

How to Classify Your Freight.

Let's break it down into 3 easy steps!

Accurately classifying your less-than-truckload (LTL) freight shipment from the start will help you avoid surprise carrier fees added after delivery that result from carrier class changes.

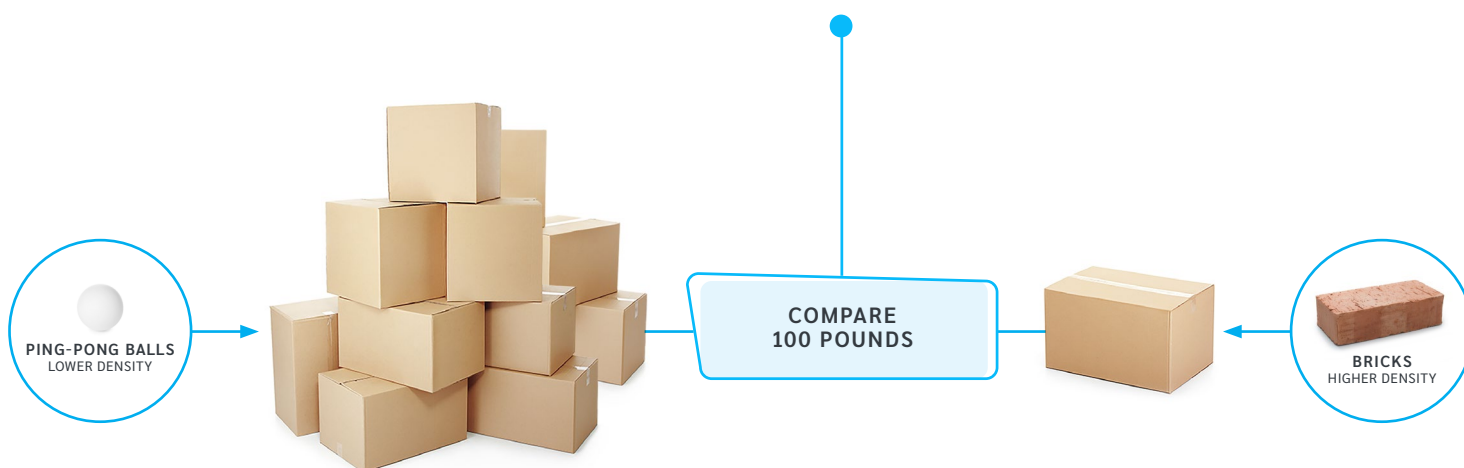
1 Get your NMFC code.

There are 18 different freight classes based on the cargo's ease of transportability, ranging from low (class 50) to high (class 500). To quickly look up your freight class, use our [freight class look up tool](#). Some commodities may not have an [NMFC code](#). In this case, these commodities are referred to as NOI or Not Otherwise Indicated.

BRICKS	CLASS 55
TRANSMISSION	CLASS 85
BUMPER	CLASS 250
PING-PONG BALLS	CLASS 500

2 Get your freight class.

Density is used for shipping objects that vary in size or when the number of items shipped varies from shipment to shipment. The lower the density, the higher and more expensive the freight class will be. In other words, the more space your freight occupies on a truck or in a container the more costs you will incur for transport. To easily figure out your freight density, enter the length, width, height and weight of your fully packaged cargo into our [freight density calculator](#).



“100 lbs of ping-pong balls cost more to ship than 100 lbs of bricks!”

3 Fill out your BOL.

After you determine your NMFC code and freight class of your cargo, you can finish your freight quote and accurately fill out the [bill of lading \(BOL\)](#).

STILL FEELING STUCK ON FREIGHT CLASS?

CONSULT WITH A FREIGHTCENTER
EXPERT AND [CONTACT US](#) TODAY.