

INCH-POUND

NOTICE OF  
CHANGE

MIL-STD-129L  
NOTICE 1  
10 January 1992

MILITARY STANDARD

MARKING FOR SHIPMENT AND STORAGE

TO ALL HOLDERS OF MIL-STD-129L:

1. THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF MIL-STD-129L HAVE BEEN REVISED AND SUPERSEDE THE PAGES LISTED:

<u>NEW</u> <u>PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUPERSEDED</u> <u>PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
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27	15 October 1990	27	REPRINTED WITHOUT CHANGE
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AMSC N/A

AREA PACK

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<u>NEW</u> <u>PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUPERSEDED</u> <u>PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
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2. RETAIN THIS NOTICE AND INSERT BEFORE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

3. Holders of MIL-STD-129L will verify that page changes and additions indicated above have been entered. This notice page

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will be retained as a check sheet. This issuance, together with the appended pages, is a separate publication. Each notice is to be retained by stocking points until the military standard is completely revised or canceled.

4. The margins of this standard are marked with vertical lines to indicate where changes (additions, modifications, corrections, deletions) from the previous issue were made. This was done as a convenience only, and the Government assumes no liability whatsoever for any inaccuracies in these notations. Bidders and contractors are cautioned to evaluate the requirements of this document based on the entire content irrespective of the marginal notations and relationship to the last previous issue.

5. Some of the pages in this change notice that are marked "REPRINTED WITHOUT CHANGE" may differ slightly in their content from those in the basic standard. In some instances, minor editorial changes were required when the approved changes were incorporated into the change notice.

Custodians:

Army - SM  
Navy - SA  
Air Force - 69  
DLA - DH

Preparing activity:

Army - SM  
(Project PACK-0966)

Review activities :

Army - AL, AR, AT, AV, CR, EA, GL, MD, ME, MI, TM  
Navy - AS, CG, EC, MC, MS, OS, SH, TD, YD  
Air Force - 11, 70, 71, 80, 82, 84, 99  
DLA - CS, CT, DM, ES, GS, IS, PS  
Federal - GSA

User activities:

Army - MR, MT  
DLA - IP, SS

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TABLE II. MIL-STD-129 English-metric conversions - Continued.

<u>Inches</u>	=	<u>Centimeters</u>	<u>Inches</u>	=	<u>Centimeters</u>
0.0258		0.07	1		2.54
0.03		0.08	1.5		3.81
0.0625		0.16	2		5.08
0.095 (3/32)		0.24	2.5		6.35
0.10		0.25	3		7.62
0.125 (1/8)		0.32	4		10.16
0.188 (3/16)		0.48	5		12.7
0.375 (3/8)		0.95	10		25.40
0.50		1.27	50		127.0
0.875 (7/8)		2.22	100		254.0
0.90		2.29	144		365.76

NOTE: 10 millimeters equals 1 centimeter.

<u>Feet</u>	=	<u>Meters</u>
1		0.305
3.28		1.0
25		7.62
50		15.24
150		45.73

Temperature conversion:

To change degrees Celsius (C) to degrees Fahrenheit (F), multiply temperature by 1.8 and add 32 degrees F.

To change degrees Fahrenheit (F) to degrees Celsius (C), subtract 32 from the temperature and divide by 1.8.

<u>Degrees Fahrenheit</u>	=	<u>Degrees Celsius</u>
0		-18
32		0
35		2
46		8
100		38
212		100

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2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

(The documents in this section are for guidance and information.)

2.1 Government documents.

2.1.1 Specifications and standards. The following specifications and standards form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of these documents are those listed in the issue of the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and supplement thereto, cited in the solicitation.

SPECIFICATIONS

FEDERAL

- A-A-208 - Ink, Marking, Stencil, Opaque (Porous and Nonporous Surfaces)
- A-A-529 - Adhesive and Sealing Compound, Cellulose Nitrate Base Solvent Type
- A-A-883 - Tape, Pressure Sensitive Adhesive, Masking
- A-A-900 - Tag, Shipping (Paper)
- A-A-1801 - Coating Compound, Obliterating (Aerosol)
- A-A-1907 - Protector, Packing List
- A-A-55057 - Panels, Wood/Wood Based; Construction and Decorative
- L-P-387 - Plastic Sheet, Laminated, Thermosetting (for Designation Plates)
- TT-E-489 - Enamel, Alkyd, Gloss, Low VOC Content
- TT-E-527 - Enamel, Alkyd, Lusterless, Low VOC Content
- TT-L-20 - Lacquer Camouflage
- TT-P-38 - Paint, Aluminum, Ready-mixed
- TT-V-121 - Varnish, Spar, Water Resisting
- UU-T-81 - Tag, Shipping and Stock
- MMM-A-179 - Adhesive: Paper Label
- PPP-E-540 - Envelope, Water Resistant, for Packing Lists and Shipping Documents
- PPP-F-320 - Fiberboard, Corrugated and Solid, Sheet Stock (Container Grade), and Cut Shapes
- PPP-T-60 - Tape, Packaging, Waterproof
- PPP-T-70 - Tape, Packaging, Plastic Film
- PPP-T-76 - Tape, Pressure Sensitive Adhesive, Packaging/paper (for Carton Sealing)

MILITARY

- MIL-T-4 - Tire, Pneumatic, and Inner Tube, Pneumatic Tire, Tire With Flap, Packaging and Packing of

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d. Miscellaneous abbreviations:

Commercial -----	comm	Manufactured -----	mfd
Contract -----	contr	Mark -----	mk
Copy -----	cy	Packed -----	pkd
Dimension -----	dmn	Quantity -----	qty
Engine -----	eng	Report -----	rept
Identification -----	ident	Requisition -----	rqn
Invoice -----	inv	Vehicle -----	ve

4.2 Interior and exterior identification and contract data markings. Figure 1 referenced throughout this section is shown at the end of the section. This figure identifies the content and approximate placement of identification markings for unit, intermediate, and exterior containers and contract data markings for exterior containers. In order to highlight specific marking requirements such as bar coding or special markings in other figures illustrated in this standard, the unit, intermediate, and exterior container identification markings shown on containers in the various figures shall be replaced with the letters "IDENT," and the contract data markings on exterior containers shall be replaced with the letters "CONTR" to avoid detracting from the specific intent of the figures. Always refer to figure 1 for the content and placement of identification and contract data markings. Bar code marking requirements are shown in the figures at the end of appendix H.

4.2.1 Unit and intermediate packs and unpacked items (see figure 1). Unless specifically exempted in the contract or order, the following minimum identification markings shall appear on unit and intermediate packs and on unpacked items in the order listed. Any additional identification markings required in the contract shall be placed immediately below the minimum markings listed herein. Unit packs used as exterior containers shall be marked in accordance with 4.2.2. Hazardous items shall be marked as specified herein and in appendix E. Unless specifically exempted in the contract or order, bar code markings shall be applied as specified in appendix H.

- a. NSN/NATO stock number. When shown, the stock number shall include the appropriate spaces or dashes and any prefix or suffix shown in the contract/requisition.
- b. CAGE code and part number (PN). The CAGE code of the prime contractor (the company awarded the contract for the item described in c below) shall be shown followed

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on the same line by the PN assigned to the item. If a PN is specified in the contract or order, then only that PN shall be shown immediately after the CAGE code of the prime contractor. This PN may be the PN assigned by the Government procuring activity, or it may be either the actual manufacturer's PN or the PN assigned to the item by the prime contractor. For those items that do not require a PN, only the CAGE code of the prime contractor shall be shown. The letters "CAGE" and "PN" shall be used to identify this information.

- c. Item description.
- d. Quantity and unit of issue. When a nondefinitive unit of issue is specified, it shall be accompanied by a quantitative expression (e.g., 1 RO (100 FT)) (see 3.60.1).
- e. Contract number or purchase order number including four-digit delivery order or call number, when used (see note below).
- f. Level of protection and date (e.g., "A 10/90" indicates level A protection (preservation) was provided in October 1990) (see note below).
- g. For medical materiel, see appendix D, 30.1.

NOTE: When lot numbering in accordance with MIL-STD-1168 is specified in the contract or requisition, the contract number and date of protection (see 4.2.1e and f) are not required to be marked.

4.2.1.1 Placement of identification markings on unit and intermediate packs and on unpacked items. Markings on interior packs and unpacked items shall be so located to allow the markings to be easily read when stored on shelves or stacked, and to ensure that the markings will not be destroyed when the pack is opened for inspection or until its contents have been used. The marking surface of a unit pack shall be the outermost wrap, bag, or container of the unit pack. When a barrier bag is used within an outer container, however, the barrier bag shall also be marked in addition to the outermost container. For medical items, when the outer wrap of the unit pack is a transparent film wrap, the markings shall be applied to the unit pack. When specified, bundled items shall be marked with a tag or by affixing a paper label under one of the bundle ties. The illustrations in this

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standard are for guidance only. The exact placement of markings on unit and intermediate containers may vary slightly from those illustrated in this standard. However, required markings must be placed so as not to be obscured by strapping or closure tape.

4.2.2 Exterior container identification markings (see figure 1). Unless specifically exempted in the contract or order, the exterior container identification markings shall be composed of the following information in the order listed. Any additional exterior container identification markings specifically required in the contract shall be placed immediately below the exterior container identification markings listed herein. Unless they are specifically exempted in the contract or order, bar code markings shall be applied as specified in appendix H.

- a. NSN/NATO stock number (see 4.2.1a).
- b. CAGE code and PN (see 4.2.1b).
- c. Item description.
- d. Quantity and unit of issue (see 4.2.1d).
- e. Levels of protection and date packed (e.g., "A/B 10/90" indicates level A preservation, level B packing, and 10/90 as the earliest unit pack date (month and year). Unit packs used as exterior containers (e.g., bags, drums, etc.) shall have only the level of pack and date applied.
- f. Gross weight and cube (see 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.2.3).
- g. Proper shipping name(s) and identification number(s), where assigned, for domestic (DOT) and international (UN) shipments of hazardous items (see appendix E, 20.1.1). For domestic shipments, either the DOT proper shipping name and identification number (as authorized by the 1990 49CFR) or the UN proper shipping name and identification number are required. For international shipments, including the domestic portion of an international shipment, only the UN proper shipping name and identification number are required. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, order, or requisition, the proper shipping name shall be distinct and separate from the item description and shall be placed immediately below the weight and cube data. The proper shipping name is required even though it may be identical to the item description.

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- h. UN performance oriented packaging (POP) specification markings for hazardous materials packagings shall be distinct and separate from other markings. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, order, or requisition, the UN packaging specification markings shall be placed on the opposite side of the container from the side containing the identification markings (see appendix E, figure 10).

NOTE: When lot numbering in accordance with MIL-STD-1168 is specified in the contract or requisition, the date of pack (see 4.2.2e) is not required to be marked.

4.2.2.1 Marking for assorted items.

4.2.2.1.1 Related items. When an assortment of related items which cannot be identified under one stock number but support a specific weapon system or end item is packed in a shipping container, the level of pack, date of pack, gross weight, cube, and special markings shall be applied, plus a brief description of the contents in lieu of the entire identification data (e.g., spare parts to NSN XXXX). Kit or set components shall be segregated and identified within the unit pack by PN or NSN.

4.2.2.1.2 Unrelated items. When containers of unrelated items comprised of mixed NSNs which do not support a specific weapon system or end item are consolidated into a shipping container, the shipping container shall be marked with the following information in the order listed: the word "MULTIPACK" (line 1); the level of protection afforded the shipping container (level A, B, or C depending upon the type of shipping container

Supersedes page 20 of MIL-STD-129L. The space at the bottom of the page is due to a reduction in the content of para 4.2.2g. No changes were made to the contents of this page.

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- b. Name and address (including nine-digit zip code) of the contractor. When the supplies are shipped from a subcontractor, only the name and address of the prime contractor shall be used (see note below).
- c. For items in the DPSC C&T Directorate, such as tent pins, coats, shoes, and flag poles, and for items in the DPSC Subsistence Directorate, the use of labels is prohibited. The following additional markings are required (except for the separate marking of the pallet load and as noted in 4.2.2.4): shipment number; lot number; name, address, and zip code of the manufacturer; and the container number. The container number shall be consecutively numbered from each shipping point for the duration of the contract.

NOTE: When lot numbering in accordance with MIL-STD-1168 is specified, the contract number and name and address markings are not required to be marked.

4.2.4 Requirement for additional markings of NSN and item description on exterior containers shipped overseas. These marking requirements shall not be used during normal day-to-day packaging operations. They shall be applied only when they are specifically required by the applicable military department and are specified in the contract (see appendix A).

4.3 Address markings. Address markings shall be accomplished in accordance with appendix I and DOD 4500.32-R and shall be applied as specified in appendix I. Detailed procedures for completing the DD Form 1387 (Military Shipment Label) are in appendix I and DOD 4500.32-R. Bar code markings on the DD Form 1387 shall be applied as specified in appendix I. Additional marking requirements for ammunition are included in appendix G.

4.4 Placement of exterior container identification, contract data, and address markings. Unless otherwise specified in the subsequent paragraphs, exterior container identification markings for all containers (see 4.2.2) shall be applied to the upper left two-thirds of the side of the container that has the greatest overall, usable marking surface area. Contract data markings (see 4.2.3) shall be placed below the identification markings. Exterior container identification and contract data markings shall be arranged as described herein and as illustrated in figure 1. The address label shall be applied on the identification marked side of the container and shall not interfere with the required identification markings. If a container is

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too small to accommodate the address label on the identification marked side, the address label shall be applied on the opposite side of the container, or the address label shall be attached to a paper shipping tag, as specified in appendix I. The required markings shall be placed so that they are not obscured by cleats, strapping, or closure tape. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, or when required by the carrier, such as parcel post, the right end (the end that is to the right of the identification marked side of the container) and the top and bottom of each container shall always be free of any markings. Marking materials and the size of markings shall comply with 5.1 and 5.5, respectively. Markings on specific containers shall be placed in accordance with instructions provided herein. For information on the placement of ammunition markings, see appendix G.

4.4.1 Boxes and crates.

4.4.1.1 Boxes and crates under 10 cubic feet. Identification and contract data markings shall be applied as specified in 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, respectively. When practicable, cleats shall not be included as part of the marking surface when applying the exterior container markings. However, when there is no other adequate marking surface available, cleats may be used as part of the marking surface. A procuring activity or installation may require the placement of exterior identification markings on an additional side or end to satisfy specific storage or handling requirements.

4.4.1.2 Boxes and crates 10 cubic feet and over (see 4.4.1.1). Additional identification markings are required on one end of the container. One end is defined as the end which is to the left of the identification marked side of the container. For all sizes of boxes and crates, the identification and contract data markings shall be stenciled or printed directly on the container, or they shall be applied by use of a stenciled label. When applied to fiberboard, plastic, or metal containers, data may be shown on a preprinted (not handlettered or handwritten), reproduced, or typed label that shall be affixed as specified (see 5.4.4.3). Marking boards or marking panels shall be used when the surface of the exterior container is not suitable for the direct application of markings. Identification and contract data may be applied to marking boards/panels by the use of a stenciled label as long as the size of the lettering meets the requirements of 5.5. Marking boards/panels shall be constructed of wood or wood-based panels (1/4-inch minimum thickness) conforming to A-A-55057, any type.

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Panels that are intended for or marked for interior use are not permitted. The address label shall be applied to the lower two-thirds of the identification marked side of the container or marking board/panel. No additional address label is required on the identification marked end. However, optional placement of the address label is permitted on the identification marked end of the container for styles which, because of their configuration, allow access by materials handling equipment (MHE) only to the end of the container.

4.4.2 Bales and cloth-covered bundles. Identification and contract data markings shall be stenciled on the side of bales or bundles as close to the left side as possible, as specified (see 4.4.1.1). Markings shall be stenciled directly on the bundle with no need to coat the cloth, provided it can be applied without smearing or becoming illegible by absorption into the cloth. If necessary to assure that the marking is permanent and readable, the cloth bundle shall be given a smooth coat of sand-colored lacquer, enamel, or paint over the area to be marked before the marking is applied. The size of the stencil lettering shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch. When stenciling is not appropriate, labels or tags shall be used. The address label shall be applied to the lower two-thirds of the identification marked side or to the wire-tied ear with a tag.

