



LAWS OF SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLES BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT

CHAPTER 212

(SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION)

REVISED EDITION 1991

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BY G. G. G.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SEYCHELLES

1.1.1.2.2. The gas container shall be filled with gas in accordance with the requirements of the relevant gas standard.

1.1.1.2.3. The gas container shall be filled with gas in accordance with the relevant gas standard.

2. STANDARDS

SECTION ONE : GENERAL

1.1 Scope

This standard specification specifies requirements for the periodic inspection, testing and maintenance of refillable transportable gas containers of water capacity 1 litre and above; it also applies, as far as is practicable, to containers of less than 1 litre water capacity.

SECTION TWO : GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 All refillable gas containers shall be subjected to periodic inspection and testing.
- 2.2 Gas containers due for periodic inspection and testing shall be identified primarily from the date of manufacture stamped on the gas container or the last periodic test date of the manufacturer stamped on the gas container or the last periodic test date of an Accredited Testing Centre stamped on the gas container.
- 2.3 Any container that has not been inspected or tested within the interval specified in Table 1 shall not be filled.
- 2.4 The responsibility for ensuring that the gas container is tested at the prescribed intervals rests with the owner.
- 2.5 The equipment and methods used for testing and inspecting gas containers shall comply with the requirements of this standard specification. It is emphasized that inspection is of prime importance for the identification of defects liable to render the container unsafe.
- 2.6 All gas containers shall be visually inspected before filling. Visual inspections must also include corrosion damage i.e. sound tests.

1. The President, being the Minister responsible for the administration of the Standards Division of Standards Act, declares the standard specification set out in the Schedule to be mandatory standard specification for refillable gas cylinders.

Mandatory standard specification for refillable gas cylinders, Cap. 212.

(reg. 2)

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Table 1 : Intervals between Periodic Inspection and Hydraulic Tests

Gas containers for:	Interval between each inspection/ hydraulic test (see Note)	Interval between each inspection/ hydraulic test and inspection only
Permanent and high pressure liquefiable gases including carbon dioxide, oxygen, argon, nitrogen, helium, air, hydrogen	4 years	
All gases and gas mixtures used in self-contained breathing apparatus, to include S.C. breathing apparatus for fire fighters and diving cylinders	2 years	1 years
Low pressure liquefiable gases including ammonia, butane, refrigerant gases, propane	4 years	2 years
Pressurized fire extinguishers	4 years	

NOTE: The initial periodic test shall be carried out 5 years from the date of manufacture.

SECTION THREE : PREPARATION OF GAS CONTAINERS FOR INSPECTION/TESTING

- (a) Check markings.
- (b) Depressurize to atmospheric pressure
- (c) If necessary remove all loose paint, or coating from external surface using a wire brush or other suitable method as approved by SBS.
- (d) Inspect for dents and corrosion.
- (e) Check internally using an inspection lamp of sufficient intensity to identify any defects.
- (f) Check threads of valves.
- (g) Inspect valve fittings.
- (h) Check tare weight.
- (i) Sound Test : Each cylinder shall be struck with a steel object on the body. A cylinder giving a rattled ring will indicate corrosion or defects. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Table 2 : Rejection Limits Relating to Physical and Material Defects in the Container Shell

DEFECTS	DEFINITION	REJECTION LIMIT
Bulge	visible swelling of the container	All
Dent	A depression in the container that has neither penetrated nor removed metal	Permanent and high pressure liquefiable gases. When the depth of any dent exceeds 2mm or when the diameter of any indentation is less than 30 times its depth. Low pressure liquefiable gases. when the depth of any dent exceeds 1/4 of its width at any point. On small diameter containers these general limits may have to be adjusted. Consideration of appearance also plays a part in the evaluation of dents, especially in the case of small containers.
Cut or Gouge	A sharp impression where metal has been removed or redistributed.	When the length of any cut or gouge exceeds 2% of the container length or the depth exceeds 5% of the wall thickness.
Dent containing cut or gouge	A depression in the container within which there is a cut or gouge.	When the size of the dent or gouge is greater than the dimension for rejection as an individual defect. When neither of these is exceeded but the depth any dent exceeds 1.5 mm or the diameter of any dent is less than 35 times its depth and length of cut is at least equal to the diameter of the dent
Crack	A split or rift in the metal	All
Lamination	Lamination may show in the form of a crack or bulge and are due to folds resulting from inclusions during the manufacturing process.	All
Wear at the knuckle end of the container base	Removal of material from the knuckle end of the container	When the thickness of the knuckle at the point of greatest wear is less than 75% of the original.
Corrosion	see Appendix A	

