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Rectangular pressed steel tanks — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 035, *Steel and steel products*

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Rectangular pressed steel tanks — Specification

1 Scope

This Working Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for materials, fabrication, erection and supply of rectangular pressed steel tanks used for the storage of cold water, hot water and certain other liquids under pressure not greater than the static head corresponding to the depth of the tank.

This Standard does not cover the requirements of tanks storing liquids having temperatures higher than 100 °C, or those tanks subject to earth or other external pressures besides wind pressure.

The steel tanks specified in this standard does not cover storage of liquid petroleum products.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 630-2, *Structural steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels for general purposes*

ISO 3573, *Hot-rolled carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities*

ISO 4016, *Hexagon head bolts — Product grade C*

ISO 4018, *Hexagon head screws — Product grade C*

ISO 14344, *Welding consumables — Procurement of filler materials and fluxes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

3.1

liquid

a substance such as water that flows freely at atmospheric pressure but is of constant volume, adapt to the shape of their container and is nearly incompressible.

3.2

cold water or cold liquid

water or liquid at a temperature not exceeding 40 °C

3.3

hot water or hot liquid

water or liquid at a temperature above 40 °C, but not exceeding 100 °C

4 Types

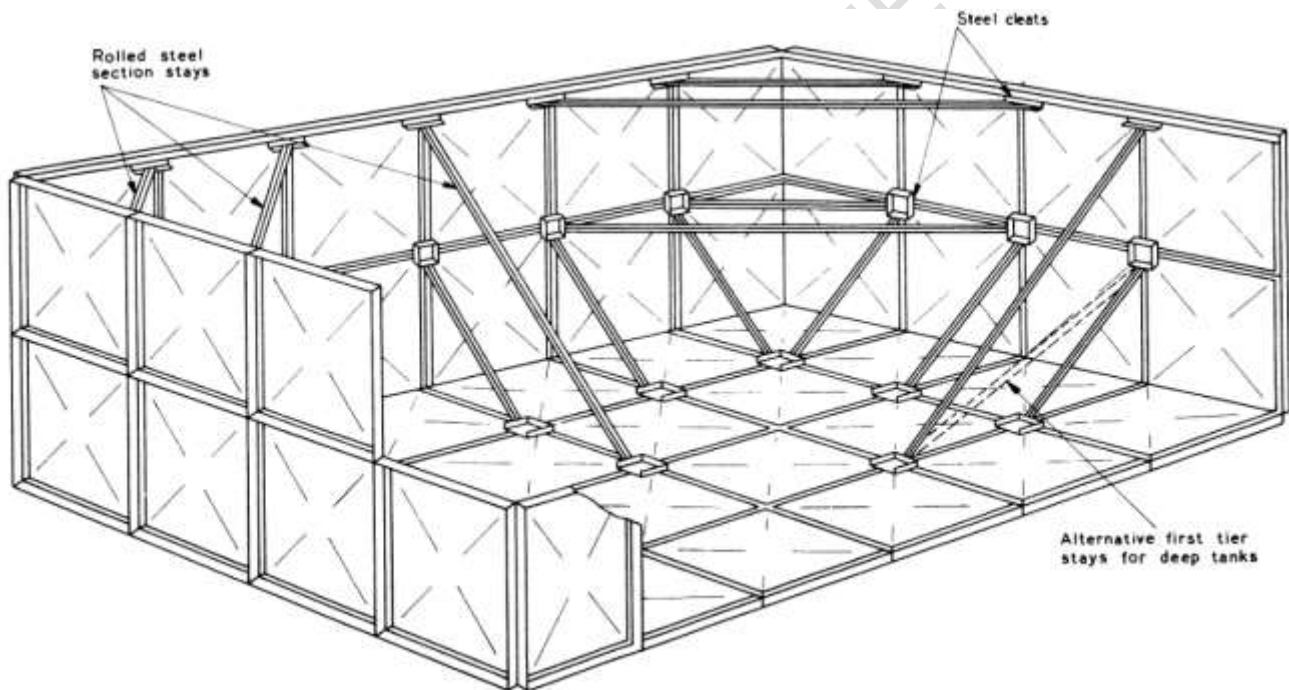
4.1 Pressed steel tanks shall be classified into the following three types:

Type 1: tanks with all flanges external (see Figure 1).

Type 2: tanks with all flanges internal.

Type 3: tanks with bottom flanges internal and side flanges external.

4.2 Each of the above types may be either with open top or with covered top.



NOTE 1 For tanks of 2.5 m and less length and width, the stays may be horizontal from end to end and/or side to side.

NOTE 2 This figure is diagrammatic, and illustrative only and does not purport to represent any particular design.

Figure 1 — Typical pressed steel sectional rectangular tank with external flanges

5 General requirements

- 5.1** Pressed steel tanks are not recommended for depths greater than 5 m.
- 5.2** Type 1 tanks are normally used where a plain internal surface is necessary or where there are no restrictions as to external access or where the exterior of the tank is to be lagged.
- 5.3** Type 2 tanks are normally used at a location where access to the exterior for erection is precluded due to insufficient space inside a building.
- 5.4** Type 2 and 3 tanks are suitable for use where they are to be erected on a solid level floor.

