

Freight Density Chart

Current 13-tier density scale effective July 19, 2025, with possible packaged shipment examples



Denser Freight

Freight Class	Packaged Density	Possible Packaged Examples
 Class 50	50 lb/ft ³ or greater	Dense metal parts, steel fasteners, industrial hardware
 Class 55	35 to under 50 lb/ft ³	Hardwood flooring, cement products, dense printed materials
 Class 60	30 to under 35 lb/ft ³	Steel cable, bottled beverages, compact automotive parts
 Class 65	22.5 to under 30 lb/ft ³	Tile, cooking oil, electrical cable
 Class 70	15 to under 22.5 lb/ft ³	Forklift batteries, crated engines, compact machinery
 Class 85	12 to under 15 lb/ft ³	Transmissions, doors, packaged engine parts
 Class 92.5	10 to under 12 lb/ft ³	Plastic storage products, tires, packaged electronics



Lighter and Bulkier Freight

Freight Class	Packaged Density	Possible Packaged Examples
 Class 100	8 to under 10 lb/ft ³	Vacuum equipment, wine cases, packaged furnishings
 Class 125	6 to under 8 lb/ft ³	Small appliances, exhibit displays, vending equipment
 Class 175	4 to under 6 lb/ft ³	Clothing, stuffed furniture, metal cabinets
 Class 250	2 to under 4 lb/ft ³	Lightweight furniture, televisions, bulky household goods
 Class 300	1 to under 2 lb/ft ³	Lightweight tables, chairs, model boats
 Class 400	Less than 1 lb/ft ³	Pillows, comforters, packing materials

1

Density Formula



=



Total Shipment Weight

÷



Occupied Cubic Feet

Packaged Density = Total Shipment Weight ÷ Occupied Cubic Feet

2

Measure the Finished Shipment



Use the greatest outside dimensions, including the pallet, crate, packaging, projections, and overhang.

3

Why Packaging Matters



The same weight in more occupied space produces lower density and may result in a higher class number.



Actual freight class can vary by finished packaging, density, handling, stowability, liability, and applicable NMFC provisions.



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