4.4.3 Paper shipping sacks, bags, and textile/laminated textile bags. Identification markings shall be printed or stenciled on that side of the sack or bag that does not bear the sack manufacturer's certificate of compliance. Beginning 7 inches from the top of the sack or bag and in separate lines spaced half an inch apart, the following data shall appear in the order listed:

- a. NSN.
- b. CAGE code and PN, when applicable.
- c. Item description.
- d. Level of protection and date of pack.
- e. Net weight and cube.
- f. Number and weight of primary bags or sacks, as applicable.

Contract data markings shall begin 12 inches from the bottom of the sack. Commodities already packed in commercially printed sacks or bags shall have the required markings stenciled and centered on one face of the sack or bag. When the printing area is too small, the spacing of the printing may be altered proportionately and lines may be consolidated. The size of lettering on the sacks or bags shall be a minimum of three-eighths of an inch and a maximum of 1 inch equal height. If identification and contract data are not legible when stenciled on textile bag material, the information shall be printed on a tag or label. The address shall be marked as stated in appendix I. If a bag is closed by stitching, a tag (except an address label) may be fastened to the bag by stitching at the time of closure. If the top of a bag has ears, the appropriate tag shall be securely affixed to one of the ears.

4.4.4 Barrels, drums, and other cylindrical containers (including empty containers). Identification markings shall be stenciled or printed on the upper one-third of filled pails, barrels, kegs, drums, and reusable metal containers. Contract data shall be shown on the upper one-third of the same side or diametrically opposite that of the identification markings when space is not available. In addition, on 50- and 55-gallon drums or barrels from which heads are not removed, identification data (less weight and cube), contract data, and shelf-life markings, when required, shall be shown on the head. Forest-green containers shall be marked with yellow or white lettering. Labels or tags may be used when the container is too small to allow any other specified method of marking. Unless otherwise specified, pressure-sensitive labels shall be used on cylindrical containers and metal drums. No markings shall be placed in the space 6 inches above or below the center line of the body sidewall of barrels not swagged with rolling hoops. Labels or tags shall not be used for identification of metal drums or cylindrical containers of ammunition. Identification and contract data markings on empty barrels, drums, and cylindrical containers shall be applied on the top and on the upper one-third of the side by securely attaching tags or pressure-sensitive labels. Address markings shall be applied as stated in 4.3 and appendix I. When space permits, the address label will be placed on the middle one-third of the container. If space does not permit, the address label will be placed in a conspicuous location in close proximity to the identification markings. If sufficient space is not available on the surface of the container, the address label may be placed on a shipping tag (see appendix I, 20.1).

4.4.5 Miscellaneous packs and unpacked items (including rods, shafts, bars, reels, spools and coils of cable and wire, and paper- and cloth-wrapped rolls).

4.4.5.1 Identification and contract data markings. Markings for rods, shafts, bars, coils of wire, etc., shall be applied on two tags securely attached to the article/coil. On these items, one of the tags shall be bound to the item with burlap or other suitable material. Markings on reels or spools of cable and wire shall be stenciled on the side of the reel or spool. When the area does not permit stenciling, the markings may be applied by using a label. On paper- and cloth-wrapped rolls, markings shall be applied by stenciling, printing, or labeling. When stenciling cloth-wrapped rolls, if the marking is not permanently legible (e.g., smeared during handling or blurred by absorption into the wraps), the marking area shall be given a smooth coating of sand-colored lacquer, enamel, or paint prior to marking.

4.4.5.2 Address markings. Addresses for loose or unpacked items, rods, shafting, bars (not including unfabricated ferrous (steel mill) and nonferrous products), reels, spools, coils of cable and wire, and paper- and cloth-wrapped rolls shall be applied as stated in 4.3 and appendix I.

4.4.6 Unpacked major equipment (except unpacked vehicles). Identification and contract data markings shall be stenciled on a marking board/panel which shall be applied to the most suitable location on the item. An alternate method of application is through use of a label applied directly on the equipment surface with PPP-T-60, type III, class 2, or PPP-T-70 pressure-sensitive tape. The tape shall be placed over the label and shall extend a minimum of half an inch from all edges of the label. Address markings shall be applied either on a marking board/panel or directly on the equipment surface as previously described. For vehicle address marking requirements, see 4.4.9.

4.4.7 Palletized unit loads. The individual containers that comprise the palletized load shall be marked with applicable identification information and contract data. The palletized load shall be built on the pallet so that the markings on the individual containers do not show on two adjacent sides of the pallet load. When a suitable fiberboard container, such as a triple-wall fiberboard box, is used for unitizing a load in lieu of palletization, all required markings may be placed directly on the flat fiberboard surface. Unitized tires shall be stacked on pallets, sidewall to sidewall, to prevent the markings on the individual tires from being seen around the circumference of the

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load. In addition to the placement of identification markings on individual containers comprising the palletized load, exterior container identification markings and contract data markings, as specified in 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, respectively, shall be applied to the palletized unit load as specified below. The proper placement of palletized unit load markings is illustrated in appendix H, figure 38.

- a. All palletized loads shall be identified by placing the identification and contract data markings on a marking board/panel constructed of weather-resistant fiberboard (PPP-F-320) or wood or wood-based panel (1/4-inch minimum thickness) (A-A-55057). Clear, domestic fiberboard may be used as a marking board/panel when the palletized load is comprised of containers packed level C. Identification and contract data markings may be applied to the boards/panels by a stenciled label as long as the lettering is not less than three-fourths of an inch in height. Identification markings may also be placed on one end of the palletized load. For palletized loads with smooth, flat surfaces, identification and contract data markings may be stenciled on the surface of the palletized load, with the markings extending from one container to another. Except for DPSC C&T Directorate items, palletized loads of containers of items having different NSNs shall be marked as multipacks in accordance with 4.2.2.1.2. Palletized loads of DPSC C&T Directorate items having different NSNs shall be marked as specified in the contract or order.
- b. The gross weight for palletized/containerized unit loads shall include the weight of the pallet or container base. Stencil markings on palletized loads shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch in height.
- c. When stretch-wrap film is used to cover a palletized load, identification, contract data, and address markings may be obscured. To avoid degradation of the pack to obtain this information, pressure-sensitive labels containing this information may be placed directly on the outermost layer of wrap when previously applied markings cannot be identified. This will enhance both the handling and shipping of the palletized load without affecting the integrity of the load. These outside labels are in addition to the marking requirements previously identified herein. Labels shall be placed on either the identification marked side of the load or on the opposite side and shall be marked by

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any prescribed method (see 5.4.1). Variations on this procedure are authorized based on local operations and capabilities (e.g., a marking board/panel positioned on the pallet before the last layer of wrap is applied). If this method is used, no pressure-sensitive labels should be placed on the outermost layer of wrap.

- d. The address label shall be applied on a marking board/panel constructed of either fiberboard or wood or wood-based panel as prescribed in 4.4.7a or on a tag affixed to the load itself.
- e. For palletized loads of hazardous materials that are already unitized and are currently in the DOD stockpile and have been identified as having different DOT and UN proper shipping names, DOD shipping activities shall apply only the UN proper shipping name and UN identification number on the two opposite sides on the exterior of the palletized load. These markings shall be in addition to the DOT proper shipping name and identification number and shall be included as part of the exterior container identification markings that are prescribed in 4.2.2g. They shall be applied as specified in 4.4.7a.

4.4.8 Wood products. Identification markings shall consist of the NSN only. If the NSN is not available, the item description as cited in the contract (e.g., door, wood, exterior, etc.) shall be used. Contract data markings shall consist of the contract or purchase order number only and shall be located below the identification data. Markings shall be applied by stenciling the area most suitable for the purpose. When wood products are shipped on a single conveyance to more than one consignee, the address shall be provided on each shipment unit (see appendix I). Address markings may be applied by stenciling, labeling, or tagging.

4.4.8.1 Bundled wood products. When identification and contract data are applied by stenciling, the markings shall be placed directly on the side of the bundle. If the area does not permit stenciling, two or more identification tags may be attached to the bundle. Stencil lettering for markings shall be not less than three-eighths of an inch nor more than 1 inch in height. Address markings, when required, shall be placed below the contract data markings and shall be applied by stenciling or by placing them on a marking board/panel. When a marking board/panel is used, it shall be securely fastened to the bundle. Identification and contract data markings may be stenciled directly on a marking

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board/panel, or they may be applied by using a stenciled label. Address markings shall be applied to the marking board/panel as prescribed in appendix I. Marking boards/panels shall be constructed of wood or wood-based panels (1/4-inch minimum thickness) conforming to A-A-55057, and type. Panels that are intended for or marked for interior use are not permitted. Fiberboard shall not be used as a marking board/panel for bundled wood products.

NOTE: All outside continental United States (OCONUS) shipments of bundled wood products require address markings in addition to the NSN and contract number. As prescribed in appendix I, a DD Form 1387 shall be used for all OCONUS shipments of bundled wood products. If the bundled unit is paper wrapped, the address label may be applied directly to the paper below the stenciled NSN and contract number. If the load is not wrapped, the address label may be attached to a paper shipping tag (see appendix I, 20.1) and secured to the bundled unit. A clear/transparent laminate shall be placed over the address label prior to shipment.

4.4.8.1.1 Pallets. Bundled wood pallets shall be marked by means of stenciling on a marking board/panel constructed of weather-resistant fiberboard (PPP-F-320) or wood or wood-based panel (1/4-inch minimum thickness) (A-A-55057).

4.4.8.2 Unstrapped (loose) wood products (e.g., piles, poles, etc.). Identification and contract data markings shall be applied by either stenciling or tagging. If tags are used, they shall be securely attached to the unstrapped (loose) pieces and shall be made of weather-resistant material. Metal or plastic tags may be used when authorized by the procuring activity. A minimum of 10 percent of the total pieces in a single shipment shall be marked. The address label shall be affixed on the side of the load. For material that is preservative-treated with oil solutions (e.g., poles, ties, etc.), stenciling shall be accomplished with TT-P-38 aluminum-leaf paint.

4.4.8.3 Miscellaneous wood products in containers (e.g., doors, windows, moldings, and wedges). Identification and contract data markings shall be applied by stenciling or tagging one side of the box. The address shall be provided on each pack by labeling (see appendix I).

4.4.9 Unpacked vehicles. Identification markings and contract data markings are not required on shipments of unpacked vehicles within CONUS. Vehicle identification plates contain sufficient identification and contract data information for CONUS shipments.

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Address, weight, and cube markings are not required on driveway, truckaway, railway, or towaway shipments within CONUS. The address marking of vehicles for unit movement overseas shall be in accordance with the applicable regulations of the military department involved. Address markings for CONUS shipments and identification, contract data, and address markings for OCONUS shipments of unpacked vehicles shall be either stenciled on a marking board/panel or shall be applied by attaching a preprinted label directly on the vehicle surface with PPP-T-60, type III, class 2, or PPP-T-70 pressure-sensitive tape. When the address label is attached directly to the vehicle surface, the label shall be placed either on the rear of the vehicle or on the right side near the rear of the vehicle. When marking boards/panels are used, they shall be secured on the front of the vehicle and shall be constructed of wood or wood-based panel (1/4-inch minimum thickness) conforming to A-A-55057, any type; 1/2-inch lumber; or 1/8-inch hardboard (masonite or equal). When possible, the marking shall be positioned on the vehicle at a height of not more than 6 feet or less than 4 feet. When these locations are not practical, the best alternate location shall be selected. See appendix C for special markings.

4.4.10 Commercial- or Government-owned (or -leased) shipping containers (SEAVANs) and military-owned demountable containers (MILVANs). The address for SEAVANs/MILVANs shall be marked with a DD Form 1387 attached to the rear of the SEAVAN/MILVAN. Shipping containers, palletized unit loads, and unpacked items consolidated into a full SEAVAN/MILVAN load by the origin shipper for delivery as a unit to the ultimate consignee do not require individual address markings. Consolidation activities receiving shipments for consolidation into SEAVANs/MILVANs are not required to obliterate address labels applied by the origin shipper.

4.4.11 Steel products (unfabricated). Surface shipments of unfabricated steel mill products shall be address marked as specified herein and in MIL-STD-163. Address markings for unpackaged steel shall be applied by labeling.

4.4.12 Tires, loose and unitized. Tires shall be identified by affixing tags using twine or by affixing labels to the outside sidewall. When used, labels shall conform to MIL-L-61002, Type optional, Grade A, Style 3-rubber, Composition (b) (laminated). All tires, regardless of chemical compound, shall be considered as type II shelf-life items, having a shelf-life of 3 years. Therefore, in addition to the markings required in 4.2.2, they shall be marked with the cure date and inspection or test date. Unitized tires shall be marked in accordance with 4.4.7.

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4.4.13 Tubular products (loose). Identification and contract data markings shall be applied by labels or tags. Tags shall be made of weather-resistant material. Metal or plastic tags may be used when authorized by the procuring activity. The address label shall be affixed on the side of the load. Bar code marking requirements shall be as specified in appendix H.

4.4.14 Tubular products (bundles and lifts). Identification and contract data markings shall be applied to 10 percent of the load by attaching two tags containing the information securely to the pipe. Tags shall be made of a weather-resistant material. Metal or plastic tags may be used when authorized by the procuring activity. In addition to the use of tags, identification and contract data markings shall be stenciled on a marking board/panel constructed of weather-resistant fiberboard (PPP-F-320) or wood or wood-based panel (1/4-inch minimum thickness) (A-A-55057). The marking board/panel shall be placed on the side of the load by taping, using PPP-T-60 weather-resistant tape, or by using metal bands in accordance with ASTM D3953.

4.5 Subsistence markings. Unit and intermediate container identification markings shall be in accordance with applicable commodity specifications. Information and illustrations on the content and placement of exterior container identification and contract data markings and address markings for subsistence are in appendix B.

4.6 Interior and exterior container special markings. Information and illustrations on the content and placement of special markings (e.g., shelf-life, warranty, etc.) are in appendix C. The supply-type labels, listed in appendix C, shall be applied, as required.

4.7 Special markings for medical materiel shipments. Information and illustrations concerning the content and placement of special markings for medical materiel shipments are in appendix D. NATO markings for medical materiel are in STANAG 2060.

4.8 Hazardous materials marking requirements. Information and illustrations on the content and placement of special markings for interior and exterior containers of hazardous materials are in appendix E. The hazardous materials classification warnings listed at the end of appendix E shall be applied, as required.