6 Materials

- 6.1** Mild steel plate and components used in pressed steel tanks shall be in accordance with ISO 630-2. Mild steel sheets used in the manufacture of pressed tanks shall be in accordance with ISO 3573.
- 6.2** Bolts and nuts used shall be of mild steel. They shall be hexagonal and finished black in accordance with ISO 4016 and ISO 4018.

6.3 Joint material

6.3.1 The material used for jointing shall be insoluble in the liquid to be stored and shall be capable of withstanding the temperature variation in the liquid to be stored in the tank (refer to 3.2). It shall be of a suitable type depending upon the purpose for which the tank is to be used and shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

6.3.2 Electrodes used for welding shall be in accordance with ISO 14344.

6.4 Coating

6.4.1 The selection of coating materials to be applied on plates and components shall be based on the type of liquid used and agreement between the parties.

However, the coating materials applied must comply with the relevant standard including;

- a) Zinc coated (galvanized) plates and components shall be according to ISO 1461 or ISO 4998.
- b) Aluminium-zinc coated plates and components shall be according to ISO 9364.
- c) Zinc-aluminium-magnesium coated plates and components shall be according to ISO 8353.
- d) Painted plates and components shall be according to ISO 12944-5.
- e) Thermal spraying zinc, aluminium and their alloys according to ISO 2063-1 and ISO 2063-2

6.4.2 Fasteners shall be coated with atmospheric corrosion resistant materials as follows;

- a) Hot dip galvanized coatings according to ISO 10684.
- b) Electroplated coatings according to ISO 4042.

7 Dimensions

7.1 The nominal size of unit plate shall be 1.25 m x 1.25 m, the actual overall dimensions depending upon the particular manufacturer of the plates. The size of tanks shall be specified as multiples of the nominal

dimensions of 1.25 m. The nominal capacity shall be based upon the nominal dimensions of the tank, for example, 1.25 m x 1.25 m x 1.25 m equals 1950 L.

7.2 Pressed mild steel tanks shall be either 1.25 m, 2.50 m, 3.75 m or 5.00 m deep. Typical sizes, approximate weights and nominal capacity of Type I tanks with open tops for the depths mentioned above are given respectively in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

7.3 The minimum nominal thickness of plates used for different depths of tanks used for storage of cold liquids with specific gravity not exceeding 1.0 shall be as given in Table 5.

7.3.1 In the case of hot liquids with specific gravity not exceeding 1.0, the thickness of plates for different depths of tanks shall be in accordance with Table 5 except that no plate of the tank shall be less than 6.0 mm thick.

Table 1 — Typical sizes, approximate weight and nominal capacities of tanks with external flanges for “tanks 1.25 m deep, plate 5.0 mm thick throughout”

Nominal Size Length x Breadth m x m	Plates in Tanks Number	Nominal Capacity L	Approximate Total Weight Empty kg	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
				Length	Breadth	Depth
1.25 x 1.25	5	1 950	250	1.40	1.40	1.33
2.50 x 1.25	8	3 900	650	2.65	1.40	1.33
3.75 x 1.25	11	5 850	850	3.90	1.40	1.33
5.00 x 1.25	14	7 800	1 100	5.15	1.40	1.33
2.50 x 2.50	12	7 800	950	2.65	2.65	1.33
3.75 x 2.50	16	11 700	1 250	3.90	2.65	1.33
5.00 x 2.50	20	15 600	1 550	5.15	2.65	1.33
6.25 x 2.50	24	19 500	1 850	2.65	2.65	1.33
3.75 x 3.75	21	17 550	1 650	3.90	3.90	1.33
5.00 x 3.75	26	23 400	2 000	5.15	3.90	1.33
6.25 x 9.75	31	29 950	2 400	6.40	3.90	1.33
7.50 x 3.75	36	35 100	2 800	7.65	3.90	1.33
8.75 x 3.75	41	40 950	3 150	8.90	3.90	1.33
5.00 x 5.00	32	31 200	3 500	5.15	5.15	1.33
6.25 x 5.00	38	39 000	2 950	6.40	5.15	1.33

7.50 × 5.00	44	46 800	3 400	7.65	5.15	1.33
8.75 × 5.00	50	54 600	3 850	8.90	5.15	1.33
10.00 × 5.00	56	62 400	4 350	10.15	5.15	1.33
6.25 × 6.25	45	48 750	3 500	6.40	6.40	1.33
7.50 × 6.25	52	58 500	4 000	7.65	6.40	1.33
7.50 × 7.50	60	70 200	4 650	7.65	7.65	1.33
8.75 × 8.75	77	95 550	5 950	8.90	8.90	1.33
NOTE 1: The capacity of tank with joints as in Figure 2 will have proportionate reduction in capacity.						
NOTE 2: *Thickness of sheets for this tank only is 3.15 mm throughout.						