Table 3 : Rejection Limits for Gas Containers at Time of Inspection

ITEM	DEFINITION	REJECTION LIMIT
Fire damage	Excessive general or localized heating of a container usually indicated by: (a) charring or burning of the paint; (b) burning of the metal; (c) distortion of the container; (d) melting of the metallic valve parts.	When evidence of fire damage is accompanied by (b) or (c). If only (a) or (d) is evident see Note.
Plug or neck inserts	Additional metal inserts fitted in the container neck or base	When any container had a plug or neck insert fitted unless it can be ascertained that the plug or neck insert is part of the approved design of the container.
Stamping	Marking by means of a metal punch	When any container has stamping on the parallel section, or where the stamping is illegible or inadequate, or has been altered. When it can be clearly established from record or otherwise, that the container fully complies with the requirements of the appropriate manufacturing specification for the relevant gas service an altered marking may be acceptable and illegible or inadequate markings may be corrected.
Arc or torch burns	Burning of the container metal, a localized heat affected zone, the addition of weld metal, or the removing of metal by spalling or cratering	When any container shows evidence of arc or torch burns or added metal.

NOTE: If paint is only charred a container may be accepted, but if paint has been removed by heat, or if metallic parts of a valve have been melted, the decision to accept, refurbish or reject shall be the sole responsibility of a competent person. When so decided by a competent person, subsequent treatment and repair which may include hydrostatic tests may be carried out in accordance with the specification to which the container was made.

NOTE. If paint is only chipped a container may be accepted, but if paint has been removed by heat, or if metallic parts of a valve have been melted, the decision to accept, refurbish or reject shall be made the responsibility of a competent person. When so decided by a competent person, retreat treatment and recast which must include hydrostatic tests may be carried out in accordance with the specification to which the container was made.

Arc or torch burns	Burning of the container metal, a hardened heat affected zone, the addition of weld metal, or the removing of metal by scarifying or cratering.	When any container shows evidence of arc or torch burns or added metal.
Stamping	Marking by means of a metal punch	When any container has stamping on the parallel section, or where the stamping is illegible or inadequate, or has been altered. When it can be clearly established from record or otherwise, that the container fully complies with the requirements of the appropriate manufacturing specification for the relevant gas service an altered marking may be acceptable and illegible or inadequate markings may be corrected.
Plug or neck inserts	Additional metal insert fitted in the open end of neck or base	When any container has a plug or neck insert fitted, unless it can be ascertained that the plug or neck insert is part of the approved design of the container.
Welding	(a) welding of the neck or base (b) welding of the body (c) welding of the neck or base (d) welding of the neck or base (e) welding of the neck or base (f) welding of the neck or base (g) welding of the neck or base (h) welding of the neck or base (i) welding of the neck or base (j) welding of the neck or base (k) welding of the neck or base (l) welding of the neck or base (m) welding of the neck or base (n) welding of the neck or base (o) welding of the neck or base (p) welding of the neck or base (q) welding of the neck or base (r) welding of the neck or base (s) welding of the neck or base (t) welding of the neck or base (u) welding of the neck or base (v) welding of the neck or base (w) welding of the neck or base (x) welding of the neck or base (y) welding of the neck or base (z) welding of the neck or base	(a) welding of the neck or base (b) welding of the body (c) welding of the neck or base (d) welding of the neck or base (e) welding of the neck or base (f) welding of the neck or base (g) welding of the neck or base (h) welding of the neck or base (i) welding of the neck or base (j) welding of the neck or base (k) welding of the neck or base (l) welding of the neck or base (m) welding of the neck or base (n) welding of the neck or base (o) welding of the neck or base (p) welding of the neck or base (q) welding of the neck or base (r) welding of the neck or base (s) welding of the neck or base (t) welding of the neck or base (u) welding of the neck or base (v) welding of the neck or base (w) welding of the neck or base (x) welding of the neck or base (y) welding of the neck or base (z) welding of the neck or base

3.1.2.2. The test shall be carried out using the test pressure, which may be determined by the manufacturer or the testing station, provided that it is not less than the test pressure specified by the manufacturer.

