

Freight class guideline

LBS per cubic foot (density of the product being shipped) =freight class

50 pcf = **class 55** 30 = **class 60** 22.5 = **class 65** 15 = **class 70** 13.5 = **class 77.5**
12 = **class 92.5** 9 = **class 100** 8 = **class 110** 7 = **class 125** 6 = **class 150**
5 = **class 200** 3 = **class 250** 2 = **class 300** 1 = **class 400** >1 = **class 500**

National Classification Committee's density guidelines

Above is a table the National Classification Committee has published to identify the freight class that relates to average density. The density/class relationships is a guideline and there are no unusual or significant stow ability, handling or liability characteristics, which would give those characteristics additional or different "weight" in determining the appropriate class.

The general rule of thumb is the higher the class, the higher the rate for every hundred pounds you ship. Rates are structured so that as the weight of your shipment increases, the rate per hundred pounds decreases.