**Table 2 — Typical sizes, approximate weight and nominal capacities of tanks with external flanges
“tanks 2.50 m deep, plates 5.0 mm and 6.0 mm thick”**

Nominal Size	Plates in Tanks, Number	Nominal Capacity, Liters	Approximate Total Weight Empty, kg	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
2.50 x 1.25	14	7,800	1,400	2.65	1.40	2.58
3.75 x 1.25	19	11,700	1,900	3.90	1.40	2.58
5.00 x 1.25	24	15,600	2,450	5.15	1.40	2.58
2.50 x 2.50	20	15,600	2,000	2.65	2.65	2.58
3.75 x 2.50	26	23,400	2,650	3.90	2.65	2.58
5.00 x 2.50	32	31,200	3,300	5.15	2.65	2.58
6.25 x 2.50	38	39,000	3,900	6.40	2.65	2.58
3.75 x 3.75	33	35,100	3,350	3.90	3.90	2.58
5.00 x 3.75	40	46,800	4,100	5.15	3.90	2.58
6.25 x 3.75	47	58,500	4,850	6.40	3.90	2.58
7.50 x 3.75	54	70,200	5,550	7.65	3.90	2.58
8.75 x 3.75	61	81,900	6,300	8.90	3.90	2.58
5.00 x 5.00	48	62,400	4,950	5.15	5.15	2.58
6.25 x 5.00	56	78,000	5,800	6.40	5.15	2.58
7.50 x 5.00	64	93,600	6,700	7.65	5.15	2.58

Nominal Size	Plates in Tanks, Number	Nominal Capacity, Liters	Approximate Total Weight Empty, kg	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
8.75 x 5.00	72	109,200	7,550	8.90	5.15	2.58
10.00 x 5.00	80	124,800	8,450	10.15	5.15	2.58
6.25 x 6.25	65	97,500	6,850	6.40	6.40	2.58
7.50 x 6.25	74	117,000	7,700	7.65	6.40	2.58
7.50 x 7.50	84	140,900	8,850	7.65	7.65	2.58
8.75 x 8.75	105	191,100	11,000	8.90	8.90	2.58

Table 3 — Typical sizes, approximate weight and nominal capacities of tanks with external flanges for “tanks 3.75 m deep, plates 5.0 mm and 6.0 mm thick”

Nominal Size	Plates in Tank, Number	Nominal Capacity, Litres	Approximate Total Weight Empty (kg)	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
3.75 x 3.75	45	52,650	5,050	3.90	3.90	3.83
5.00 x 3.75	54	70,200	6,100	5.15	3.90	3.83
5.00 x 5.00	64	93,600	7,200	5.15	5.15	3.83
6.25 x 5.00	74	117,000	8,400	6.40	5.15	3.83
6.25 x 6.25	85	146,250	9,550	6.40	6.40	3.83
7.50 x 6.25	96	175,500	10,900	7.65	6.40	3.83
7.50 x 7.50	108	210,600	12,350	7.65	7.65	3.83
8.75 x 7.50	120	245,700	13,650	8.90	7.65	3.83
8.75 x 8.75	133	286,650	15,100	8.90	8.90	3.83
8.75 x 8.75	146	327,600	16,600	10.15	8.90	3.83
11.25 x 8.75	159	368,550	18,150	11.40	8.90	3.83
10.00 x 10.00	160	374,400	18,200	10.15	10.15	3.83
11.25 x 10.00	174	421,200	20,000	11.40	10.15	3.83
12.50 x 10.00	188	468,000	21,500	12.65	10.15	3.83
11.25 x 11.25	189	473,850	21,600	11.40	11.40	3.83
12.50 x 11.25	204	526,500	23,300	12.65	11.40	3.83
12.50 x 12.50	220	585,000	25,200	12.65	12.65	3.83
13.75 x 12.50	236	643,500	27,000	13.90	12.65	3.83
13.75 x 13.75	253	707,850	29,900	13.90	13.90	3.83
15.00 x 13.75	270	772,200	30,950	15.15	13.90	3.83

Nominal Size	Plates in Tank, Number	Nominal Capacity, Litres	Approximate Total Weight Empty (kg)	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
15.00 x 15.00	288	842,400	33,000	15.15	15.15	3.83
16.25 x 15.00	305	912,600	35,000	16.40	15.15	3.83
16.25 x 16.25	325	988,650	37,300	16.40	16.40	3.83

Table 4 — Typical sizes, approximate weight and nominal capacities of tanks with external flanges for "tanks 5 m deep, plates 5.0 mm, 6.0 mm and 8.0 mm thick"

Nominal Size	Plates in Tank, Number	Nominal Capacity, Litres	Approximate Total Weight Empty, kg	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
3.75 x 3.75	57	70,200	7,100	3.90	3.90	5.08
5.00 x 3.75	68	93,600	8,850	5.15	3.90	5.08
5.00 x 5.00	80	124,800	10,250	5.15	5.15	5.08
6.25 x 5.00	92	156,000	11,800	6.40	5.15	5.08
6.25 x 6.25	105	195,000	13,550	6.40	6.40	5.08
7.50 x 6.25	118	234,000	15,900	7.65	6.40	5.08
7.50 x 7.50	132	280,800	17,200	7.65	7.65	5.08
8.75 x 7.50	146	327,600	19,050	8.90	7.65	5.08
8.75 x 8.75	161	382,200	21,000	8.90	8.90	5.08
10.00 x 8.75	176	436,800	23,150	10.15	8.90	5.08
11.25 x 8.75	191	491,400	25,100	11.40	8.90	5.08
10.00 x 10.00	192	499,200	25,300	10.15	10.15	5.08
11.25 x 10.00	208	561,600	27,400	11.40	10.15	5.08
12.50 x 10.00	224	624,000	29,600	12.65	10.15	5.08
11.25 x 11.25	225	631,800	30,000	11.40	11.40	5.08
12.50 x 11.25	242	702,000	32,100	12.65	11.40	5.08
12.50 x 12.50	260	780,000	34,500	12.65	12.65	5.08
13.75 x 12.50	278	858,000	37,000	13.90	12.65	5.08
13.75 x 13.75	297	943,800	39,600	13.90	13.90	5.08
15.00 x 13.75	316	1,029,600	42,250	15.15	13.90	5.08
15.00 x 15.00	336	1,123,200	45,000	15.15	15.15	5.08
16.25 x 15.00	356	1,216,800	47,700	16.40	15.15	5.08

