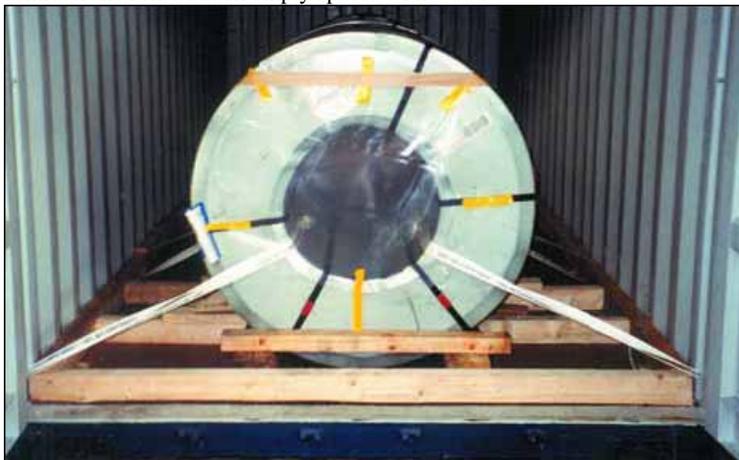
The permissible gross weight for most Hapag-Lloyd 20' standard containers and all 40' standard containers is 30480 kg.

If cargo length is shorter, the permissible load is reduced. The maximum spread load should not exceed 4,5t per running meter lengthwise for 20' container and 3 t per running meter for 40' container. You can calculate this figure as follows: the weight in metric tons divided by the length of cargo in meters. Example: weight 10 t, length 4m, line load: 10/4=2,5 t/m.