4.9 Packing lists and DD forms. Information and illustrations on the content and placement of the various packing lists and DD Form 1348-1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document) and

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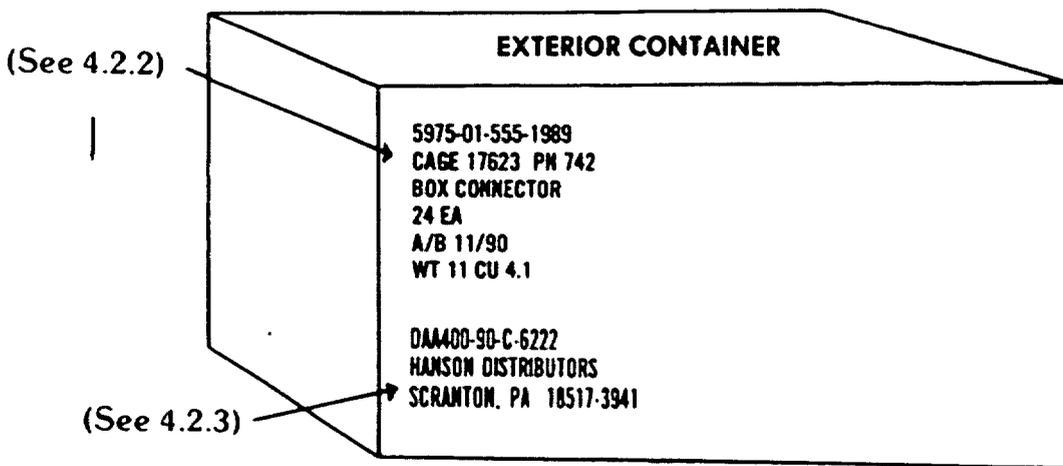
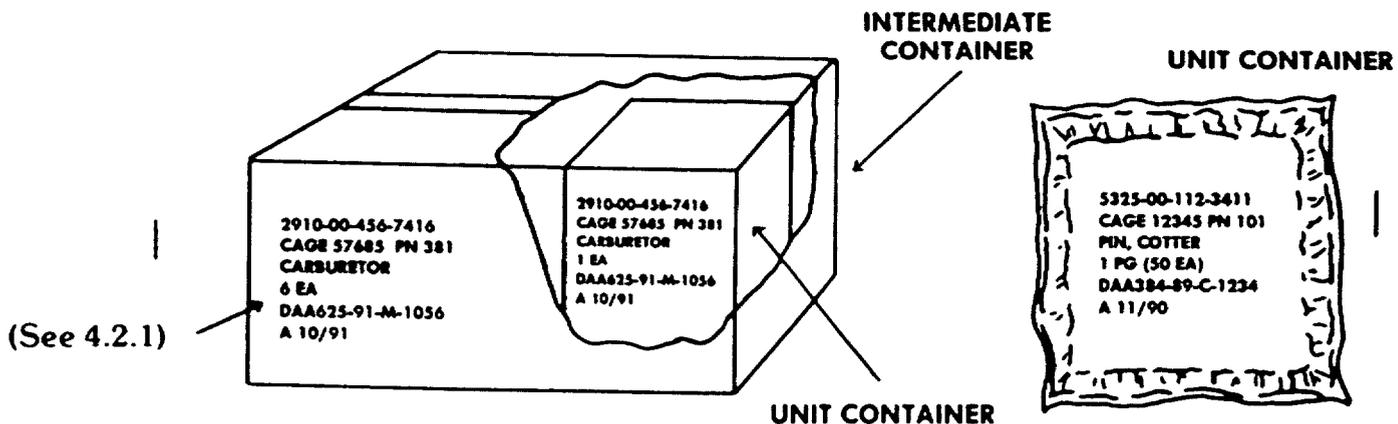


FIGURE 1. Unit, intermediate, and exterior container standard identification markings and contract data markings. For bar code markings, see the figures in appendix H.

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5. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Markings and marking material.

5.1.1 Advertising matter and container markings. Advertising matter and container markings which do not interfere with the clarity or positioning of required markings on a container are permitted. If advertising prevents application of the required markings, the manufacturer shall obliterate the advertisement in accordance with 5.1.2.3 or shall use a label large enough to permit the proper application of the markings. If the required markings cover part of the advertising, they must be a different color than the advertising matter.

5.1.2 Marking material. All marking material shall be as specified herein or shall be an alternate choice approved by the cognizant activity. Contractors may obtain the DOD unique tags and labels discussed in this standard from their local Defense Contract Management Area Office (DCMAO) or Defense Plant Representative Office (DPRO).

5.1.2.1 Waterproofing materials for protective coating labels. Spar varnish or a clear acrylic coating compound for protecting and waterproofing markings shall conform to either TT-V-121 or MIL-C-17504, respectively. Label adhesives or sealing compound shall conform to MMM-A-179 or A-A-529, respectively. Transparent tape shall conform to PPP-T-60 or PPP-T-70.

5.1.2.2 Stencil-marking material. Unless otherwise specified, stencil ink for marking shall conform to A-A-208, while lacquer, paint, and enamel for marking shall conform to TT-L-20, MIL-P-52108, and TT-E-489, respectively. Removable paint for marking unboxed/uncrated equipment, when applied directly to the item, shall conform to MIL-P-52905. MIL-C-46168 or MIL-C-53039 coating shall be used when stenciling containers which have had a top coat of chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) applied to them. When stencil ink conforms to A-A-208, a protective coating is not required. Ammunition packaging drawings that specify other finishes take precedence over the above requirements.

5.1.2.3 Obliterating lacquer, enamel, or paint. Obliterating paint in aerosol containers (NSN 8010-00-582-4743) shall conform to A-A-1801. Water-emulsion paint (NSN 8010-00-226-3906) used for obliterating shall conform to MIL-P-52108. When obliterating CARC painted markings on metal reusable containers, paint conforming to MIL-C-46168 or MIL-C-53039, paint chip color Green-383 or Tan-686 of FED-STD-595, shall be used. The color green shall be used on green or green camouflage and tan on tan or desert sand camouflage

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colored containers. When a lusterless enamel (NSN 8010-00-598-5460) is used, it shall conform to TT-E-527 and shall be sand color 30277 of FED-STD-595. Because obliterating lacquers generally have a high volatile organic compound (VOC) content, they are not specified in this standard. However, a quick-drying opaque lacquer, ink, enamel, or paint approximating the color of the container may be used for obliterating markings when approved by the cognizant activity.

5.1.2.4 Lithographing, embossing, roller coating, or stamping. When lithographing, embossing, or roller coating of markings is authorized, commercial enamels, lacquers, or inks in the color specified shall be used. When stamping is specified, commercial waterproof and petroleum-resistant inks, in the color specified, must offer the greatest durability on exposure to field service.

5.1.3 Labels, paper. Unless otherwise authorized by the cognizant activity, labels shall be made of sized white paper stock having a smooth finish and a minimum base weight of 20 pounds. Bar code labels shall conform to MIL-L-61002 (see appendix H).

5.1.3.1 Labels, pressure-sensitive, water-resistant. Labels shall be of a water-resistant grade of paper, film, fabric, or plastic, coated on one side with pressure-sensitive adhesive. The texture of the material shall permit flexibility. Labels shall have a finish capable of withstanding normal handling during shipment and storage. They shall be suitable for printing and writing on with ink without feathering or spreading.

5.1.3.2 Adhesive, pressure-sensitive, for labels. Adhesive shall be of a pressure-sensitive, permanent type. It shall be water-insoluble and homogeneous and shall be coated in a smooth layer on the unprinted side of the label. The adhesive shall be of a type that will adhere to metal, plastic, or fiberboard surfaces under high or low temperatures. The applied label must remain securely in position under anticipated conditions of handling, shipment, and storage.

5.1.4 Tags. Unless otherwise specified by the cognizant activity, paper tags shall conform to A-A-900. Metal shipping tags shall be corrosion resistant. Aluminum foil, adhesive-backed plates, and plastic and plastic-laminated plates, that are authorized for use by the cognizant activity, may be used when durability is required and costs will not exceed that of metal tags. A metal, cloth, plastic, or paper shipping tag, conforming to UU-T-81 and bearing the required markings, shall be used when specified herein or when it is impractical to stencil mark or apply a label on the container or unpacked item. Tags shall be

attached with wire or twine. Wire shall not be smaller than 23 gauge (0.0258 inch in diameter) tag wire or some other suitable corrosion-resistant metal fastener. When the rusting of wire could affect or damage the item to which the tag is attached, then twine shall be used for attaching tags. Markings on cloth or paper tags shall be printed or typed with waterproof ink, while markings on metal tags shall be accomplished with dies or punches. Markings on plastic tags shall be accomplished by stamping, stenciling, embossing, printing (not hand lettering), perforating, or, when specified, by other processes such as lithographing, silk-screening, photo marking, and by applying transfers or decals. Types of material used for plastic tags shall meet the requirements of L-P-387. Plastic tags shall be secured by the same method used to secure cloth, paper, or metal tags. As an alternative to twine or wire, attachment may be by cement, adhesion, sewing, clips, staples, tacks, tape, or nails.

5.1.5 Water-resistant envelopes. Water-resistant envelopes for packing lists and DD Forms 1348-1 and -1A shall conform to PPP-E-540. Tape conforming to A-A-883, PPP-T-60, PPP-T-70, or PPP-T-76 may be used to attach the envelope to the package or container.

5.1.6 Packing list protectors. Packing list protectors shall conform to A-A-1907.

5.2 Conditions of surfaces to be marked. All surfaces to be marked shall be clean, dry, and entirely free of contaminants, except as permitted in 4.4.8.2. Any marks not applicable to the shipment contemplated, except those permitted by 5.1.1, shall be removed by covering with obliterating lacquer, ink, enamel, or paint (see 5.1.2.3). When shipping containers are consolidated into container vans for shipment to an ultimate consignee, obliteration of current address markings shall not be required by consolidation activities (see 4.4.10). Unless the contract data markings interfere with other required markings, they shall not be obliterated when original unopened packs are readdressed for shipment by a DOD shipping element.

5.3 Legibility, color, and durability of markings. All markings shall be clear and legible and not less than the size specified (see 5.5). Markings shall be nonfading and durable, as required in applicable specifications. Unless otherwise specified, the color of all markings shall be black. Prior approval is required from the contracting activity if any color other than black is used for markings. When applied to surfaces on which black is not legible, the color used shall provide a definite contrast. For example, yellow or white lettering shall be applied over forest-green coloring.

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**5.4 Methods of marking.**

**5.4.1 Methods of marking interior packs, shipping containers, and loose or unpacked items.** Marking shall be accomplished by using preprinted labels and by stamping, stenciling (either dot-matrix or conventional methods), machine printing, or tagging. Lithographing, silk-screening, photo marking, laser marking, embossing, bar coding, and the application of transfers or decals may also be used when specified herein or when approved by the cognizant activity. Hand lettering or hand printing on unit, intermediate, and exterior containers may be used only for marking serial numbers, lot numbers, yardage marking of textiles, piece number, total pieces, and weight and cube, provided all other requirements of this standard are met for legibility and marking material. The cure date and reinspection date for tires and tubes may also be hand lettered or hand printed. Descriptive terms associated with these markings, such as "SER NO," "LOT NO," "WT," and "CU" may also be hand lettered or hand printed. Hand lettering or hand printing on DD Form 1387 is not authorized, except for blocks 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17. Unless otherwise authorized, marking for ammunition shall be limited to stamping, stenciling, printing, screening, or embossing. Hand lettering and hand numbering for ammunition is not permitted.

**5.4.2 Stenciling.** Stenciling may be accomplished by brushing, rolling, or spraying with materials specified (see 5.1.2.2).

**5.4.3 Printing.** Required markings may be printed directly on all interior and exterior containers at the time of manufacture (see 5.4.1). Self-inked, porous stencils impressed by a data processing machine or typewriter may be used.

**5.4.4 Labels.**

**5.4.4.1 Use of labels.** Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, bar code and address labels are required on all levels of military packaging. Labels are permitted for marking identification and contract data on interior containers, and, unless otherwise specified, they are permitted on shipping containers of fiberboard, plastic, or metal. Without any special surface preparation, pressure-sensitive labels that meet the requirements of 5.1.3.1 and 5.1.3.2 may be used on containers other than wood. Pressure-sensitive labels are authorized on wood containers when the wood surface is prepared as outlined in appendix H, 20.5. When authorized by the procuring activity, paper labels (stenciled or nonstenciled), that are overcoated

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with label adhesive (see 5.1.2.1), may be used on wood containers for identification, contract data, and address markings only. However, labels shall not be used to apply identification markings or hazardous materials proper shipping names and identification numbers to ammunition packages unless specifically authorized by the procuring activity. For bar code label requirements, see appendix G for ammunition and appendixes H and I for nonammunition items.

5.4.4.2 For shipping containers, interior packs, paper-wrapped rolls, and unpacked items. When labels are used, the required markings shall be machine printed, stamped, typed, or reproduced. Letters must not smear or blur under anticipated conditions of handling, shipping, and storing.

5.4.4.3 Affixing and securing of paper labels (except vehicles and related equipment). Labels other than pressure-sensitive shall be securely affixed in place with water-resistant label adhesive, as specified (see 5.1.2.1). Adhesive shall be placed on the complete underside of the label. An alternate method of affixing and protecting labels on fiberboard containers, metal containers, polyethylene, rubber products, vehicles, and related equipment is by placing PPP-T-60, type III, class 2, or PPP-T-70 pressure-sensitive tape over the entire surface of the label. When pressure-sensitive labels are used, the adhesive used during label manufacture shall be as specified (see 5.1.3.2).

5.4.4.4 Protective coating of labels. If labels for exterior containers, except vehicles and related items, are not inherently waterproofed, they shall be waterproofed by coating the entire outer surface of the label with a waterproof varnish, clear acrylic coating compound, or label adhesive (see 5.1.2.1). This waterproofing requirement also applies to metal or plastic drums, pails, or cans utilized as exterior containers. Transparent tape may be used on exterior containers, vehicles, and related items (see 4.4.6 and 4.4.9). Labels that are applied to structural steel products also require overcoating protection.

5.4.4.5 Bar code markings. Unless specifically exempted in the contract or order or by a service or agency directive, bar code markings are required. They shall be applied either by labels or by direct printing on all containers other than wood containers. Only labels shall be used when applying bar code markings on wood containers. For bar code marking requirements, see appendix G for ammunition and appendix H for nonammunition items.

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alternative, a disc may be applied directly on a vehicle by using PPP-T-60, type III, class 2, or PPP-T-70 tape. The tape shall be placed over the label and shall extend a minimum of half an inch from all edges of the label.

- e. Postal - one disc adjacent to the address marking.
- f. MILVANS/SEAVANS - shall not be marked; however, the containers or items comprising the van load shall be marked as specified herein.

20.8 Transportation protective services (see figure 3). Shipments moving by military controlled aircraft that are identified as classified/protected cargo items requiring protective services shall be referred to DOD 4500.32-R for completion instructions for DD Form 1387-2 (Special Handling Data/Certification). Non-hazardous materials moving by military controlled aircraft such as those items subject to damage by heat, damage by freezing, and life or death shipments, also require a DD Form 1387-2.

20.9 Marking of Agency for International Development (AID) shipments (Office of Public Safety and Disaster Relief) (see figure 3). When specified by the requisitioning or procuring activity, AID shipments (including subsistence commodities) to recipient foreign governments and international organizations, whether shipped from CONUS, overseas stocks, or offshore procurement sources, shall be identified with the handclasp emblem applied on each side of a container. Bulk shipments of items such as coal, grain, oil, and loose, unpacked items such as ingots, bars, pipes, sheets, plates, and girders shall not be marked with the handclasp emblem. The handclasp emblem shall also be applied on two areas of bundled items and on each side of the hood or cap of vehicles. The emblem shall be applied as a label or paper tag, or printed directly on the container. The label size shall be 2 3/8 by 3 1/8 inches, 5 by 6 9/10 inches, 8 1/2 by 11 3/16 inches, or 11 by 14 1/2 inches. The largest possible emblem consistent with available marking space shall be used. The tag size shall be 6 1/4 by 3 1/8 inches.

20.10 Special handling. Markings such as TOP, UP, THIS SIDE UP, GLASS, KEEP DRY, PERISHABLE, KEEP FROZEN, or other special handling instructions shall appear on shipping containers, as applicable. However, such markings shall not interfere with or obscure other markings on shipping containers.

20.11 Arrows (see figure 4). When the safety of the contents of unit and intermediate packs and exterior containers requires

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that the containers be stacked with the top surface up, two sides of a rectangular container and two equidistant points on the circumference of a cylindrical container shall be marked with the word "UP" with an arrow toward the top of the container. The arrow's length shall be not less than 1 inch, with the stem not less than half an inch in width and its size proportionate to the available space. Arrows shall be used only to indicate or supplement the words "UP" or "TOP." These markings shall not be used indiscriminately and shall be affixed only when it is essential. The word "UP" may be marked above the arrow head, below the stem, or on the stem.