Nominal Size	Plates in Tank, Number	Nominal Capacity, Litres	Approximate Total Weight Empty, kg	Approximate Outside Dimensions, m		
Length x Breadth m x m				Length	Breadth	Depth
16.25 x 16.25	377	1,318,200	50,700	16.40	16.40	5.08

Table 5 — Minimum nominal thickness of plates

Depth of tank m	Description of plates with regard to their location	Thickness of plates sheets mm
1.25	Bottom sides (cubic tank only)	3.15
2.50	Bottom and first tier of sides	6.00
	Top tier of sides	5.00
3.75	Bottom and first tier of sides	6.00
	Second tier of sides	6.00
	Top tier of sides	5.00
5.00	Bottom and first tier of sides	8.00
	Second and third tier of sides	6.00
	Top tier of sides	5.00

7.3.2 For cold or hot liquids with specific gravity greater than 1.0, the thickness of plates shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

8 Fabrication

8.1 The plates shall be heated uniformly in a furnace and formed in a press, each of which shall be capable of taking the whole plate at one time. Alternatively, the plates may be pressed cold, the flanges made by V die and the corners welded provided no cracks develop. Re-drawing of plates to bring the same to the specified dimensions shall not be permitted.

8.2 The flanges of the plates shall be pressed square or partly square and partly at an angle of 45° to the face of the plate or all 45° to the face of the plate (refer to Figure 2, 3 and 4).

8.3 All steel plates, bars and stays shall be carefully levelled and straightened according to the approved methods including hammering before and after they are being punched or drilled if considered necessary by the inspector. The width of the flanges shall be suitable for the connecting bolts used.

8.4 They shall have holes accurately drilled or punched in jigs so that the bolt holes are alignable and interchangeable with those of any other matching flange. The spacing of the bolt holes in the flanges shall not

exceed 80 mm. For 1.25 m cubic tanks, the diameter of bolts should be 12 mm, except for the roof where it may be up to 10 mm diameter (alternatively 8 mm with the maximum spacing of 55 mm including for the roof).

8.5 For other tanks, the diameter of bolts should normally be 14 mm or over, except at the roof where it may be up to 12 mm.

8.6 If any other arrangement for the size of flange, diameter of the bolt and spacing of the bolt is desirable, these shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer. Wherever necessary, the flange bolt should be fitted with washers under nut.

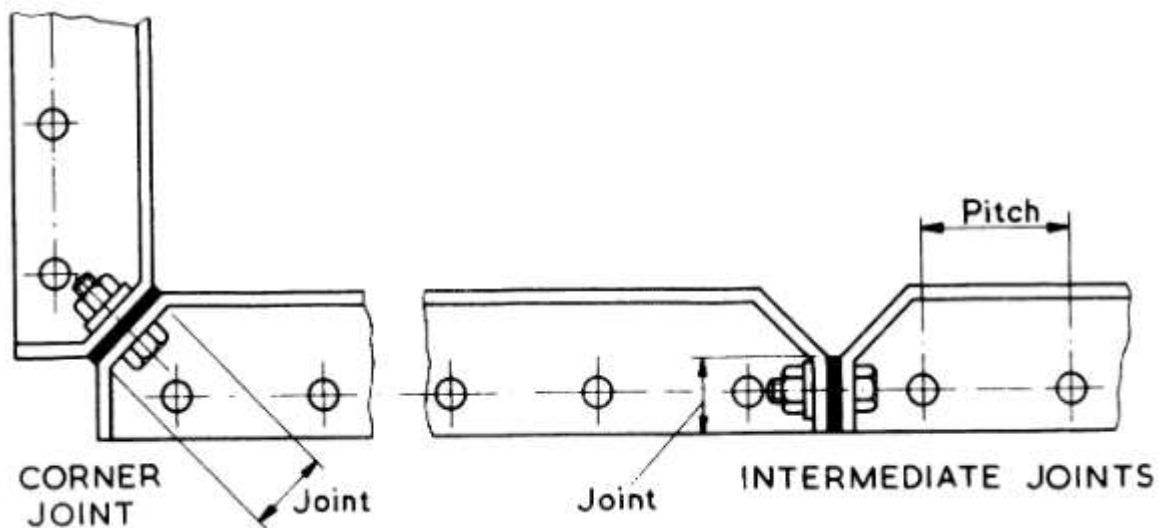


Figure 2 — Flange joints (partly squared)

