

In business, time is money. That's why 'speed to pack' was a crucial factor in our packaging designs. Our range boasts four key features: protection, ease and speed of use, lightweight construction, and sustainability.

The 'time to pack' feature is vital in any business's supply chain. With our molds, you can fully pack (including taping the box) in under 30 seconds, and our egg mold takes only 3 seconds!

To put this speed into perspective, we compared our packaging process to a few 'quick' everyday tasks to highlight how efficient our packing process can be. To see what we tested and the results, check out our [post here](#).

We conducted these tests to emphasize that packaging doesn't have to be slow or fast but inefficient, leading to damages. Below is a list of common costs related to 'time to pack' in a business, illustrating why finding fast and effective packaging is so important. Remember, cheap packaging might not always be the most cost-effective option when considering all related expenses.



LABOR COSTS

Time-consuming packaging processes require more labor hours to prepare products for shipment, which can impact the business in several ways:

INCREASED LABOR COSTS - Workers spend more time on each unit, driving up labor expenses.

OVERTIME COSTS - To meet shipping deadlines, particularly during peak periods such as holidays or product launches, overtime hours may be necessary.

ADDITIONAL STAFFING - To maintain high output levels, additional staff may be needed, further escalating labor costs.

TIME TO MARKET - Inefficient or slow packaging methods reduce the number of units a worker can pack within a given timeframe. This not only decreases overall productivity but also increases the cost per unit packed.



SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS

Inefficient packaging processes can lead to inaccurate demand forecasting, which disrupts the entire supply chain. This can result in:

OVERPRODUCTION: Results in excess inventory, increasing holding costs like storage and insurance.

UNDERPRODUCTION: Causes stock shortages, leading to lost sales and potential customer loss.



DAMAGES

Inadequate packaging procedures and tight deadlines may lead to poor packaging practices and product damage during transit. This can increase:

RETURNS AND REPLACEMENTS - Costs related to handling returns and issuing replacements.

REFUNDS - Expenses incurred due to refunding customers.

EXTENDED LEAD TIMES

Lengthy packaging processes extend the time required to prepare products for shipping, which results in:

INCREASED WAREHOUSING COSTS - Products spend more time in storage before shipping, raising warehousing expenses.

EXPEDITED SHIPPING COSTS - To mitigate delays caused by slow packaging, businesses may need to use expedited shipping or production processes, incurring additional costs.



SPACE UTILIZATION

Slow packaging and extended dispatch periods can lead to inefficient use of space, including:

INCREASED STORAGE NEEDS - Products that are slow to package remain in storage longer, raising the demand for warehouse space.

ADDITIONAL RACKING AND STOCK MANAGEMENT - The need for extra racking and more complex stock management increases, driving up costs due to the additional resources required.



SUSTAINABILITY CONCERNS

Consumers are increasingly prioritizing sustainable practices. Inefficient packaging that results in excessive waste or environmental harm can:

ALIENATE CUSTOMERS - Poor sustainability practices can turn customers away, leading to a potential loss of market share.



TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Heavy packaging increases the overall weight of shipments, which can:

RAISE FUEL CONSUMPTION AND SHIPPING CHARGES - Heavier shipments result in higher fuel usage and increased shipping costs.