20.12 Method II marking (see figure 4). Method II packs shall bear a Method II precautionary marking on the identification marked side. On unit and intermediate packs, the method II marking may be applied by either stamping or by using the applicable OF label (see table VI). The method II marking may be printed on the barrier when the bag is fabricated, provided the specific order scheme is observed. On exterior containers, either use OF labels or print or stencil the Method II marking on the container. When the Method II marking is printed or stenciled on the container, use marking ink that conforms to MIL-I-43639 and meets the nonfading requirements of this standard (ink to be bleed-resistant and resistant to ultraviolet ray degradation). If this type ink is not available, ink conforming to A-A-208 may be substituted. When space is not available, the words "METHOD II PACKAGE--DO NOT OPEN UNTIL READY FOR USE" shall be machine printed, stamped, or stenciled adjacent to the identification markings, with the size of the lettering as specified in 5.5. When the cognizant design activity determines them to be inappropriate for specific application, Method II labels may be omitted from ammunition packages.

20.13 Fragile/delicate items (see figure 4). Unit and intermediate packs and exterior containers of fragile or delicate items shall be marked with a fragile label or by stenciling or stamping the appropriate fragile/delicate marking. When space permits, the fragile/delicate marking shall be placed on the identification marked side and either end of a rectangular container and on two equally spaced areas on the circumference of cylindrical containers. Containers that are imprinted with a precautionary marking such as "GLASS--DO NOT DROP OR THROW" or "GLASS--HANDLE WITH CARE" shall not require fragile labels or markings. The size of the fragile/delicate label/marking shall be commensurate with the size of the pack or container. If white stock is used for the label, it shall conform to 5.1.3 and shall be nonfading and durable. OFs 70A and 71A may be used to identify fragile items (see table VI).

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Labels for exterior containers shall be secured and waterproofed, as specified (see 5.4.4.3 and 5.4.4.4). However, when vinyl or plastic-coated labels are used, further protective coating is not required. For vendor shipments only, when a prescribed fragile/delicate label is not available at the time of shipment, a vendor-originated fragile/delicate label shall be used. The vendor's label shall denote the word "FRAGILE" or the word "DELICATE" or both words, with the size of the label commensurate with the size of the pack/container.

20.14 Warranty markings (see figure 4). When a contract or order specifies that an item is being procured with a warranty agreement, then warranty markings shall be applied to unit, intermediate, and shipping containers. Applicable warranty markings are also required on all containers of serviceable/unserviceable materiel shipped from field units. The warranty markings shall indicate the time period or condition of the warranty (e.g., days/months, hours of operation, etc.). They shall be applied by labeling, tagging, or printing and shall be prefaced by the words "WARRANTED ITEM." The words "WARRANTED ITEM" and all subsequent warranted item information shall be in upper case letters of the same style font. Warranty markings shall be located adjacent to or above the contract data markings. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, this paragraph does not apply to clothing and textile items. For medical items, unless a contract specifically states that unit, intermediate, and exterior shipping containers are to be marked with a warranty legend, warranty markings are not required. OF 274 (Equipment Warranty) may be used to mark warranted items. Some examples of warranty markings are:

WARRANTED ITEM  
WARRANTY EXPIRES  
AFTER 1000 HOURS  
OF OPERATION

WARRANTED ITEM  
WARRANTY EXPIRES  
1 JANUARY 1999

WARRANTED ITEM  
WARRANTY GOOD FOR  
180 DAYS FROM DATE  
ITEM IS PUT INTO USE

NOTE: Most Government contracts have a warranty clause that addresses the Governmental rights to return shipments of items whenever sampling inspection indicates the overall contract quality levels have not been met (e.g., too many shirts with broken or missing buttons, open seams, spots and stains, etc.). However, a WARRANTED ITEM stands alone in each shipment and will be returned if it does not perform as warranted, regardless of the quality of the

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remainder of the shipment (e.g., a battery warranted not to need recharge for a minimum of 6 months or a year).

20.15 Magnetized materials suitable for shipment via aircraft. Boxes, packages, and items containing magnetized material, determined to be suitable for shipment by military aircraft in conformance with MIL-S-4473 shall be marked in accordance with AFR 71-4/TM 38-250/NAVSUP PUB 505 (REV)/MCO P4030.19/DLAM 4145.3. Magnetized materials suitable for shipment by commercial air shall be marked in conformance with ICAO and IATA regulations.

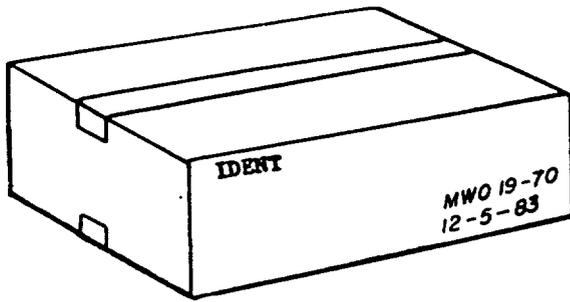
20.16 Magnetized materials not suitable for shipment via military aircraft (see figure 4). Boxes, packages, and items containing magnetized material, determined to be not suitable for shipment by military aircraft in conformance with MIL-S-4473, shall be conspicuously marked on two opposite sides with a red caution label having white lettering. Labels shall be 5 by 4 inches. On large containers, additional labels may be applied, as required. When the marking area is limited, the size of the label may be reduced to a size commensurate with the available space on the container. Labels shall be red, matching color chip 21105 of FED-STD-595, with white letters.

20.17 Magnetic tape with data (see figure 4). Magnetic tape with data shall be labeled on interior and exterior containers.

20.18 Engineering or technical order changes or modifications (see figure 5). Unit packs and intermediate and exterior containers which contain materiel furnished for an MWO shall be marked on the identification marked side with the MWO number preceded by "MWO." When the procuring activity has specified a particular modification by the technical order number and date of issue, such markings including the change or modification shall be included on the shipping container, as specified by the cognizant activity. The marking shall be located in the lower right-hand corner of the identification marked side.

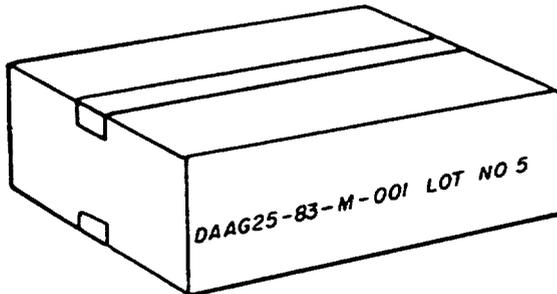
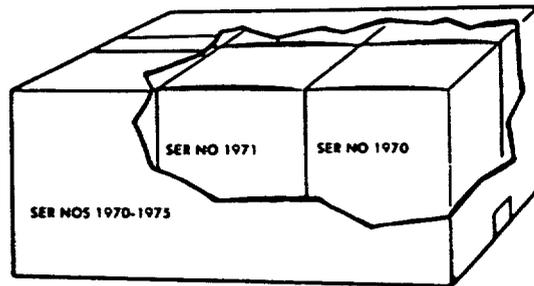
20.19 Serial number (see figure 5). An item that is assigned a serial number shall have the number applied to the unit pack and intermediate and exterior containers preceded by the abbreviation "SER NO." The marking shall be shown directly below the identification marking and above the contract data marking except when packed in accordance with 20.22.1 herein. When unit packs bearing consecutive serial numbers are packed in intermediate or exterior containers, only the first and last number of the series shall be shown. If serial numbers are not in sequence, each number shall be listed. When an intermediate or exterior

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(See 20.18)

(See 20.19)



(See 20.20)

(See 20.21)

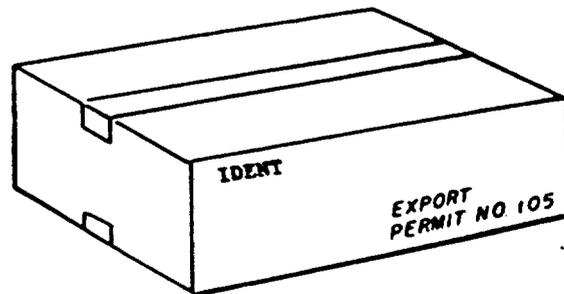


FIGURE 5. Examples of special markings. (Apply only applicable markings or labels.)

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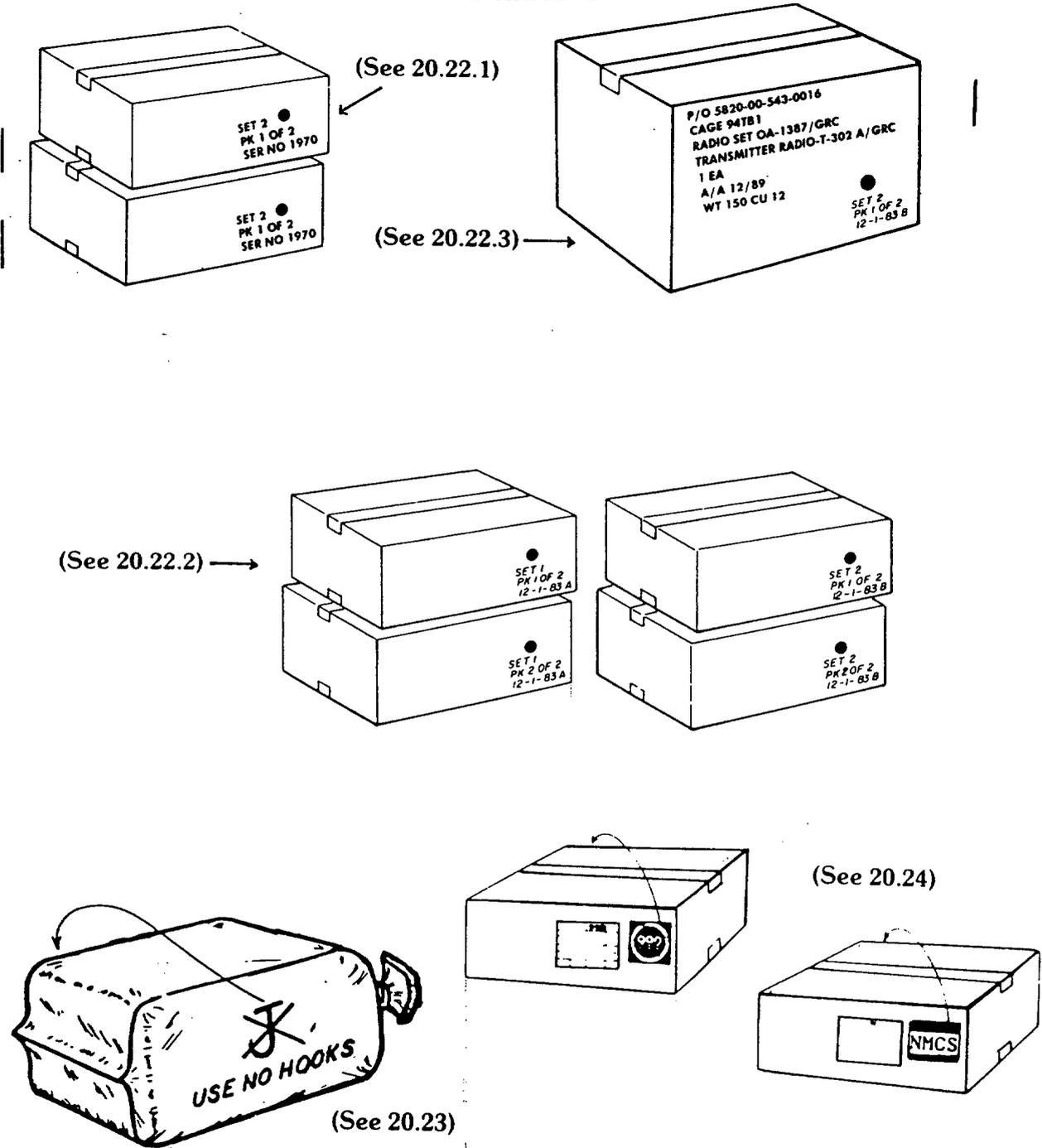


FIGURE 6. Examples of special markings. (Apply only applicable markings or labels.)

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MARKING AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS

(see 4.8)

10. SCOPE

10.1 Purpose. Marking and labeling requirements for shipments of hazardous materials, including hazardous wastes, shall be applied and positioned as stated herein. The hazardous materials classification warnings listed in table VII shall be applied, as required. In some cases, these warnings satisfy the DOT marking requirements for domestic (CONUS) shipments only and should not be used as substitutes for UN hazardous materials labels for international (OCONUS) shipments. Domestic shipments not destined for export may be labeled as authorized by the 1990 49CFR or may contain UN hazardous material labels. The hazard communication requirements, such as shipping paper descriptions, marking, labeling, and placarding, must be consistent to conform to either the requirements authorized by the 1990 49CFR or the UN requirements. A thorough review of all modal regulations is required when making a determination of the labeling requirements. Modal regulations must also be reviewed when using UN hazardous materials labels for solely domestic shipments not destined for import or export. This appendix is mandatory to the standard and forms an integral part of the standard and its requirements. Figures 10 through 13 are shown at the end of this appendix.

20. GENERAL MARKING AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS

20.1 Hazardous material marking and labeling regulations. Explosives and other hazardous materials shall be marked and labeled in accordance with 49CFR, parts 100-199; ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Air; IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations; IMO's IMDG Code; and this standard to satisfy all mode requirements enroute from source to destination. Proper shipping name(s), applicable hazardous item identification number(s), required hazardous materials warning label(s), and the appropriate hazardous materials UN packaging specification markings shall be placed on the exterior container, as required. Government-owned dangerous goods, packaged prior to 1 January 1988 and destined for international surface shipment or domestic or international military air shipment, shall be marked in accordance with 49CFR. The shipping papers shall be annotated with the following grandfather clause: "The hazardous material

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described on this shipping document is Government-owned for military use and was originally packaged prior to 1 January 1988." Shipping containers that are identified for international air shipment and those containers packaged after 1 January 1988 shall be marked and documented in accordance with the appropriate modal regulations.

20.1.1 Proper shipping name(s) and identification number(s). The DOT and UN proper shipping names and identification numbers, where assigned, shall be placed on the outside of each shipping container (see 4.2.2g). Proper shipping names for n.o.s. items must be followed by a technical name shown in parentheses for both domestic and international shipments. For domestic only shipments, either the DOT proper shipping name and identification number (as authorized by the 1990 49CFR) or the UN proper shipping name and identification number are required. For international shipments, including the domestic portion of an international shipment, only the UN proper shipping name and identification number are required. DOT and UN proper shipping names and NA or UN identification numbers are listed in 49CFR, paragraph 172.101, latest revision, and in AFR 71-4/TM38-250/NAVSUP PUB 505 (REV)/MCO P4030.19/DLAM 4145.3, chapter 4. Proper shipping names and identification numbers that are authorized for domestic use only are identified with the letter "D" in column 1 of the table in paragraph 172.101 of 49CFR. The applicable international modal document should be used to determine the UN proper shipping name and identification number for international shipments. When a multipack contains hazardous materials, the proper shipping names and identification numbers, where assigned, shall be marked on each container that comprise the multipack. In addition, these proper shipping names and their identification numbers shall be listed on the outside of the multipack on the identification marked side of the container. The applicable hazardous materials warning labels for each class of material contained therein shall also be applied to the outside of the multipack.

20.1.2 Air and water shipments. The marking and labeling requirements for shipments of hazardous materials by commercial air are specified in 49CFR, parts 171-173 and 175, and in the ICAO technical instructions. Most DOT labels are compatible with the IATA and ICAO requirements, but the applicable regulations should also be consulted. When military airlift or contract carrier shipments are directed, the requirements of AFR 71-4/TM 38-250/NAVSUP PUB 505 (REV)/MCO P4030.19/DLAM 4145.3 shall apply. In addition to the above requirements, the outer container of

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combination packages, with inner receptacles containing liquid hazardous material, or an overpack of single packagings of liquid hazardous material, must be marked "AIR ELIGIBLE" to verify that the inner containers meet the internal pressure requirements for air eligibility. The size of the marking shall be commensurate with the size of the container. When known, the tested kilopascals (kPa) may be marked below the "Air Eligible" wording. A kPa is the international unit of measure for internal pressure. Marking and labeling requirements for the shipment of hazardous materials by commercial vessels are specified in 49CFR, parts 171-173 and 176, and in the IMO IMDG Code. The IMO IMDG Code is used for overseas shipments by commercial vessels.