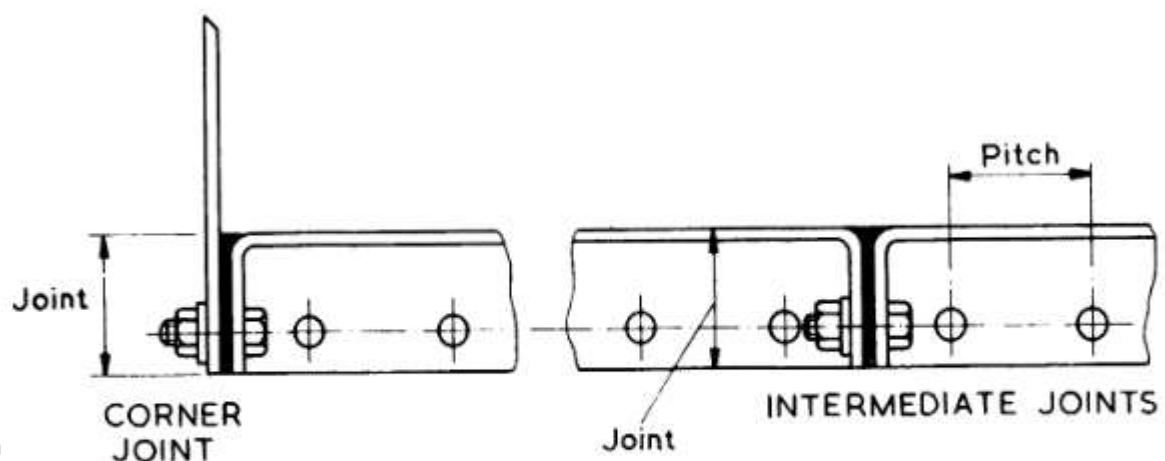


Figure 3 — Flange joints (squared)

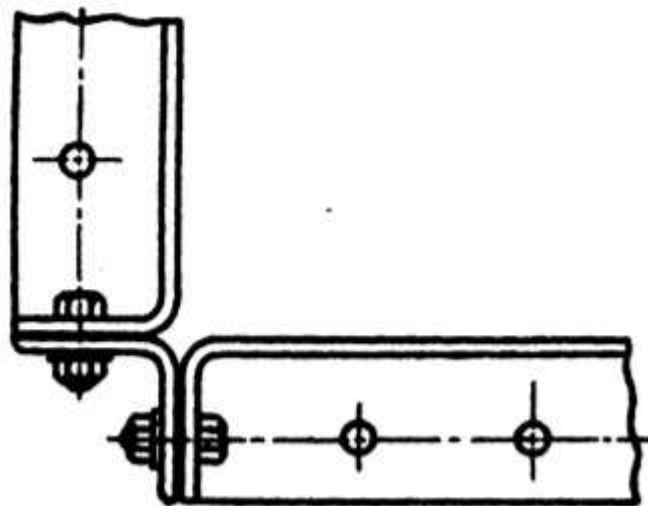


Figure 4 — Corner details

8.7 The sides of tanks shall be supported by stays at the junction of two or more plates; the stays shall be made from mild steel rolled sections. They shall be attached to the plates by bolting to the flanges or by mild steel cleats of strength equal to that of stays bolted to the tank plates. The stays shall connect sides to bottom, and/or horizontally sides to sides generally in accordance with Figure 1.

8.8 All outside edges of gussets shall be cut neatly and accurately and the edges ground where necessary. All burrs left by the drill and the sharp edges of all bolt hole, shall be completely removed. All steel work intended to be riveted or bolted shall be completely in contact over the entire surface.

8.9 All parts of the tank shall be coated or painted to relevant approved standards stated in 6.4 and the coat/paint used shall be suitable for storage of the liquid for which the tank

is intended.

8.10 Pads for connection, tapped bosses, screwed flanges or sockets, as may be required by the purchaser, shall be welded to the inside or outside or bolted to the tank plate. Pads shall be seal welded and drilled and/or tapped to suit flanges.

Single pads shall be provided for connections on one side of the plate and double pads for connection on both sides of the plate. Tapped sockets shall be in accordance with the requirements of relevant approved standards. Where possible, connections shall be so positioned so as to avoid the embossment of the plate (see. Fig. 5 to 9). When double connections are to be provided in the pads, the studs shall be staggered on opposite faces.

8.11 Inlet pipes and the overflow pipe, if arranged through the bottom of the tank only, shall be of bell mouth type.

8.12 Where connections are welded to the tank as well as where the corners are welded, the welding shall be done by the metal arc process. The plates and connections shall be prepared with care, and fusion faces shall be reasonably free from rust, paint or other foreign matter. Where the plates are cut, edges shall be dressed smooth. Pads shall be in fair contact with the plates before the welding is resorted to. All welds should be made in the down hand position. The size of the welds shall conform to those shown in Fig. 5 to 9. The surfaces of the welds shall be even, free from cracks or blow holes. The welds shall be completely fused to the parent metal without undercut

