

Present Wording and/or Graphics (if applicable):

Proposed Wording and/or Graphics (if applicable):

SUBMIT TO ISTA, Attention Technical Division:

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Basis for Suggestion:

- 1.) A long term monitoring study conducted by Smithers Pira for Chrysler and subsequent protocol implementation (which is based on ISTA 3H) has shown the following:
 - a. Short duration marshalling impacts and long duration rail impacts seen in the field do not align with the ISTA 3H protocol and do not adequately replicate field issues.
 - b. Testing can be conducted more efficiently by changing the order of testing in the ISTA 3H protocol.
 - c. Racks and tray/tote packs should be tested differently.
 - d. Time compressed vibration can lead to false negatives on plastic tray and tote packs (the formula for time compressed vibration is based on metal fatigue). Lower intensity/longer duration vibration has been shown to yield better results in some instances and should be an option.
 - e. The procedure developed for FCA has been shown to successfully replicate field issues for 10 years.
- 2.) Prescribed 10 g/15 ms impacts versus 15 g/10 ms impacts
 - a. 10 g/15 ms impacts prescribed by the ISTA 3H protocol have unsuccessfully replicated field issues in the lab on certain projects, but utilizing 15 g/10 ms impacts have.
 - b. ASTM D 4003, Section 10.2.1, Note 7 references 15 g/10 ms impacts if the conditions are not known. It is believed the 10 g/15 ms impacts in ISTA 3H are a typo in the protocol.
- 3.) Rail testing ballot in ASTM a couple of years ago and intermodal initiative within ISTA may support revision of the rail impacts in 3H as a jumping off point.