What is a container?

This basically involves applying the principle of assembly line production to transportation. The decisive factor here is standardisation. For this reason, standardised containers can be used with different means of transport. The container size is based on the requirements of road, rail or sea transport.

The container is a loading device.

Commonly used container types

20’ resp. 40’ Box Container
Note the door height (generally 2.25 m, occasionally only 2.10 m)
Suitable for normal loading
approx. internal dimensions (l x w x h)
20’ = 5,90 m x 2,35 m x 2,35 m = 32,58 m³
40’ = 12,00 m x 2,35 m x 2,35 m = 66,27 m³

20’ resp. 40’ Flateck
Especially for bulky or abnormally wide loads
approx. dimensions (l x w x h)
20’ = 5,90 m x 2,40 m x 2,25 m
40’ = 12,00 m x 2,40 m x 2,25 m

20’ resp. 40’ Refrigerated container
Especially for temperature-sensitive goods
approx. internal dimensions (l x w x h)
20’ = 5,45 m x 2,26 m x 2,25 m = 27,7 m³
40’ = 11,55 m x 2,27 m x 2,20 m = 57,8 m³
approx. door height (w x h)
20’ = 2,26 m x 2,20 m
40’ = 2,27 m x 2,17 m

20’ resp. 40’ Open Top Container
with removable tarpaulin
Especially for high loads
Loading from above possible
approx. internal dimensions (l x w x h)
20’ = 5,90 m x 2,35 m x 2,35 m = 32,58 m³
40’ = 12,00 m x 2,35 m x 2,35 m = 66,27 m³
in gauge = Open Top, without overheight
out of gauge = Open Top, with overheight

Other container types

Bulk Container
Especially for dry bulk goods, e.g. cereals, etc.

Tank Container
Especially for liquids
Selected containers are used solely for the transport of groceries.

Ventilated containers
Especially for loads which must be ventilated