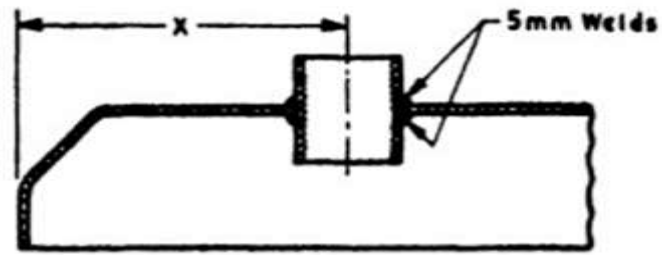


Figure 5 — Tapped socket or boss welded into tank plate

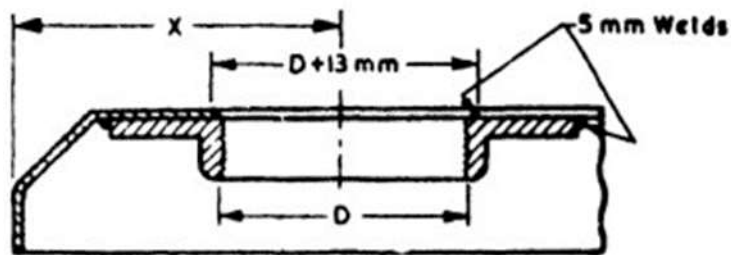


Figure 6 — Screwed flange welded to tank plate

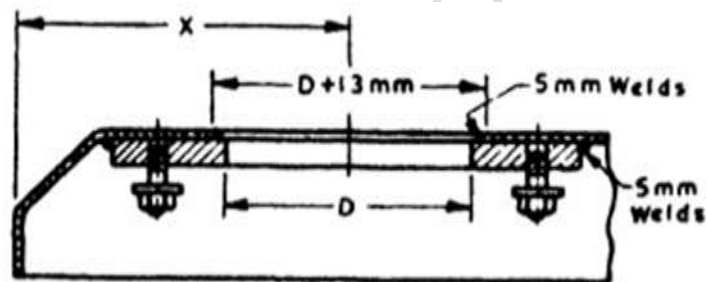


Figure 7 — Single pad welded to tank plate

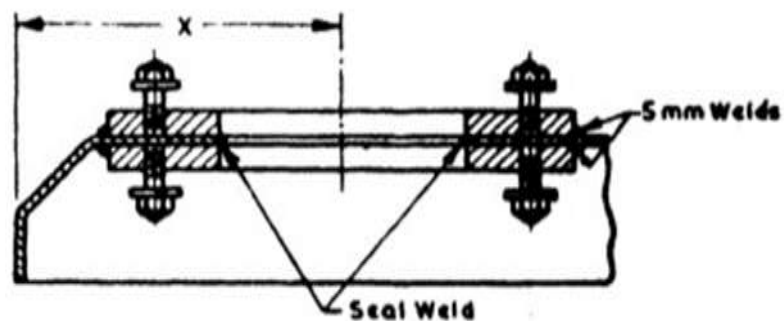


Figure 8 — Double pad welded to tank plate (pads for 50 mm pip and under, sealing welds omitted)

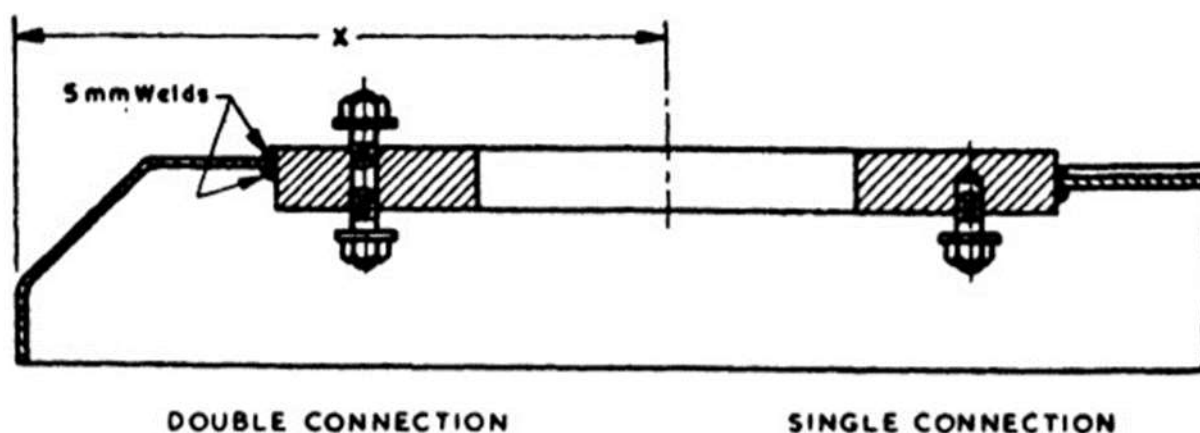


Figure 9 — Thick pad welded to tank plate

8.12 Tanks that are 2.5 m deep or more shall be provided with a mild steel internal access ladder of minimum width of 40 cm. In the case of covered tanks, the ladder shall be adjacent to the manhole.

8.13 Coverings

8.13.1 In the case of covered top tanks, the coverings may be of the following types:

- a) mild steel plate shall be in accordance with ISO 630-2 and mild steel shall be in accordance with ISO 3573; and
- b) galvanized sheets shall be in accordance with EAS 11.

8.13.2 Mild steel cover plates shall be 3.15 mm thick. The design and construction of the cover shall be such that the rain water can drain off easily.