20.1.3 Precautionary marking and labeling by other statutes or regulations. Markings required for any purpose by regulations or statutes such as 29CFR or 40CFR and regulations issued under their authority shall not obscure nor shall they be obscured by other markings. Also, hazardous materials offered for shipment via the United States Postal Service (USPS) shall be marked and labeled in accordance with the USPS Publication No. 52.

20.1.4 Identifying containers and packagings. Containers or configurations (packagings) shall be identified as complying with applicable DOT regulations, Federal or military specifications, and UN recommendations by one or more of the following options. When a container or packaging meets a DOT specification and has also passed the applicable UN-recommended performance tests, the container (packaging) shall be marked with both the DOT container specification and the UN packaging specification markings. In addition, when a container manufactured to a Government drawing, packaging drawing, or specification has successfully passed all of the applicable UN-recommended performance tests, then both the UN packaging specification markings (see figure 10) and the applicable drawing or specification markings shall be applied.

20.1.4.1 DOT specifications. When the container complies with a DOT specification, the container must be marked as required by the applicable specification (see 49CFR, part 178). This is normally the responsibility of the container manufacturer.

20.1.4.2 UN-recommended packaging specification markings. When the container complies with the UN requirements, such as successfully passing all applicable performance tests, it shall be marked in accordance with the applicable modal regulations. Figure 10 shows an example of UN packaging specification markings

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for a successfully tested combination package using a fiberboard box. The UN POP specification markings shall be placed on the exterior container as specified in 40.3 herein. However, these UN POP certification markings shall not be placed on the bottom of the exterior container. Examples of other UN markings for various containers are in the UN recommendations (Orange Book), ICAO technical instructions, and IMO IMDG Code.

20.1.4.2.1 Certification symbol. The symbol of the party responsible for ensuring that UN recommendations have been met must be registered with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation. The appropriate symbol shall be as stated in the contract, order, purchase agreement, specification, Special Packaging Instruction (SPI), or other written direction by the packaging design agency or by higher headquarters. The symbol "DOD" has been assigned to the U.S. Department of Defense and is so registered.

20.1.4.2.2 Contractor's responsibilities. Unless otherwise stated in the contract or order for direct vendor shipments, contractors must certify the packagings themselves as meeting the UN performance requirements (see UN Orange Book), or they must have the packagings certified by a DOT-approved testing facility. The contractor is also responsible for determining the use of the registered symbol of the contractor, packaging manufacturer, or DOT-approved testing facility as part of UN packaging specification markings. When the responsible party does not have a DOT-registered symbol, the name and address of the responsible party must be clearly marked.

20.1.4.2.3 UN symbol and size of lettering. The symbol "un" (lower case) shall be encircled. For embossed metal packagings, the capital letters UN may be applied as the symbol. Normally, the UN logo and the other codes shall be in letters that are half an inch or larger in size. However, for very small packages, the size of the lettering shall be commensurate with the size of the package. Methods of marking shall be in accordance with 5.4 and shall not interfere with or cause confusion with those markings which identify the contents or their hazardous nature.

20.1.4.3 Containers manufactured to a Government drawing, packaging drawing, or specification. When a container is manufactured to a Government-approved drawing or specification, it shall be identified as such. For example, this requirement is

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satisfied when a container has a MIL-STD-130 or equivalent name-plate or when it has the fiberboard box maker's certificate and statement of conformance to a Federal specification. This is normally the responsibility of the container manufacturer. When the complete package (inner packing pieces, inner containers, and shipping container) is covered by a detailed procedure in a specification or packaging drawing (shipping container drawing), the applicable specification or drawing shall be marked on the container in an inconspicuous location. This location shall not cause confusion with those markings identifying the contents or their hazardous nature (e.g., on the bottom of the box). This additional marking need not be applied to containers with name-plates when the container is peculiar to the contents (e.g., an MK 46 Torpedo in an MK 535 container) or to packages when the entire packaged configuration is described by the NSN which is also part of the identification markings. These type containers may be used to ship hazardous materials both domestically and to any United Nations country when the packaging has successfully passed all of the applicable UN-recommended performance tests and is so marked.

20.1.4.4 DOT exemptions. When a DOT exemption governs, the DOT exemption number (e.g., DOT E-7605) shall be placed near the proper shipping name and any other required cautionary markings. DOT exemptions shall apply only to domestic shipments after 1 January 1991. They shall not apply to international shipments.

20.1.4.5 Certificate of Equivalency. When a Certificate of Equivalency has been issued pursuant to AFLCR 800-29/AFSCR 800-29/AMC-R 700-103/NAVSUPINST 4030.50/MCO 4030.39/DLAR 4145.37, the container certification number (e.g., CCN AF-81-04) shall be applied near the proper shipping name and other required cautionary markings. When specified by a joint regulation, this marking may be omitted. Certificates of Equivalency are not valid for international transportation (OCONUS). However, the competent authority (DOT) may provide an exemption (Competent Authority Approval (CAA)) to the international test requirements. Requests for CAAs must be documented in accordance with 49CFR, part 107, subpart B, and must be submitted to the applicable service hazardous material focal point. The service hazardous material focal point shall ensure completion of the package and shall submit the CAA request to the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) to be forwarded to DOT.

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20.1.4.6 Overpack/multipack containers. When the authorized packaging configuration has successfully passed UN-recommended performance tests and the packaging is marked with applicable UN packaging specification markings, and when military requirements specify overpacking of the packaging configuration in an outer container (placing a fiberboard box in a wood box), then testing and subsequent marking of the outer container is unnecessary. In addition to the marking requirements specified in 20.1.1 herein, conformance with UN recommendations shall be shown by marking the outer container with the following: "INNER PACKAGES COMPLY WITH PRESCRIBED SPECIFICATIONS." For military air shipments, the outer container must be marked "AIR ELIGIBLE" to indicate that the inner packagings meet the internal pressure requirements for air eligibility. Multipack containers that are comprised of performance-tested packagings shall also be marked with this information to certify conformance with UN recommendations.

20.2 DD Form 1387-2. All shipments of hazardous materials, biologicals, classified/protected materiel, and any other materiel requiring special handling that are transported by military controlled aircraft or contract air carrier that operate in accordance with DOT exemptions 7573 or 9232 shall be labeled with a DD Form 1387-2. For information concerning the completion of this form, see appendix D, 20.5, and figure 9.

20.3 Flash point markings (see figure 11). All unit and intermediate packs and exterior shipping containers packed with flammable liquids (flash point of 141 degrees Fahrenheit (F) or 60.5 degrees Celsius (C) or below) shall be marked with the flash point of the material. For domestic shipments only, the red DOT flammable liquid label or the UN Class 3 label shall be placed on the identification marked side of the shipping container. All of the hazard communication information must be consistent with the system used. International shipments must contain the UN Class 3 label. The flash point shall be preceded by the words "FLASH POINT," and it shall be followed by the letter "F" or "C", as appropriate. Flash point markings may be shown in degrees F, C, or in both degrees F and C. When space permits, the flash point markings shall be applied immediately below the identification markings by labeling, stamping, stenciling, or machine printing. If space is not available in this location, flash point markings shall normally be applied in a highly visible location on the identification marked side of the container. However, if sufficient space does not exist on the identification marked side of the container, then the required hazardous materials labels and the flash point markings may be placed on the opposite side.

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Size of the lettering shall be not less than half an inch or proportionate to the available marking space on the container. The flash point shall be determined by using the testing methods prescribed in 49CFR. In addition to the flash point markings, shipping containers shall be marked on the top with the words: "THIS SIDE UP," when required, and with arrows as specified in appendix C, paragraph 20.11.

**20.4 Hazard warning labels.** All unit containers of hazardous chemicals (including aerosol products) shall have the applicable hazard warning labels affixed to them in accordance with the applicable laws, statutes, regulations, and ordinances. These include, but are not limited to, Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR, paragraph 1910.1200, latest revision; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act; Consumer Product Safety Act or Federal Hazardous Substance Act; Federal Alcohol Administration Act; and similar state and local legislation. For any product that is covered by 29CFR, paragraph 1910.1200, the following information shall be displayed on or affixed to the unit containers of the product: (1) identity of the hazardous chemical(s) (i.e., the primary identification method for cross-referencing to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) (e.g., manufacturer's part number, reference number, or item name, as applicable)); (2) appropriate physical and health warnings, to include target organ information (e.g., ANSI Z129.1, latest revision); and (3) name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party. This information shall be provided by the contractor or supplier, who is also responsible for preparing the MSDS. The responsibility for providing this information shall not be delegated to a subcontractor or supplier. Marking shall be accomplished as specified in 5.4.1.

**20.4.1 Specific hazards: asbestos (see figure 11).** All containers of asbestos and products containing asbestos which may be expected to produce dust in excess of OSHA exposure limits during handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation shall be marked with a warning label, which shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, or actinolite fibers or to their containers. Labels shall comply with the requirements of OSHA's 29CFR, paragraph 1910.1200(f), and shall

84a

**NEW PAGE** (This page was required because of the many changes made to the preceding paragraphs in this appendix. However, no changes were made to the contents of this page.)

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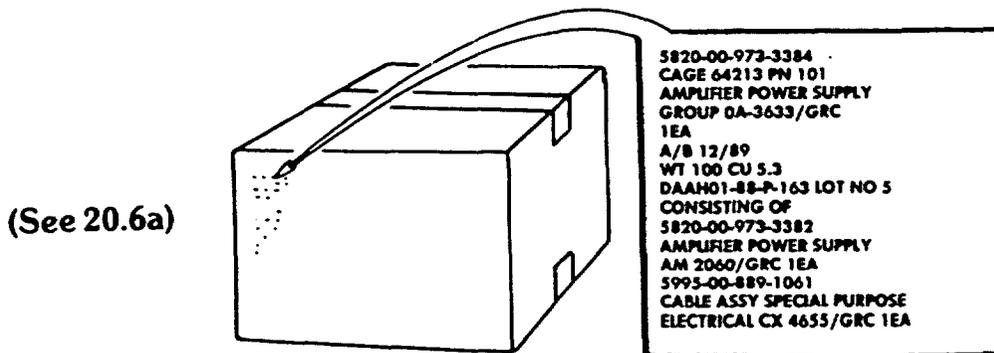


FIGURE 14. Single stock numbered item consisting of other stock numbered items in a single container.

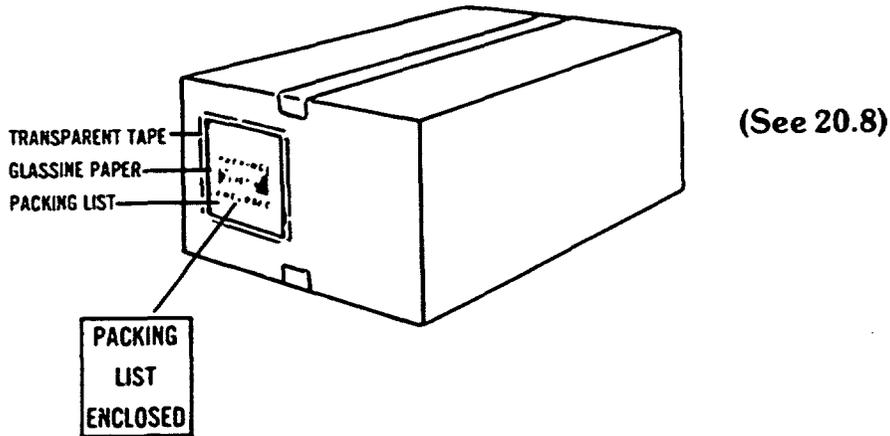


FIGURE 15. Packing list application.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																	
DOC	IDENT	IN	ROOM	M	A	S	QUANTITY	SUPPLY	ADDRESS	DIS-	PRO-	REG	M	O	C	M	UNIT PRICE	DOLLARS	CTS	TOTAL PRICE	2 SHIP FROM	3 SHIP TO																																																							
A5ABR4M	EA	00001	W80H2BA82	07E	AKZAA	0031200	312.00	W33MNA	W35519	W33MNA	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEKARKANA TX 75507																																																																	
88027	019160	LTL R/V	581 ZR	U	TCN	W33MNA73626067	2530006930617	BR4EA00001A	0031200																																																																				
10 QTY REC	11 UP	12 UNIT WEIGHT	13 UNIT CUBE	14	15	16 FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION NOMENCLATURE	17 ITEM NOMENCLATURE	18 TV CONT	19 NO CONT	20 TOTAL WEIGHT	21 TOTAL CUBE	22 RECEIVED BY	23 DATE RECEIVED	28 ISSUED BY AND DATE	29 SHIPPED BY AND DATE																																																														
01	50.00	3.331	008910	0	AUTO PARTS NOI I/S	STEERING G	EXT WT: 50.00	EXT CU: 3.331	8AVR81 001	LINE 001 OF 001	CK DIGIT: T																																																																		
DT REC: 88027	STD: 88029	SUSD: 88029	PA: P93	PL: AO1	COML PKG	D6. REQ	SELECT CODE A ARMY STOCK	EXP	STOCK FUND	ANMCS	SPW	WHSE LOC EXP	71122140A																																																																
DD FORM 1348-1A, JUN 86 ISSUE RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT	24 DOCUMENT NUMBER	25 NATIONAL	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SEQ NO: 00067	3 OF 5	SC: M	TCN: W33MNA 7362 6067 XXX	FORM APPROVED OMB NO 0704-0188																																																																									

NOTE: FOR BOX 26, SEE FIGURE 17

TP  
2

FIGURE 16. Sample of bar coded Issue Release/Receipt Document.

Source: <https://assist.dla.mil> -- Downloaded: 2016-10-21T11:32Z  
Check the source to verify that this is the current version before use.

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26 RI (4-6)  
UI (23-24)  
QTY (25-29)  
COO (71)  
DIS (55-56)  
UP (74-88)

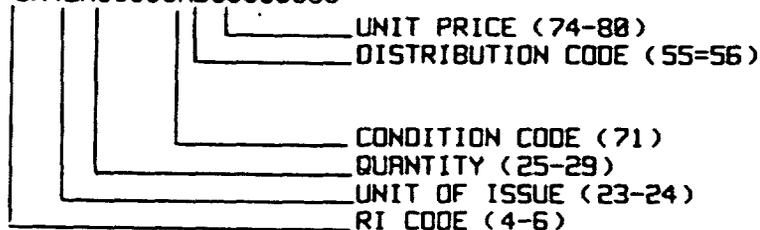
FOR DRMO SHIPMENTS  
(LEAVE BLOCK 26 BLANK)

**DATA FOR DRMO SHIPMENTS**

26 RI (4-6)  
UI (23-24)  
QTY (25-29)  
COO (71)  
DIS (55-56)  
UP (74-88)



BR4EA00005ADC9999999

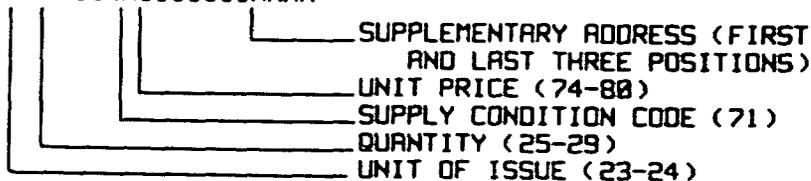


**DATA FOR GENERAL USE AND WHEN REQUESTED**

26 UI (23-24)  
QTY (25-29)  
COO (71)  
UP (74-88)  
SUP. ADD  
LCS (48-49)



EA00004A99999999XXXX



**DATA FOR FMS SHIPMENTS**

FIGURE 17. Formats for bar coded data in box 26 of DD Form 1348-1A.

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AMMUNITION MARKINGS

(see 4.10)

10. SCOPE

10.1 Purpose. Marking and labeling requirements for the shipment and storage of ammunition shall be identified, applied, and placed on containers as specified herein. Specific areas described include bar code markings; unit, intermediate, and exterior container identification markings; address markings; special markings; packing lists; previous ammunition marking requirements; and marking precedence requirements. This appendix is mandatory to the standard and forms an integral part of the standard and its requirements. Figures 18 through 27 are shown at the end of this appendix.

20. INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS

20.1 Unit and intermediate container identification markings (see figure 18). The following identification markings shall appear on unit and intermediate packs and unpacked items. The words "national stock number," "item description," and "quantity" shall not be made a part of the markings.

- a. NSN/NATO stock number. When no NSN/NATO stock number is available, a management control number or PN/MFR shall be used.
- b. DODIC. The DODIC shall be placed on the same line as the NSN/NATO stock number.
- c. QTY (UI). The UI is not marked except when the UI is other than each (e.g., lb, ft, etc.). The QTY always precedes the item description.
- d. Item description.
- e. Lot number and serial number (when assigned). When specified, the lot number and serial number shall be shown. The abbreviations "LOT" and "SER" shall precede the lot number and serial number, respectively. (Refer to MIL-STD-1168 for the formatting of lot numbers.)

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20.2 Exterior container identification markings (see figure 18). In addition to the identification markings required by 20.1 herein, exterior container identification markings shall include the following:

- a. Gross weight.
- b. Proper shipping name (see 20.2.1 herein).
- c. Identification number (see 20.2.1 herein).
- d. Any special precautionary markings and labelings required by 49CFR and applicable international documents (e.g., ICAO, IATA, IMO, etc.) for the commodity described by the proper shipping name(s).
- e. DODIC and lot number shall be placed on both ends of the exterior container, unless otherwise specified.
- f. Lot number located on the side of the container shall be underlined (see figure 18). Only one lot number shall be packed per exterior container, except for surveillance samples, test samples, or material destined for demilitarization.

20.2.1 Proper shipping name(s) and identification number(s).

- a. The proper shipping name and identification number shall be distinct and separate from the item description. Figure 18 shows the proper shipping name and identification number applied to the top of an ammunition package.
- b. Items previously marked with both the DOT and UN proper shipping names and identification numbers do not require remarking prior to shipment. For palletized loads of ammunition packaged after 1 January 1988, see paragraph 20.3.3 herein.
- c. The proper shipping name is required even though it may be identical to the item description/nomenclature.
- d. The proper shipping name and identification number, when shown, shall be placed in a conspicuous location on the outside of the container as close as possible to the identification markings.

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20.2.2 Marking boards/labels. Unless authorized by the responsible command, marking boards/labels shall not be used.

20.2.3 Empty ammunition containers. Unless otherwise directed by the shipping authority, empty ammunition containers shall have identification markings obliterated prior to shipment or have "EMPTY" labels used in accordance with AFR 71-4/TM 38-250/NAVSUP PUB 505 (REV)/MCO P4030.19/DLAM 4145.3.

20.2.4 UN-recommended performance oriented packaging (POP) specification markings. The UN-recommended POP specification markings specified by the cognizant design activity shall be placed on the side of the container opposite the side containing the identification markings. They shall conform to the UN marking requirements in appendix E, figure 10, or to the applicable packing and marking drawings. They shall also bear the symbol as specified by the cognizant activity that designed and certified the package. Figure 18 shows an example of the UN-recommended POP specification markings and their recommended placement on an ammunition container.

20.2.5 DD Form 1387-2. The DD Form 1387-2 shall be used as prescribed in appendix E, 20.2.

20.2.6 Commercial air shipments. Each container of ammunition for shipment by commercial air must be marked "NEW" followed by the net quantity of explosive. This information shall be placed under the gross weight marking on the container.

20.3 Palletized unit load (see figure 19). Ammunition unit load identification markings shall include the following:

- a. NSN.
- b. DODIC.
- c. Lot Number.
- d. Quantity.
  - (1) By lot (if more than one lot).
  - (2) Total quantity (if one lot).
- e. Item description.

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- f. Gross weight.
- g. Proper shipping name (see 20.3.3 herein).
- h. Identification number (see 20.3.3 herein).

20.3.1 THIS PARAGRAPH IS DELETED. TO AVOID CONFUSION, THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS UNDER 20.3 WILL NOT BE RENUMBERED UNTIL THE STANDARD IS COMPLETELY REVISED.

20.3.2 Application of identification markings.

a. Unit loads of box-packed ammunition.

- (1) Unit loads of box-packed ammunition require the addition of only the identification marking that is not visible on the boxes. This additional marking is normally limited to quantity and partial nomenclature such as 30 cartridges or 100 grenades, gross weight of the unit load, and any applicable mixed lot identification.
- (2) Unit loads of box-packed ammunition shall have one or more boxes turned to present a blank surface for marking, unless otherwise specified.
- (3) Boxes which must have all nose ends pointed in the same direction such as some rockets and white phosphorus (WP) rounds shall not be turned.
- (4) Markings shall be applied as described in 5.1 and 5.4. Letter size need not exceed one-eighth of an inch except for stenciled markings which must be at least half an inch.
- (5) When the unit load is configured in such a way that the box tops are turned inward on the load, the top layer shall be turned top out to permit the proper shipping name(s) and identification number(s) to be visible. When it is not practical to turn the entire top layer, two diagonal corner boxes on the top layer shall be turned to expose the proper shipping name and identification number.
- (6) UN-recommended POP specification markings shall also be exposed on at least one place on the unit load.

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- (7) Marking boards shall not be used.
- b. Unit loads of unpackaged ammunition.
- (1) Unit loads of otherwise unpackaged ammunition such as separate loading projectiles require the addition of only those identification markings which are not visible on the projectiles. The additional markings are normally limited to quantity, nomenclature, gross weight, and mixed lot identification (including the quantity per lot).
  - (2) Markings may be applied directly to the pallet by stenciling, embossing, stamping, or machine printing. Tags may be used when the markings cannot be applied directly to the pallet load.
  - (3) The location and content of identification markings shall be specified on ammunition packaging and marking drawings for separate loading projectiles.
  - (4) Marking boards shall not be used.
- c. Unit loads of cylindrical containers.
- (1) Unit loads of cylindrical containers such as propelling charges may be marked with labels or tags.
  - (2) The total weight and quantity shall be marked.
  - (3) Markings shall be applied diagonally opposite near the ends of the upper layer (see figure 19).
  - (4) Containers shall be positioned so that the proper shipping name and identification number are visible on at least one of the containers on each side of the load.
  - (5) Marking boards shall not be used.
- d. Unit loads containing empty, filler, or light containers.
- (1) Each unit load containing empty, filler, or light containers shall have a marking board or tag applied to one end and one side of the load.

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- (2) The marking board or tag shall be marked in one-eighth inch or larger letters (half an inch minimum for stenciling) to identify the quantity of empty containers or to identify the quantity and contents of light containers (see 50.2 herein).
- e. Unit loads comprised of multiple lots.
- (1) Unit loads of ammunition comprised of more than one lot shall be marked with appropriate lot numbers. In addition, the lot number and quantity of each lot in unit loads of mixed lots shall be listed on a plain white label or tag, as applicable, and shall be placed adjacent to other identification markings.
  - (2) The maximum size of the label or tag shall be 4 by 6 inches, and the lettering shall be not less than a quarter of an inch in height.
- f. Full carloads or full truckloads.
- (1) Full carload or full truckload shipments, by or on behalf of DOD, do not normally require hazard labels. Unitized loads shipped on break bulk cargo vessels or OCONUS shipments require one hazard label on each unit load.
  - (2) See 50.4 herein for special requirements for shipments consigned to foreign countries.

20.3.3 Ammunition packaged after 1 January 1988 and in the DOD inventory. Individual shipping containers on palletized unit loads for international shipment and military air do not require remarking of UN POP specification markings and the UN proper shipping name and identification number. Such palletized loads which are missing either the UN POP specification markings and/or the UN proper shipping name and identification number shall have the missing markings applied to plywood panels located on two sides of the pallet load. This applies only to material that is in the DOD inventory. New items being procured must be marked with UN POP specification markings and the UN proper shipping name and identification number when the item enters the DOD system. EXCEPTION: Ammunition packaged PRIOR to 1 January 1988 and in the DOD inventory that is destined for international surface shipment or international military air shipment is exempt from UN markings, (i.e., UN POP specification marking, UN proper shipping name, and

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UN identification number). Shipping papers shall be annotated with the following statement: "The hazardous material described on this shipping document is Government-owned for military use and was originally packaged prior to 1 January 1988."

30. BAR CODE MARKINGS

30.1 Applicability. Bar code markings shall be applied as specified herein by means of a label. They may be applied by direct printing on the packaging material upon authorization by the cognizant activity.

30.1.1 Labels. Labels shall meet the following requirements unless otherwise specified by the cognizant activity:

- a. Bar code labels shall be machine readable after being subject to 1 year of 50 percent or higher humidity and temperatures ranging from minus 40 to plus 150 degrees Fahrenheit.
- b. Preprinted labels shall have a clear, transparent laminate coating. Non-preprinted labels shall have the laminate applied after the bar code is printed.
- c. Labels shall be made of a vinyl, polyester, or equal material.
- d. Labels shall be three-quarters of an inch in width.

NOTE: Items a, b, and c correspond to the requirements for a Grade A, Style 2, Composition (b) label, as specified in MIL-L-61002.

30.1.1.1 Wood containers. Pressure-sensitive labels shall be affixed to wood containers by stapling both ends of the label. Any commercial type staple may be used. Staples must not be located within the bar code or within the quiet zone of the label (0.25 inch on either side of the bar code). For Navy use only, labels attached to wood containers by filament reinforced tape may be used.

30.1.2 Bar code. The bar code shall be printed in accordance with MIL-STD-1189 except for the following restrictions:

- a. The density of the bar code shall be 9.4 characters per inch, unless otherwise specified.

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for an item, then this standard shall be used. Bar coding shall be applied to exterior containers when unit loads are broken down. Otherwise, bar codes shall be applied to unit loads only.

90. PRECEDENCE

90.1 Order of precedence. In the event of a conflict between the requirements of this standard and the requirements of product specifications, item technical publications, or drawings, the order of precedence shall be:

- a. The requirements of the drawings.
- b. The requirements of item technical publications.
- c. The requirements of product specifications.
- d. The requirements of this standard.

100. MARKING REQUIREMENTS

100.1 Marking requirements shall be as specified in this appendix and in 5.1 through 5.5.

100.2 For NATO ammunition marking, see STANAG 2322 (AMMO), Minimum Markings for the Identification of Ammunition (and its Packaging).

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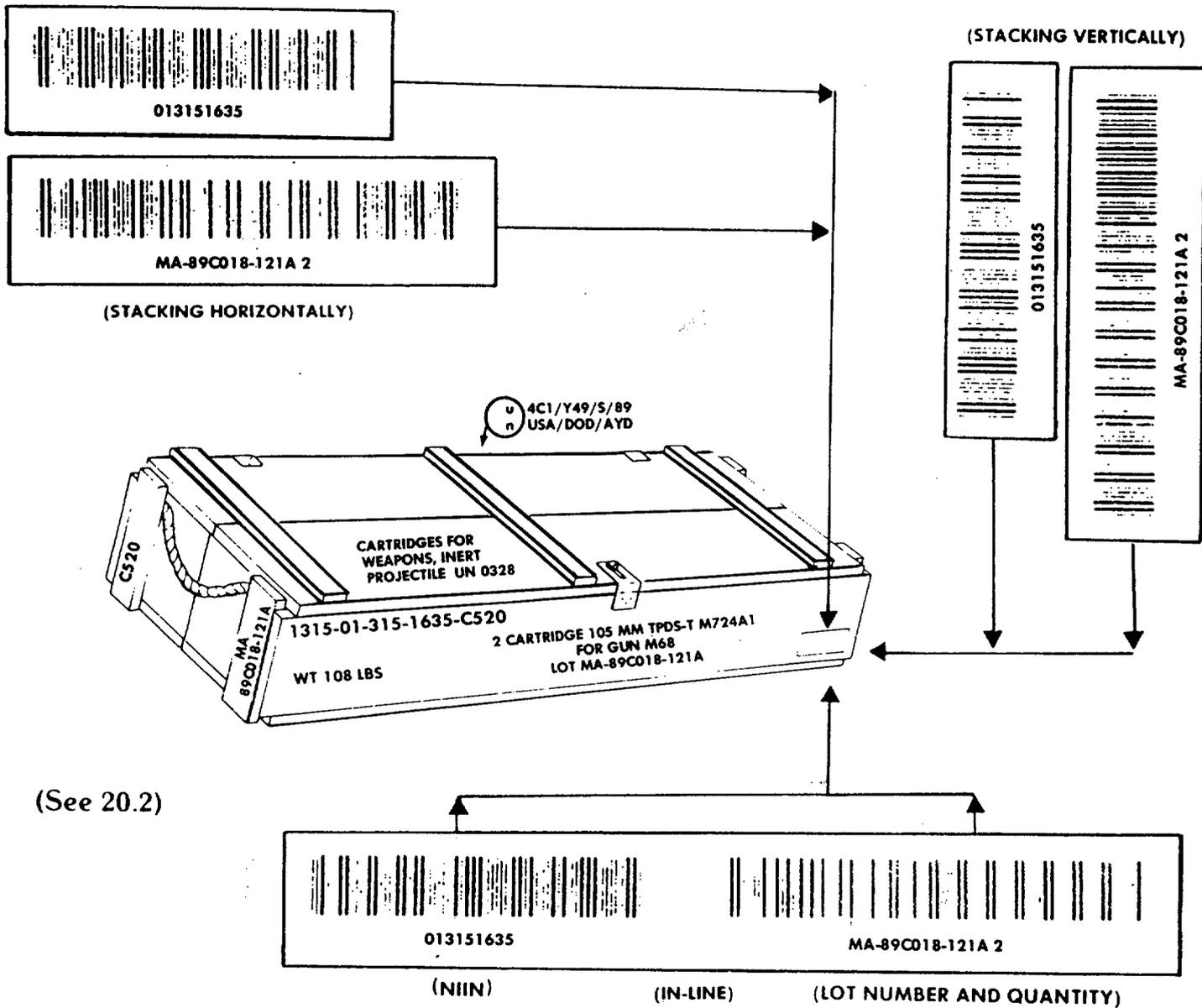


FIGURE 18. Identification markings and placement of bar code labels for exterior ammunition containers.

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20.3 Human-readable interpretation (see figure 29). The HRI shall be an exact interpretation of the bar code data and shall not contain spaces or dashes. The preferred location for the HRI is below the bar code markings, while the optional location is above the bar code markings.

20.4 Marking methods. On other than wood containers, bar code markings shall be applied either by labels or by direct printing on the container. When specified in the procurement document, bar code labels generated on thermal printers may be used on unit, intermediate, and exterior containers. Thermal label stock shall be durable, buff-colored stock, or equivalent. When a clear/transparent laminate or equivalent or stretch/shrink wrap is placed over the bar code labels, the bar code symbol shall meet the readability requirements of MIL-STD-1189. When MIL-L-61002 requirements are specified in the procurement document, the bar code label shall meet the durability requirements of MIL-L-61002 for the applicable grade.

20.5 Labeling wood containers. On wood containers (intermediate or exterior shipping), bar code markings shall be applied only by the means of labels. The labeling area shall be given a smooth coat of spar varnish or a clear acrylic, polyurethane, or epoxy coating. A clear/transparent laminate or equivalent shall be placed over the bar code labels (see 20.4 above). In addition to the adhesive, it may also be necessary to use staples. Any commercial-type staple may be used as long as it is not placed within the bar code or the quiet zone.

20.6 Unit pack as exterior container. When the unit pack and exterior shipping container are one and the same, only the exterior shipping container bar code markings need to be applied.

