

OTIF



ORGANISATION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE POUR
LES TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX FERROVIAIRES

ZWISCHENSTAATLICHE ORGANISATION FÜR DEN
INTERNATIONALEN EISENBAHNVERKEHR

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION FOR INTER-
NATIONAL CARRIAGE BY RAIL

OCTI/RID/CE/42/5i)

28 October 2005

Original: French

RID: 42nd Session of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
(Madrid, 21 - 25 November 2005)

Subject: 1.6.3.1 – Tank-wagons built before 1978

Proposal transmitted by Belgium

Summary

Is a weld inspection necessary when a tank-wagon built before 1978 is placed into service again in the context of the transitional measure under 1.6.3.1?

Introduction

According to 1.6.3.1, tank-wagons built before 1 October 1978 may be kept in service if the equipment of the shell meets the requirements of Chapter 6.8. **The thickness of the shell wall**, except in the case of shells intended for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases of Class 2, must be **appropriate to a calculation pressure of not less than 0.4 MPa** (4 bar) (gauge pressure) in the case of mild steel **or 200 kPa** (2 bar) (gauge pressure) in the case of aluminium and aluminium alloys.

The provisions for calculating the minimum wall thickness of a shell are to be found in 6.8.2.1.17 and 6.8.2.1.18.

The shell thickness must not be less than the greater of the values determined by the two formulae given in 6.8.2.1.17.

For reasons of cost, only a limited number of copies of this document have been made. Delegates are asked to bring their own copies of documents to meetings. The Central Office only has a small number of copies available.

However, one of these formulae contains the weld coefficient λ , which presupposes an inspection of the welds (see 6.8.2.1.23).

Does this mean that to calculate the minimum wall thickness, a weld inspection must always be carried out? This is not easy to do in the case of thermally insulated shells.

Question

Belgium would like to hear the opinion of the RID Committee of Experts on the following question:

Is it permitted to use only the formula that does not contain a weld coefficient, or is it permitted to use a formula from a technical code recognised by the Competent Authority with a weld coefficient λ of 0.7, for which no weld inspection is required?