8.13.3 In all cases, covered top tanks shall be provided with a manhole of diameter not less than 450 mm if circular, or 450 x 450 mm if square, to give access to the inside of the tank. In the case of covered top tanks there shall be no opening at the junction of the top cover with the sides which will allow mosquitoes inside the tank.

8.13.4 In the case of covered top tanks, there shall be no opening at the junction of the top cover with the sides which will allow mosquitoes inside the tank. Vent pipes may be provided, if required by the purchaser. The vertical vent pipe, if necessary, shall be provided on top with a flanged bend, the mouth of the bend being fitted with insects proof netting.

8.13.5 Covering of tanks shall be adequately supported by rolled steel or pressed steel bearers or trusses. If the top cover acts as an effective tie, the top horizontal stays may be omitted

9 Workmanship

The workmanship shall be of the highest order and the finished tanks shall be free from all defects of manufacture. Accuracy shall be observed in the design, manufacture and erection of every part of the tank. All similar parts shall be strictly interchangeable. All joints shall be leak-proof and the edges of flanges finished flush with each other.

10 Erection

10.1 The tanks shall be erected in accordance with the detailed drawings and manufacturer's instructions.

10.2 Where tank with external flanges is to be erected at ground level, adequate working space for erection is required all round; underneath and above the finished size of the tank.

10.3 All tanks shall be effectively supported under each transverse joint and both ends of the tanks. This may be by the following:

- a) rolled steel joists forming beams and architraves mounted on dwarf pillars (refer to Figure 10). Joists shall be designed to carry the imposed load with a maximum deflection of one part in one five-hundredth of the span; and
- b) dwarf walls of brick or concrete with footings to suit the depth of tank and the nature of ground. Dwarf walls for 3.75 m or 5 m deep tanks shall have a mild steel capping plate to provide a bearing surface on the wall (Refer to Figure 11).

10.4 After erection, the tank shall be finished with two coats of suitable anti-corrosive paint mutually agreed to between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