20.7 Labels for exterior shipping containers. When bar code labels are printed, the printer ribbons shall be of optical character reader (OCR)-grade quality, or equivalent, and shall produce clear, smear-resistant markings. When bar code labels are used on exterior shipping containers, a waterproof, clear/transparent, plastic, protective laminate such as PPP-T-60, type III, class 2 tape, or equivalent protection, shall be applied to or inherent to the label. PPP-T-60, type III, class 2 tape applied over a MIL-L-61002, Grade C label will upgrade that label to a MIL-L-61002, Grade B label. Bar code quality shall remain in conformance with MIL-STD-1189 after the protective coating has been applied. When MIL-L-61002 requirements are specified by the procuring activity,

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labels used for bar coding shipping containers shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- a. Labels used on all wood containers or containers that will be stored in outdoor conditions for long periods of time, shall conform to MIL-L-61002, Grade A, Style 1, Composition (b) for non-porous container surfaces or Grade A, Style 2, for porous surfaces, Composition (b).
- b. Labels on all other containers shall meet the following requirements. Preprinted labels shall have a clear, transparent laminate coating, while non-preprinted labels shall have the laminate (or equivalent) applied after the bar code is printed (see 20.4 above). As a minimum, labels shall be constructed of a computer-imprintable paper with a 1-mil acrylic permanent adhesive, or equivalent. Labels shall conform to MIL-L-61002, Grade A, Style 1, Composition (b) for metal and plastic containers or Grade B, Style 2, Composition (a) for domestic or weather-resistant fiberboard containers.

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20.8 Labels on unit and intermediate containers. When specified in the procurement document, as a minimum, labels on unit and intermediate containers shall be constructed of a computer-imprintable paper with a 1-mil acrylic permanent adhesive, or equivalent. Printer ribbons of OCR-grade quality, or equivalent, shall be used to mark the labels. When MIL-L-61002 requirements are specified in the procurement document, bar code labels shall meet the requirements for a Grade C label.

20.9 Bar code character density. The standard bar code density range is from 3.0 to 9.4 characters per inch (CPI). When a direct-marking process is used to bar code exterior shipping containers, a bar code character density range of 1.7 to 3.0 CPI may also be used. Higher bar code densities in the range of 9.4 to 15.5 CPI may be used, when specified, for unique applications.

20.10 Bar code configurations (see figure 29). There are two bar code configurations: vertical (ladder) and horizontal (picket fence). Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, all bar codes shall be in a horizontal configuration.

20.11 Basic bar code formats (see figure 29). There are two basic formats, stacked and in-line. When only two or three data messages are being bar coded, one of these two basic formats can usually be utilized. In general, a stacked format is preferred. When three or more messages are bar coded in an in-line format, the minimum spacing between messages is increased so that false reads will not occur when using a non-contact scanner.

20.12 Complex bar code formats (see figure 30). There may be cases that require the use of formats more complex than the two basic formats, such as the bar coding of several data messages. A combination format is one that contains two or more columns of the stacked format or two or more rows of the in-line format. A staggered format is similar to a combination format but each stack of bar codes is staggered, or offset, from the adjacent stack of bar codes. It should be noted that the staggered format satisfies the requirement for the minimum distance of 2.25 inches (57.15mm) when there are three or more in-line bar codes.

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of the prime contractor (the company awarded the contract) shall be directly below the contract number. When a stacked format is used, bar codes shall be left-justified (left-hand (start) characters vertically aligned).

- b. A combination or staggered format is recommended when three or more data fields are to be bar coded (see figures 32 and 33).
- c. Applied in line with the NSN/NATO stock number preceding the contract number and with a minimum space of 0.5 inch (12.7mm) separating the two bar codes (see figure 32). The CAGE or other data, when specified, shall follow the contract number. A minimum separation of 2.25 inches (57.15mm) shall be used when 3 or more bar codes are in line.

30.2.2 Marking obstructions (see figure 34). When cleats, strapping, packing configuration, or other required markings interfere with placement of bar code markings, bar code markings shall be placed as near as practicable to the prescribed data.

30.2.3 DLA marking requirements (see figure 33). The four bar codes required by DLA in the note to 20.2 of this appendix shall be in the same location as specified in 30.2. A single stack format is preferred, with the data fields stacked from top to bottom in the following order: NSN, contract number, CLIN, and CAGE code of the prime contractor. The only approved alternate format is a combination format arranged so that the NSN is above the contract number in the first stack and the CLIN is above the CAGE in the second stack.

30.2.4 Bar coded serial numbers (see figure 31). When a requirement exists for bar coded serial numbers, the bar codes shall be located directly below the identification markings and shall be preceded by the abbreviation "SER NO." The bar codes shall be arranged in a stacked, in-line, or combination format. If more than five bar codes are required on intermediate or exterior containers, two serial number lists shall be provided in accordance with appendix C, 20.19. The first list, which is to be placed inside the container, shall contain a bar code for each serialized item. The bar code format to be used is optional. A staggered format is recommended when more than 20 serial numbers are bar coded. Barcoding of the second serial number list which is to be included with the packing list is optional.

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The identification side of the container shall be marked with the words "SERIAL NUMBER LIST INSIDE."

30.3 Exterior shipping containers 10 cubic feet and over (see figure 35). In addition to the marking requirements specified in 30.2 of this appendix, the following bar code marking requirements also apply to exterior shipping containers 10 cubic feet and over. Bar code markings are required on one end and one side of the container and shall be applied as shown. The positioning of the bar code markings shall be as specified in figure 35. When a marking board/panel is used for unsheathed crates, bar code markings shall be applied immediately to the right of or beneath the contractor markings and shall be in line with them.

30.4 Bar coded tags (see figure 33). It is preferred that tags be marked by using direct marking techniques or by applying pressure-sensitive labels. If space is available on the identification tag, the bar code label/marking may be applied to the right of the identification markings or beneath the contract data markings. If space is not available, the bar code label/marking may be applied on the reverse side of the tag.

30.4.1 Bales, cloth-covered bundles, paper shipping sacks, bags, and textile/laminated textile bags, rods, shafts, and pipes (see figure 36). Identification tags for these items shall be secured as shown and shall be coded as described in 30.4 above.

30.4.2 Coils of wire (see figure 36). Bar code markings shall be applied to either side of both identification tags (see 30.4).

30.5 Barrels, drums, and other cylindrical containers (see figure 37). Bar code markings shall be applied on the upper one-third of containers greater than 5 gallons adjacent to the identification markings as shown. For containers 5 gallons or less, the bar code markings shall be applied immediately to the right of or below the identification markings and shall be a minimum of 1.0 inch (25.4mm) from the bottom and top edges of the container. Stacked formats shall be left-justified.

30.5.1 Cylindrical containers (see figure 37). On cylindrical containers less than 5 inches (127.0mm) in diameter, bar code labels or markings shall be applied so the bar code symbol is vertical or in a "ladder" configuration. When the bar code is placed in this ladder configuration, the bars must be placed 0.25 inch to 0.5 inch (6.35mm to 12.70mm) from the left edge of the identification markings. Bar code markings shall not be placed on the tear strip or container seam.

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30.5.2 Markings on tops of containers (see figure 37). When identification markings and contract data markings are applied to the tops of containers such as empty barrels, drums, and other cylindrical containers, bar code markings shall be applied beneath the required markings. This is in addition to the requirement in 30.5 herein.

NOTE: Reusable containers. All incorrect bar code markings applied for previous shipments or storage shall be obliterated prior to application of current bar code markings. Bar codes applicable to systems other than the standard depot system shall be obliterated or rendered unreadable.

30.6 Reels or spools of cable, wire, and rope (see figure 38). Bar code markings shall be applied adjacent to or beneath contract data markings. On wood reels or spools, the surface shall be prepared and labels shall be applied in accordance with 20.5 herein.

30.7 Paper and cloth-wrapped rolls (see figure 38). Bar code markings shall be applied to the right of the identification markings, as shown, or beneath the contract data markings.

30.8 Unpacked major equipment (skidded or unskidded). Bar code markings shall be applied immediately to the right of or beneath the contract data markings. If a marking board/panel is used, bar codes shall be applied as specified in 30.3 herein.

30.9 Unitized/palletized loads (see figure 38). Bar code markings shall be applied to the outside of the load immediately to the right of or beneath the identification markings on the fiberboard or wood or wood-based marking board/panel or on the identification marked side of the load, as appropriate (see 4.4.7). If individual containers comprising the load are bar coded and scannable, no additional bar code markings are required.

30.10 Multipacks. Multipacks shall be bar coded as follows:

- a. Item identification markings. The item identification markings shall not be bar coded on the exterior shipping container of multipack shipments. However, unit packs and intermediate containers require bar code markings as described in 30.1 herein.
- b. Contract number. The contract number shall be bar coded on the exterior shipping container of the multipack if the number applies to all unit and intermediate containers

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inside the multipack. If mixed contract numbers are contained in the multipack, then the exterior container shall not be bar coded.

30.11 Sets, kits, and outfits (SKO). Bar code markings shall be applied to all SKOs, whether obtained through procurement or assembled in-house. When a multiple container SKO is comprised of other SKOs, all containers shall be marked with bar codes identifying only the final (end item) SKO. When obtained through procurement, the NSN and contract number of the complete SKO shall be bar coded. When SKOs are assembled in-house, only the NSN shall be bar coded. All containers of a multiple container shipment shall be marked as specified in appendix C, 20.22.

30.12 Materiel destined for resale. Unit packs and intermediate containers of materiel destined for resale that normally have a Universal Product Code (UPC) symbol need not be remarked with a 3-of-9 symbol. Exterior containers not destined for resale shall be bar coded whether or not a UPC case code exists.

30.13 Controlled, sensitive, classified, and pilferable items. These types of items which require the omission of specific item description markings from the outside shipping containers (see 4.2.2.4) shall contain the applicable bar code markings. If the NSN is included as part of the identification markings, then the HRI will be shown. However, if the NSN is omitted, then the HRI will also be omitted. For medical materiel, the NSN bar code markings, including the HRI, shall be omitted. For shipments of DPSC C&T items, the HRI shall remain.

30.14 Bundled wood products. Bar code markings on a marking board/panel shall be applied as specified in 30.3 herein.

30.15 Tires. Bar code markings that are required for exterior containers shall be applied to all tires either on the smooth surface of the outside sidewall or on the tire tread, except for DOD sites having the capability of preprinting or generating a bar coded DD Form 1387. Labels shall comply with MIL-L-61002, Type optional, Grade A, Style 3-rubber, Composition (b) (laminated). When a DD Form 1387 is used, it shall be affixed to a paper shipping tag (A-A-900 or UU-T-81), or it shall be affixed directly to the tire by those DOD sites having the capability to do so.

30.16 (Army Only) Small arms weapons containers (see figure 28). In addition to the standard bar code requirements for unit, intermediate, and exterior containers, all small arms containers

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shall also contain the bar coded serial numbers of the packaged weapons. The bar coded serial numbers shall include an identifier that designates the model. The identifier shall be specified in the procurement document.

30.16.1 Bar code label requirements. When MIL-L-61002 requirements are specified in the procurement document, they shall be as follows:

- a. Bar code labels used on all wood containers shall comply with the requirements specified in 20.7a of this appendix. A clear/transparent laminate shall be placed over the bar code label, and the label shall be affixed by stapling. Staples shall not be located within the bar code or the quiet zones. The label may be affixed to a piece of card stock that is slightly larger than the label. The card stock should then be stapled to the container with heavy duty staples.
- b. Bar code labels on all exterior containers other than wood containers shall comply with the requirements specified in 20.7b of this appendix.
- c. Bar code labels on all unit and intermediate containers other than wood containers shall meet the minimum requirements of MIL-L-61002 for a Grade B, Composition (b) label. The style shall be specified in the procurement document.

30.16.2 Bar code message description (see figure 28). The bar code for small arms weapons consists of the serial number of the weapon preceded by a field identifier (FID). The FID on weapons consists of an S preceded by one, two, or three numerics. For example, the bar coded data 11S12345678 represents the bar code of an M16A1 rifle with serial number 12345678. The S indicates that the data which follows the S is a serial number. The numerics (11) preceding the S identifier are assigned by the item manager and designate the model of the weapon. The HRI shall indicate only the serial number without the FID.

#### 40. CONDITIONS OF MARKING SURFACES

40.1 The conditions of the surface to be marked shall be as specified in this appendix and in 5.2.

40.2 As a minimum, all surfaces shall be free of dust, dirt, grime, and oil before applying bar code labels.

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1. BAR CODED IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS (BCID)

A. NSN/NATO Number

- (1) Typical 5950-00-123-4567
- (2) Fixed Length (13 characters)
- (3) No suffix or prefix bar coded



B. Contract Number/Procurement Instrument Identification Number (PIIN)

- (1) Basic Number
  - (a) Typical DAHC94-88-D-0007
  - (b) (Fixed 13 characters)



- (2) With Call Number (when specified)
  - (a) Typical DAHC94-88-D-0007-0010
  - (b) (Fixed 17 characters)



C. Contract Line Item Number (CLIN)

- (1) Typical 1001AB
- (2) (Fixed 6 characters)



D. Contractor and Government Entity (CAGE)

- (1) Typical 33825
- (2) (Fixed 5 characters)



2. BAR CODED SERIAL NUMBERS (BCSN)

A. Basic SNs

- (1) Typical 0001937
- (2) Variable length
- (3) Fixed length if specified



B. Army Weapons SN

- (1) Typical 11S1937
- (2) Variable length
- (3) Includes specified field identifier in the bar code
- (4) HRI indicates only the serial number



(SEE 20.2)

FIGURE 28. Examples of typical bar coded fields.

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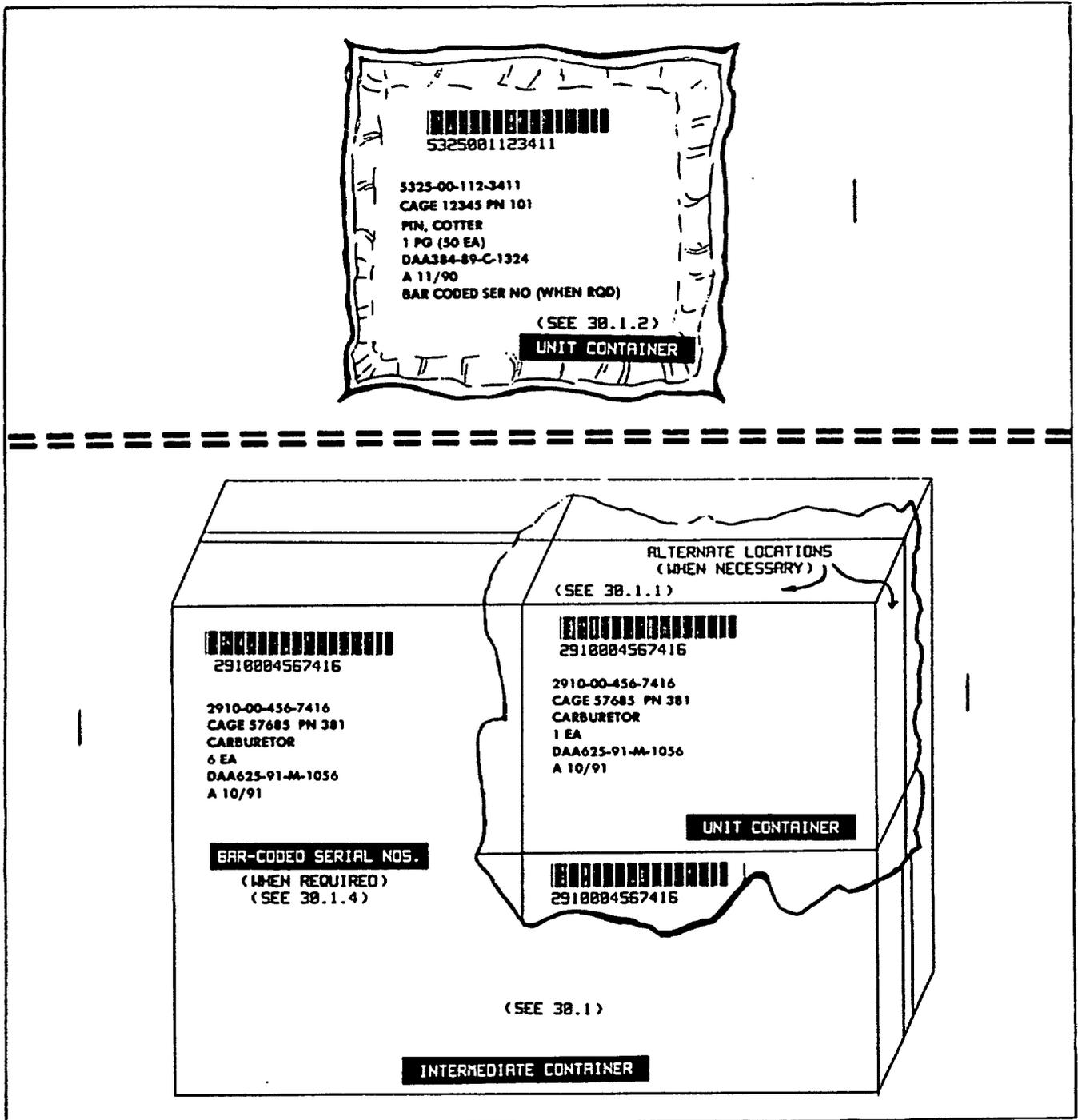


FIGURE 31. Unit and intermediate container bar code markings.

