

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ  
ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ  
X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ  
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА  
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО  
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

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## CLASSIFICATION OF PACKAGING FOR FOOD AND GOODS

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Packaging is an integral part of food and goods.

Packaging provides safety products that comply with sanitary and aesthetic requirements, standards, ease of use and sales and promotes the competitiveness of products, protects the rights of producers and consumers in the market.

In many countries, the package received much attention, as both product.

Rational use of food depends on the organization prior packaging and food packaging.

Pre-packaging of goods can significantly reduce the cost of packaging materials in the sales network.

Packaging can be classified by many signs of her properties. Approximate classification as follows:

- 1) functions in the commodity circulation;
- 2) frequency of use
- 3) membership
- 4) functionality;
- 5) the method of manufacture;
- 6) design features;
- 7) the physical and mechanical properties (resistance load);
- 8) resistance to external influences;
- 9) material manufacturing (container type);
- 10) the type of packaging;
- 11) the type of sealing tools and aids.

For the functions performed during the circulation of commodities package is divided into transport, consumer and packaging equipment.

1. Transport packaging (external) is used for transportation and storage of goods. It forms an independent transport unit;

2. Consumer packaging (internal) comes to consumer goods. It includes vials, bottles, jars, tubes, cups, bags, and more. Its cost is included in the price of goods and high-end buyer.

3. Packaging equipment is a product designed for stacking, transport, temporary storage and sale of goods.

4. Guild packaging is intended to group of goods inside the company (trays and boxes special design).

5. Preserving used for long term storage of raw materials, intermediate goods and products.

Depending on the amount of packaging used is divided into single, reusable and returnable.

1. One-time packaging intended for single use in the supply of goods. This includes most consumer packaging.

2. circulating is the packaging that was already in use, but reused.

3. reusable packaging designed for multiple use, and usually return it to the supplier (boxes, bags, tubs, etc.).

Depending on the accessories isolated containers general and individual use.

For the design of the containers are classified as folding, collapsible, disassembled complex, closed, opened and stacked.

With physical and mechanical properties of the container is divided into rigid, semi-rigid, soft and fragile.

Depending on the footage manufacturing container divided into wooden, cardboard, paper, textile, metal, glass, ceramic, polymer and composite.

Since there is a great variety of goods, there is a large number of types of packaging. Thus there was a need to develop a standardization system for containers establishing common requirements and standards.

Standardization of containers will reduce packaging costs by improving process performance packaging, transportation and assembly of products. Simplified and lowers the cost of production of the packaging.