

THE ABC OF THE BASES FOR CHARGEABLE WEIGHT

The price of freight is determined according to the basis of chargeable weight and transportation distance.

1 Shipment's actual weight

Used when actual weight is greater than the LDM or cubic weight.

2 Cubic weight

Used when the shipment is stackable and shipment height is less than 1.2 meters.

Used with long shipments when the length of the shipment is 2.4–7.4 meters, height is less than 1.2, and the shipment is stackable.

3

Loading meter weight

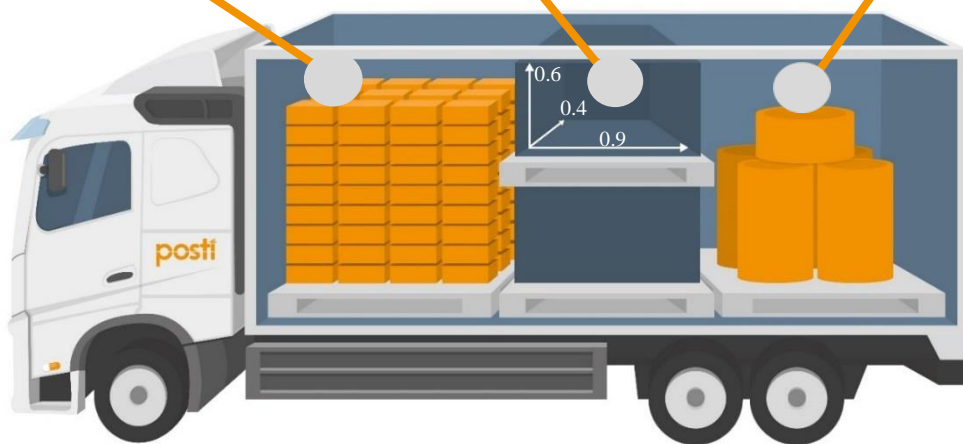
Used when

- the shipment is not stackable
- stacking is prohibited
- shipment height is over 1.2 meters
- the shipment fills the cargo space from wall to wall and floor to roof

The basis for chargeable freight for shipments over 7.0 meters long and for ADR shipments and rolltainers is always loading meter weight.

LDM conversion formula:

$$\frac{\text{Length} \times \text{Width}}{2,4 \text{ m}^2 / \text{LDM}} = \text{LDM}$$



Shipper must indicate the length of the shipment when placing the transportation order.

Loading meter weight

Means the cargo space from floor to roof and wall to wall, so nothing can be stacked on top of the shipment



Vehicle width: 2.4 m

Store pallet (half-sized) 0.8m x 0.6m

fills 0.2 LDM of the cargo space, calculated weight 370 kg

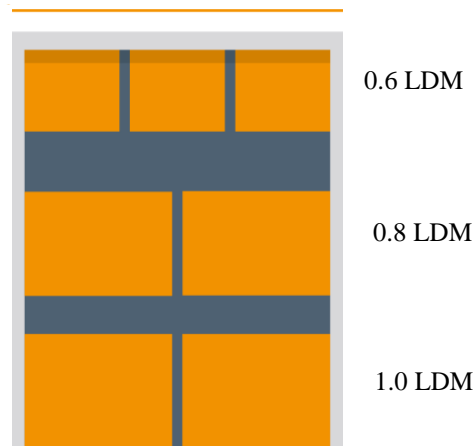
EUR pallet 0.8m x 1.2m

fills 0.4 LDM of the cargo space, calculated weight is 740 kg

FIN pallet 1.0m x 1.2m

fills 0.5 LDM of the cargo space, calculated weight 925 kg

Rolltainer: calculated weight 420 kg



These numbers only apply to domestic transportations. In case the chargeable weight declared by the shipper is found to be inaccurate, the Carrier shall have the right to adjust the chargeable weight.

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