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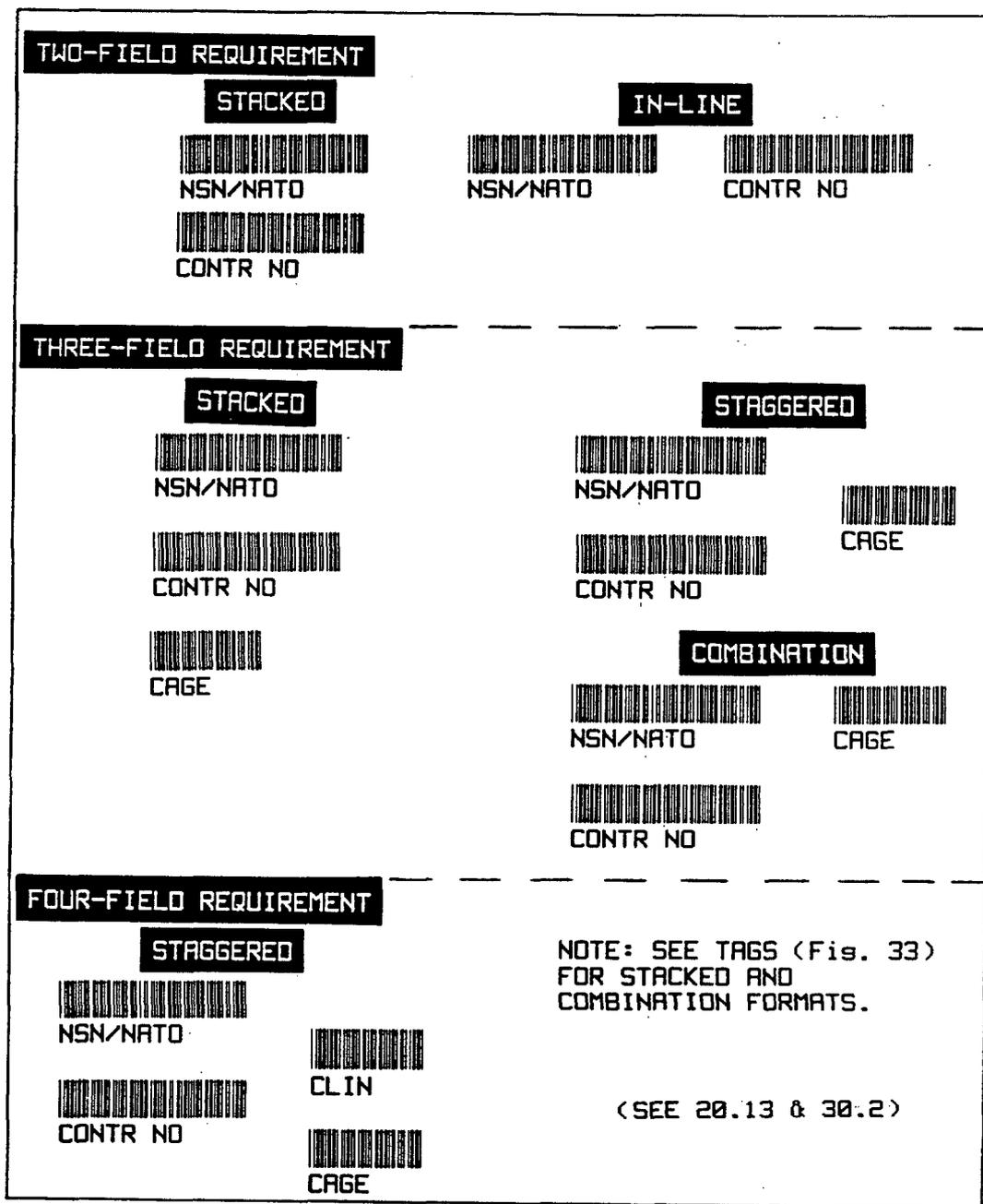


FIGURE 32. Typical bar code formats for tags and exterior containers.

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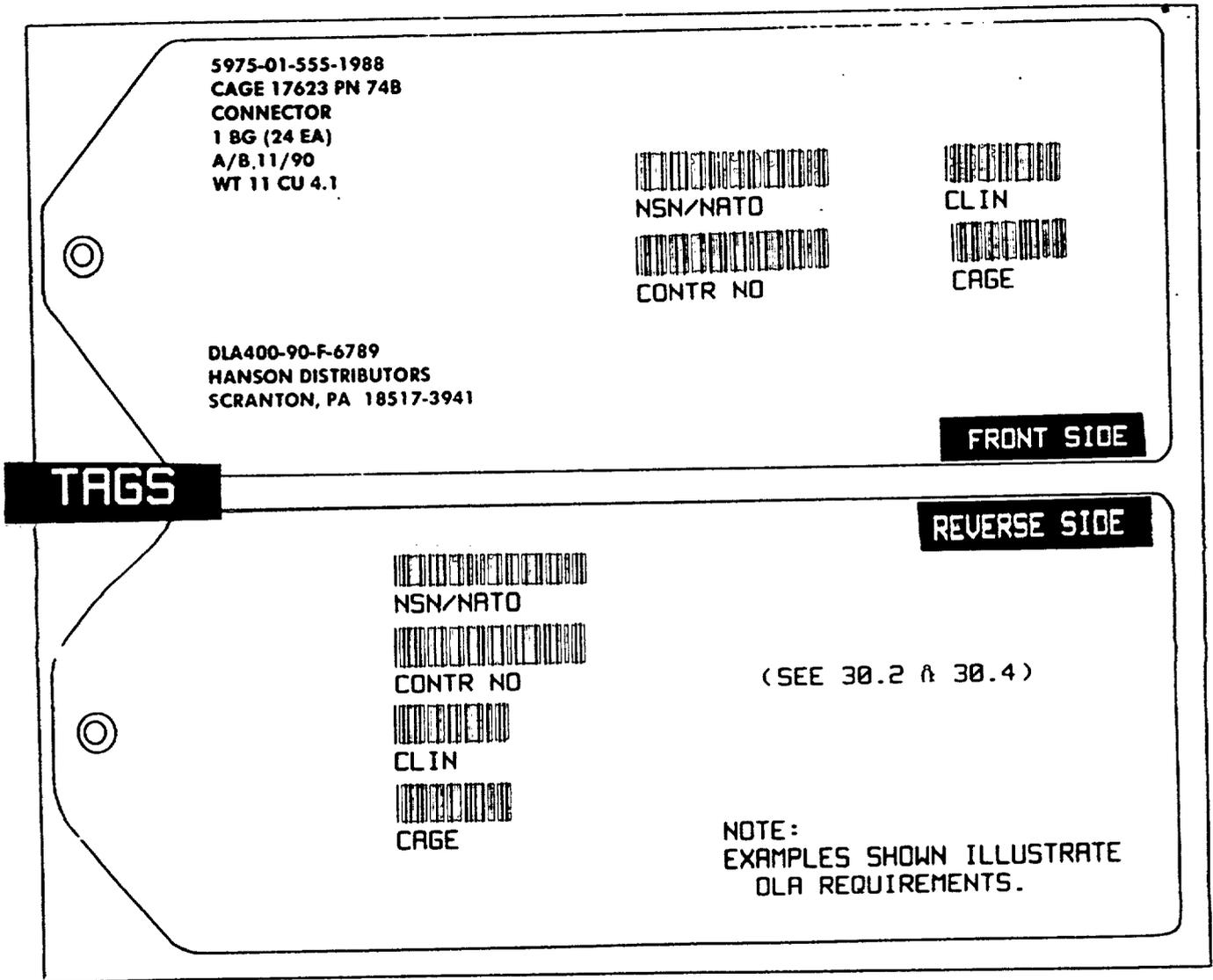


FIGURE 33. Tags with sample DLA bar codes.

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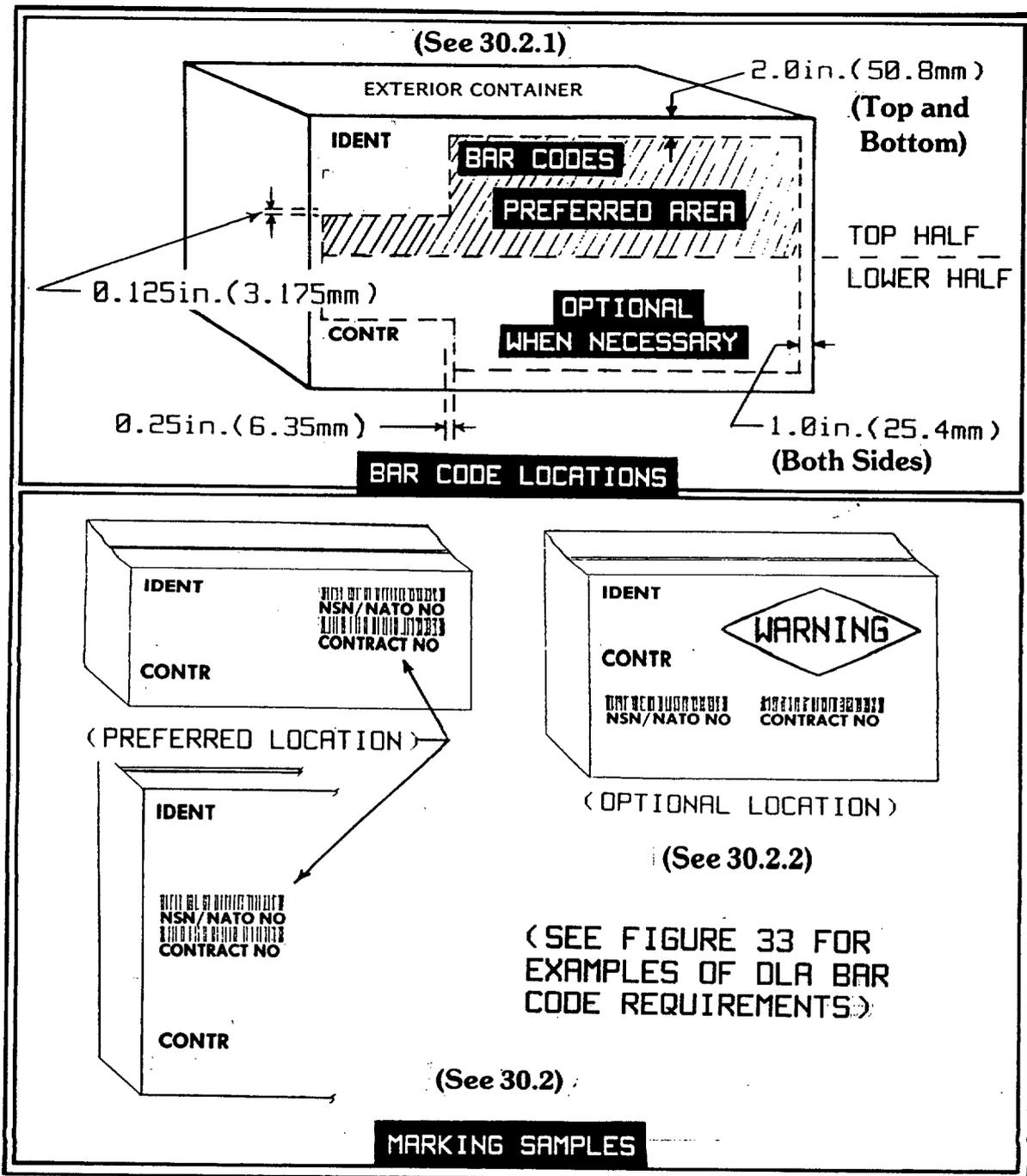


FIGURE 34. Exterior container bar code markings for containers under 10 cubic feet.

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vendor-originated shipments shall contain the following minimum information in the order listed. Additional data required by the contract shall be applied below piece number and total pieces.

- a. Control Number or Reference Number: For example, Contract No., Purchase Order No., Commercial Bill of Lading No., etc.
- b. From: Name and address of the consignor (DODAAC code and in-the-clear address, if applicable) (see note below).
- c. To: Name and address of the consignee (DODAAC code and in-the-clear address, if applicable) (see note below).
- d. Project Code and required delivery date (RDD), when required.
- e. Weight and Cube.
- f. Piece Number and Total Pieces.
- g. Additional data, when required.

NOTE: Only b and c above apply to shipments in support of Government contractors which move solely between contractors' plants, do not enter the Defense Transportation System, and are accomplished by commercial bill of lading.

20.3 Affixing the address label to the shipping container (see figure 39). When the shipping container or the material (e.g., pipe, steel, wood, etc.) does not lend itself to direct application of the address label, the label shall be attached to a paper shipping tag (A-A-900 or UU-T-81) or to a marking board/panel constructed of fiberboard (PPP-F-320) or wood or wood-based panel (A-A-55057). The placement of the tag shall be as specified in 4.4 through 4.4.14 of this standard.

20.4 DOD shipments sent through the U.S. Postal Service. Shipments originated by DOD activities and sent through the U.S. Postal Service must have the phrase "OFFICIAL BUSINESS, PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300" printed on the bottom line of the "FROM" block of the DD Form 1387. The phrase may be overprinted, type-written, or applied by rubber stamp, with no exceptions. This phrase is required by the Domestic Mail Manual. The penalty indicia method of applying postage is not authorized. All DOD activities must employ the direct accountability methods (permit

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imprint or meter) when using the U.S. Postal Service. The appropriate postage mail authorization shall be applied in the "Postage Data" block.

20.5 Direct mail pouch shipment (see figure 39). If a U.S. Postal Service mail pouch is used as the outer container for mailing of more than one package as a direct pouch shipment to the addressee, each package in the pouch shall have a DD Form 1387 attached.

20.6 Full carloads and full truckloads. Full carloads and full truckloads moving from a single consignor to a single consignee require at least one completed address label attached to the container or palletized load located closest to the door. Additional address labels may be placed on the other containers or palletized unit loads in the shipment. A domestic address label (DD Form 1387 or approved substitute) shall also be placed on all shipping containers, palletized unit loads, and unpacked items for less than carload and less than truckload lots.

20.7 Enhanced DLA Distribution System (EDDS) shipments. For vendor-originated shipments destined for delivery to a materiel consolidation point (MCP), the shipment shall be addressed to the designated MCP, with the ultimate receiving depot listed as the "MARK FOR" address.

30. BAR CODED DD FORM 1387.

30.1 DD Form 1387 data to be barcoded (see figure 40). Using either the preprinted or generated form, those DOD sites having the capability shall bar code the following data in accordance with DOD 4500.32-R in addition to the human-readable data that is required:

- a. TCN in block 1 (17 characters).
- b. Ultimate Consignee (DODAAC) in block 9 (6 characters).
- c. Piece Number in block 16 (4 characters).

30.2 Size of the DD Form 1387. For those sites having the capability to generate the DD Form 1387 as well as the data, the form may be reduced in size but shall not be any smaller than 4.0 inches in height by 5.0 inches in width (101.6 by 127.0mm) or 5.0 inches in height by 4.0 inches in width (127.0 by 101.6mm). The basic format shall remain the same. See figure 39 for the basic