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REAFFIRMED 2016

WALL STRESS

REQUALIFICATION CRITERIA

FOR HIGH PRESSURE

SEAMLESS STEEL CYLINDERS

SEVENTH EDITION

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Work Item 16-004
Cylinder Specifications Committee

NOTE— No technical information has been changed from the 2010 edition. This reaffirmed edition may include minor editorial changes.

NOTE—Appendix A (Informative) is for information only.

NOTE—Appendices B and C (Normative) are requirements.

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Contents	Page
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Scope	1
3 Definitions.....	1
4 Basic considerations	2
5 Rejection elastic expansion values	3
6 Sources of K factors	3
7 Determination of rejection elastic expansion limits.....	4
7.1 Indirect method.....	4
7.2 The Bach formula	4
7.3 The Clavarino formula	5
7.4 Example of determining the elastic expansion rejection limit	5
7.5 Simplified way to determine the rejection elastic expansion limit.....	6
7.6 K factors and rejection elastic expansion limits in Table 1	6
8 References	11
 Tables	
Table 1—Standard elastic expansion and K factor limits.....	7
1a—Industrial high pressure seamless steel cylinders	7
1b—Medical high pressure seamless steel cylinders	8
1c—High pressure seamless steel tubes.....	9
Table 2—Solutions of Bach stress formula	10
 Appendices	
Appendix A—Flow chart for service life control (Informative)	12
Appendix B—DOT Hazardous Materials 49 CFR 173.302a(b) special filling limits (Normative)	13
Appendix C—TC Requirements (Normative)	15

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1 Introduction

Compressed gas cylinders manufactured in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) or Transport Canada (TC) specifications can remain safe unless damaged by corrosion, accident, or abuse.¹ A cylinder shall be accepted or rejected for special filling limits on the basis of the criteria set forth in this publication. Other methods for qualification may be used such as the satisfactory completion of an ultrasonic examination or acoustic emission test, conducted in accordance with a current DOT exemption or TC permit for equivalent level of safety.

2 Scope

This publication contains detailed methods of determining average wall thickness that can be applied to the retesting of seamless, high pressure cylinders conforming to Specifications ICC 3, ICC/DOT-3A, DOT-3AX, DOT-3AA, DOT-3AAX, and DOT-3T, as well as the equivalent Canadian specifications. The water jacket hydrostatic test shall be performed in accordance with CGA C-1, *Methods for Pressure Testing Compressed Gas Cylinders* [1].² The visual inspection shall be performed in accordance with CGA C-6, *Standard for Visual Inspection of Steel Compressed Gas Cylinders* [2].

The flow chart contained in Appendix A graphically illustrates the service life control procedures described in this publication. The procedures required to qualify cylinders for special filling limits in accordance with DOT and TC regulations are provided in Appendices B and C, respectively.

The suggestions contained in this publication do not apply to cylinders manufactured under specification DOT-3HT, CTC-3HT, or TC-3HTM. Because of the special provisions of this specification, separate recommendations covering service life and standards for visual inspection of these cylinders are contained in CGA C-8, *Standard for Requalification of DOT-3HT, CTC-3HT, and TC-3HTM Seamless Steel Cylinders* [3].

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this publication, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Publication terminology

3.1.1 Shall

Indicates that the procedure is mandatory. It is used wherever the criterion for conformance to specific recommendations allows no deviation.

3.1.2 Should

Indicates that a procedure is recommended.

3.1.3 May

Indicates that the procedure is optional.

3.1.4 Will

Is used only to indicate the future, not a degree of requirement.

3.1.5 Can

Indicates a possibility or ability.

¹ In 1967, DOT was established and, among other things, assumed responsibility for the safety regulations formerly administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) over explosives and other dangerous articles. These are now known as the Hazardous Materials Regulations of DOT and specifications for cylinders are included in these regulations. Wherever reference is made to DOT cylinders, it is equally applicable to similar cylinders marked ICC and the same cylinders made to Canadian regulations, which may be marked TC, CTC, BTC (Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada), or CRC (Canadian Railway Commission).

² References are shown by bracketed numbers and are listed in order of appearance in the reference section.