

Technical Training Video Transcription

PART 3 - Container Preconditioning and Loading

Scene 1

After testing the container, it should be preconditioned before loading the product. The “t” version containers can be preconditioned using dry ice or a cold room.

Using a cold room, turn off the container and place it in the specified area or truck at least one hour before loading the product. Secure the container doors open to safely allow the inside of the container to precondition.

Scene 2

You can also precondition the container with dry ice. Use slices that can be evenly distributed in the container bunker. If pellets must be used, the required amount should be placed in bags and then in the bunker. For refrigerated products, wrapped dry ice is typically used. However, unwrapped dry ice is used for frozen shipments and high ambient temperatures.

After loading the dry ice, close the container doors and place batteries in the container. Set the container to the required temperature and allow it to precondition for at least one hour.

In high ambient temperatures, an empty container may not reach the required temperatures. If the container is functioning and there is sufficient dry ice, loading should proceed. Dry ice can also be placed on a pallet inside the container to assist the container preconditioning, but must be removed before loading.

Scene 3

When preconditioning the container for a deep frozen shipment, load dry ice in the bunker and on a pallet inside the container. After loading the dry ice, close the container doors and allow the container to operate at the required set temperature for at least two hours.

Scene 4

The container should be loaded quickly either indoors or in a shaded area. Try to keep the container doors shut as much as possible. Ensure the product and packaging is preconditioned to the container set temperature before loading.

For the RKN and RAP containers, the cargo is typically loaded on a pallet, however, if loading product by hand, place the boxes on spacers to allow airflow.

Scene 5

When loading a deep frozen shipment, remove the pallet and dry ice from the cargo area and load twenty percent of the dry ice in the bunker and distribute the remainder in boxes on top of the cargo. If necessary, the dry ice boxes can be placed on spacers on the floor. Secure the product inside the container with straps and close the container doors.

Scene 6

During transport and storage, the “t” version container should be kept at an ambient temperature at least five degrees Celsius above the container set point. For example, for refrigerated products with a five degree set point, the container must be maintained at ambient temperatures above ten degrees Celsius. Also limit exposure to high ambient temperatures and, if necessary, use a temperature controlled truck.

REVIEW

To review what we have learned in this section:

- Perform a container physical and functional test before loading
- Allow container temperatures to stabilize within required range after loading
- Check the battery voltage and temperature during transit
- Limit exposure to ambient temperatures outside the container specifications