**Kravu pārvadājumi pa gaisu**

Izziņas avots Wikipedia,

[www.airbridgecargo.com/route/online/](http://www.airbridgecargo.com/route/online/)

[www.unitedcargo.com](http://www.unitedcargo.com)

Šādi kravu pārvadājumi atšķiras no visai standartizētā jūras vai sauszemes transporta. Pārvadājot ar gaisa transportu, ļoti nozīmīgi ir kravu izmēri: aviolīnijās tiek ierobežots kravu augstums līdz 1,5–2 m. Optimālais pakas augstums – līdz 1–1,1 m. Izvēloties gaisa transportu, jāievēro, ka augstāku kravu pārvadājumu cena ir augstāka, neskatoties uz nemainīgu svaru. 1 kubikmetrs kravas ir pielīdzināms 167 kilogramiem. Kravas svars, veicot pārvadājumus pa gaisu, var svārstīties no dažiem kilogramiem līdz vairākām tonnām.

Turklāt, veicot kravu pārvadājumus ar gaisa transportu, tiek piemērotas citādas drošības prasības: kravas tiek pārbaudītas ar rentgenu, bet nepieciešamības gadījumā krava var tikt izjaukta. Turklāt, veicot **kravu pārvadājumus ar gaisa transportu**, tiek izvirzītas stingrākas prasības attiecībā uz bīstamām kravām, šķidrumiem vai produktiem, kas izstaro magnētisko lauku. Šādām kravām ir nepieciešamas specifikācijas un apraksti.

Larger cargo airlines tend to use new or recently built aircraft to carry their freight, but many use older aircraft, like the [Boeing 707](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_707), [Boeing 727](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_727), [Douglas DC-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_DC-8), [DC-10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DC-10), [MD-11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MD-11), [Boeing 747](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_747), and the [Ilyushin Il-76](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilyushin_Il-76). Examples of the 60-year-old [Douglas DC-3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_DC-3) are still flying around the world carrying cargo (as well as passengers). Short range [turboprop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turboprop) airliners such as the [An-12](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An-12), [An-26](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An-26), [Fokker Friendship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fokker_Friendship), and [British Aerospace ATP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Aerospace_ATP) are now being modified to accept standard air freight pallets to extend their working lives. This normally involves the replacement of glazed windows with opaque panels, the strengthening of the cabin floor and insertion of a broad top-hinged door in one side of the fuselage.

The [An-225](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonov_An-225_Mriya), world's largest aircraft, also used by a cargo airline.

[Antonov An-225 *Mriya*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonov_An-225_Mriya) and [Antonov An-124](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonov_An-124) are the worlds' largest aircraft, used for transporting large shipments and oversized cargos.

Usage of [large military airplanes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_transport_aircraft) for commercial purposes, pioneered by [Ukraine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine)'s [Antonov Airlines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonov_Airlines) in the 1990s, has allowed new types of cargo in aerial transportation.

Cargo emerged as a solid pillar of the industry in 1990s. The catalysts for the renewed growth in the sector were the express parcel carriers, typified by [FedEx](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FedEx), [DHL](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DHL), [TNT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TNT_N.V.) and [UPS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Parcel_Service), and changes in practices in the manufacturing sector. In 1992, FedEx sent software on computer disks to thousands of customers, allowing them to track shipments from their own workstations.

The rise of internet during in the years that followed contributed to increase the reliability and accessibility to the air cargo industry. Most airlines now offer to their customers real-time flight status and the booking and tracking options. In addition, the industry is adopting electronic procedures, such as the electronic [air waybill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_waybill), to reduce the amount of paper documentation accompanying each shipment and increasing the security and safety of the transportation

A **unit load device** (**ULD**) is a [pallet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pallet) or [container](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermodal_container) used to load luggage, freight, and mail on [wide-body aircraft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-body_aircraft) (The biggest wide-body aircraft are known as **jumbo jets** due to their very large size; examples include the [Boeing 747](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_747) ("jumbo jet"), [Airbus A380](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airbus_A380) ("superjumbo jet"), and upcoming [Boeing 777X](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_777X) ("mini jumbo jet").[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-body_aircraft#cite_note-10)[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-body_aircraft#cite_note-11) The phrase, "jumbo jet", derives from [Jumbo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jumbo), a famous circus elephant in the 19th century) )and specific [narrow-body aircraft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrow-body_aircraft). It allows a large quantity of cargo to be bundled into a single unit. Since this leads to fewer units to load, it saves ground crews time and effort and helps prevent delayed flights. Each ULD has its own packing list (or *manifest*) so that its contents can be tracked.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Unloading_JAL_747.jpg)

Unloading LD3 containers from a Boeing 747

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | |  | |
| **Kravu aviolīniju tīkls aviokompānijai: “AirBridgeCargo”** |  | |  | |

Avilīnijas skatīt: [www.airbridgecargo.com/route/online/](http://www.airbridgecargo.com/route/online/)

AirBridgeCargo route network covers major important markets: Frankfurt am Main, Leipzig, Munich, Milan, Paris, Zaragoza, Basel and Malmo in Europe; Shanghai, Beijing, Hong Kong, Zhengzhou, Chengdu in China; Chicago and Dallas in the United States; Tokyo in Japan and Seoul in S.Korea. The airlines route network in Russia includes Yekaterinburg, Khabarovsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Moscow. The company operates scheduled flights from Asia to Europe and North America via its hub in Moscow Sheremetyevo airport.   
By combining high quality customer service and a competitive product offering, the airline is developing its network and flight frequencies in line with customer demand, based on the strong business relationships established with major global and regional freight forwarding and logistics organization.

We at AirBridgeCargo assure you that your animals would travel in comfort and safety onboard our temperature-controlled B747 freighters.

Our portfolio of deliveries of this type of cargo includes heavy generators and oil drilling equipment, aircraft engines, propeller drive shafts and escalators, machinery and vehicles.

ABC is one of the 'first choice' partners to the oil and gas industry, regularly transporting shipments of vital equipment for oil exploration sites, pipeline equipment and offshore oil rigs.

Starptautiskās kravu pārvadājumu aviolīnijas: [www.unitedcargo.com](http://www.unitedcargo.com) , skatīt *‘interactive route map’.*