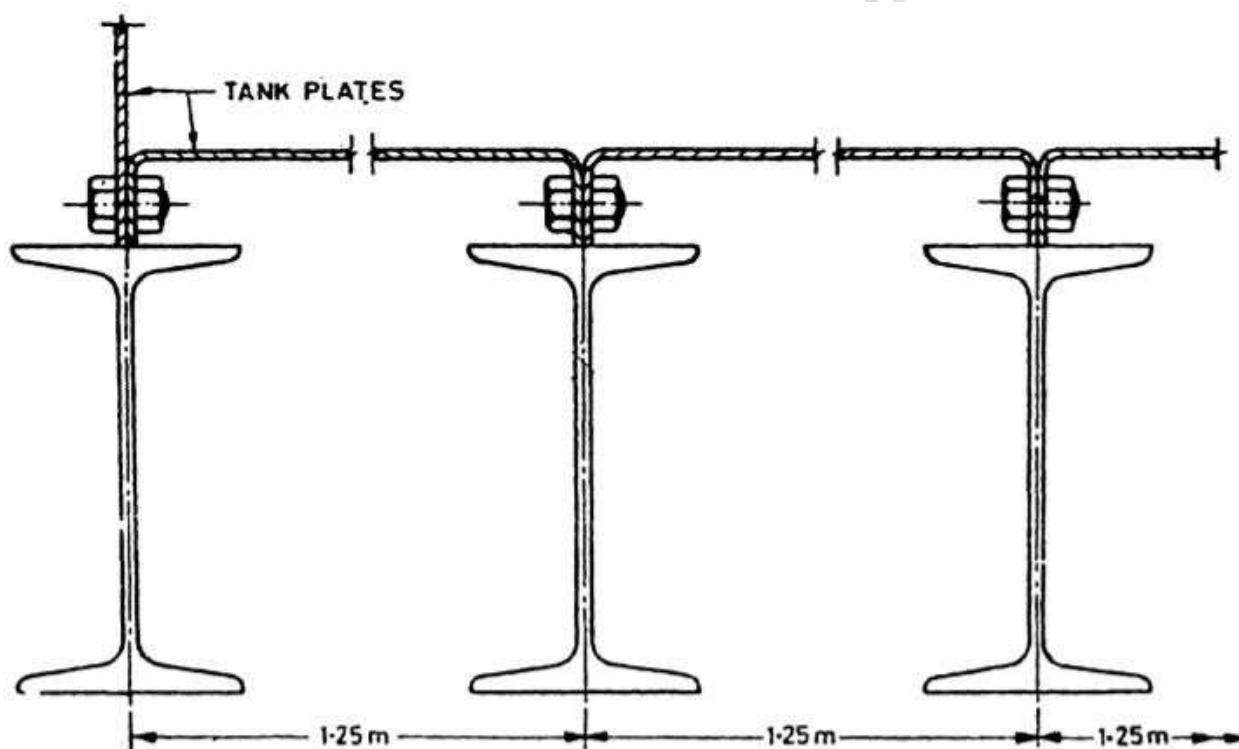


Figure 10 — Rolled steel joist supports for pressed steel tanks

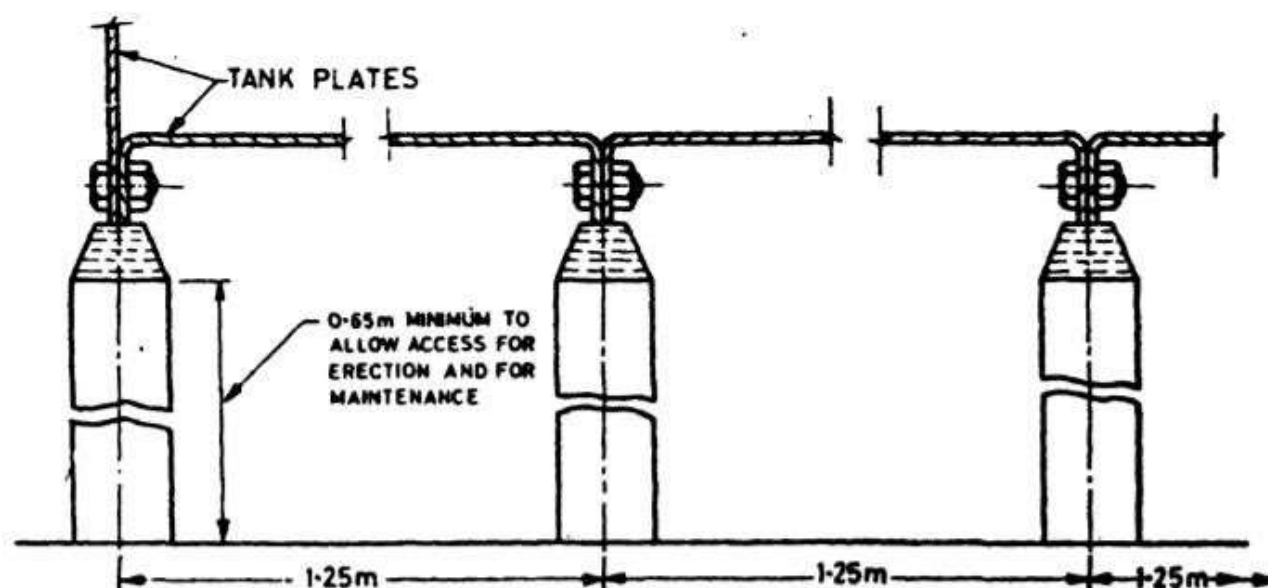


Figure 11 — Dwarf wall supports for pressed steel tanks

11 Test

Each tank shall be tested at site after erection for leakage under full static head.

12 Inspection

The purchaser or his representative shall have access to the works of the manufacturer at all reasonable times and shall be at liberty to inspect and to reject any material which does not conform to the requirements of this standard.

13 Packing

All reasonable precautions to protect the components of the tanks from injury in transit shall be taken. They shall be packed in convenient bundle, riveted or bolted together or bound with iron strip or suitable wire. All rivets, bolts, nuts, etc., shall be packed in suitable container according to trade practice.

14 Marking

14.1 A suitable name plate showing the name of the manufacturer, capacity in litres, dimensions and other details as required by the purchaser shall be attached properly so as to be prominently visible. An indelible identification mark shall be made by the supplier to facilitate erection, site fabrication and erection of the tank.

14.2 In addition to the requirements of 14.1, the material may also be permanently marked with a Standardization Mark in accordance with relevant National Standards Body or competent Certification Body's requirements or relevant rules and regulations in the respective country.

15 Order information

When ordering a pressed steel tank, the purchaser shall provide the manufacturer with detailed information in accordance with Annex A. The manufacturer may require information in addition to that required in Annex A.

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Annex A

(normative)

Information to be supplied with the enquiry and order

The following details should be supplied by the purchaser at the time of enquiry and order:

- a) type of tank required, that is Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 (Refer to Clause 4)., type of cover (if any), number and position and type of manhole(s);
- b) capacity required in litres or dimensions in metres in multiples of 1.25 m and if any provision is to be made for future extension;
- c) limiting condition, if any, as to space and accessibility for erection, and whether the tank will be erected inside a building or exposed to the weather. If any partition is required, particulars to be given;
- d) nature and specific gravity of liquid for which the tank is required. If corrosive, particulars to be given. If the tank is required for storage of water, the fact whether it is hard or soft, to be stated. If water level indicator is to be supplied, particulars of fixing the water level indicator to be given indicating its location;
- e) maximum temperature and boiling point of the liquid;
- f) any special requirements as to jointing material and as to internal and external coating or lagging;
- g) particulars of connections and drilling required and precise location on tank with dimensioned sketches, having regard to possible future requirements;
- h) whether external access ladders are required and, if so, particulars to be given;
- i) details of any existing or proposed supporting structure and height of bottom of tank above ground level;
- j) whether transverse supporting bearers are required and, if so, particulars as to span and end support to be given;
- k) whether inspection will be made by the representative of the purchaser at the works of the manufacture;
- l) where erection and test are to be carried out by the manufacturer at site, if so, information as to site conditions and accessibility to be given by the purchaser, and whether water or liquid for testing will be made available by the purchaser to be stated;
- m) tolerances of the dimensions, with reference to this standard; and
- n) reference number of this standard, EAS 1277.

Bibliography

[1] RS 506:2023, Rectangular pressed steel tanks — Specification

[2] IS 804:1967 Rectangular pressed steel tanks

[3] BS 1564:1975 Rectangular pressed steel tanks

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