3.1.2.3. The pressure test shall be carried out, in the following circumstances, namely, (a) the volumetric expansion test shall be carried out when:

- (a) where the container is employed on a duty known to cause a significantly high risk of general corrosion,
- (b) at the discretion of the testing station from its knowledge and experience of the history of using containers in a particular service,
- (c) at the discretion of the testing station in order to resolve any doubt arising from the inspection of a container.

3.1.1 Test Method

- (a) More than one container may be tested at a time provided that they all have the same test pressure and that each individual test point is capable of being isolated.
- (b) The test pressure shall be established from the marking on the container or as stipulated by the manufacturer.
- (c) Before applying pressure the external surface of the container(s) shall be completely dry.
- (d) The test pressure, once attained, shall be held for a minimum period of 2 minutes during which period the pressure as registered on the test gauge shall remain constant.
- (e) Under these conditions the containers shall not show any sign of leakage visible deformation or defect.
- (f) If there is a leakage in the pressure system it shall be corrected and the container(s) shall be retested.

3.2 Hydraulic Volumetric Expansion Test

The test pressure applied shall be that marked on the container or as stipulated by the manufacturer.

Gas Cylinder	Periodic Test Interval (years)	Re-test Interval (years)
Permanent and high pressure liquids, including gases including carbon dioxide, oxygen, argon, nitrogen, helium, air, hydrogen	4 years	3 years
All gases and gas mixtures used in self-contained breathing apparatus, to include S.C. breathing apparatus for fire fighters and diving cylinders	2 years	1 year
Low pressure liquefiable gases including ammonia, butane, refrigerant gases, propane	4 years	2 years
Pressurized fire extinguishers	4 years	

NOTE: The initial periodic test shall be carried out 3 years from the date of manufacture.

SECTION THREE : PREPARATION OF GAS CONTAINERS FOR INSPECTION/TESTING

- Check markings.
- Depressurize to atmospheric pressure.
- If necessary remove all loose paint, or coating from external surface using a wire brush or other suitable method as approved by SBS.
- Inspect for dents and corrosion.
- Check internally using an inspection lamp of sufficient intensity to identify any defects.
- Check threads of valves.
- Inspect valve fittings.
- Check tare weight.
- Sound Test :** Each cylinder shall be struck with a steel object on the body. A cylinder giving a muffled ring will indicate corrosion or defects. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Defect	Definition	Acceptance
Crack	A split or rift in the metal	All
Dent	A depression in the container that has not been penetrated nor is metal forced	Hand-inspect and high magnification inspection. When the depth of any dent exceeds 0.1 mm or the diameter of any indentation is less than 80 times its depth. Low pressure liped/dimpled. When the depth of any dent exceeds 0.1 mm, which at any point. On small diameter containers the rejection limits may have to be adjusted. Consideration of appearance also plays a part in the evaluation of dents, especially in the case of small containers.
Ent or Gouge	A sharp impression where metal has been removed or redistributed.	When the length of any cut or gouge exceeds 2% of the container length or the depth exceeds 5% of the wall thickness.
Dent containing cut or gouge	A depression in the container within which there is a cut or gouge.	When the size of the dent or gouge is greater than the dimension for rejection as an individual defect. When neither of these is exceeded but the depth any dent exceeds 1.5 mm or the diameter of any dent is less than 35 times its depth and length of cut is at least equal to the diameter of the dent.
Crack	A split or rift in the metal	All
Lamination	Lamination may show in the form of a crack or bulge and are due to folds resulting from inclusions during the manufacturing process.	All
Wear at the knuckle end of the container base	Removal of material from the knuckle end of the container	When the thickness of the knuckle at the point of greatest wear is less than 75% of the original.
Corrosion	see Appendix A	

any test shall be carried out by means of the test equipment and method, as specified, or shall be evaluated for signs of leakage when subjected to the test pressure.

If the test is carried out by means of the test equipment and method, as specified, or shall be evaluated for signs of leakage when subjected to the test pressure.

If the permanent volumetric expansion exceeds 3% of the total expansion at test pressure, or the manufacturer's stipulated value, the container shall be rejected and destroyed in accordance with clause 3.4.

However, where it can be clearly established that apparent excessive permanent volumetric expansion of a container is the result of a fault in the test equipment the container may be retested. Where the cylinder may have been over-pressurized, the test shall be carried out only after reheat treatment.

3.2.1 Failed Containers

Any container that fails to comply with the requirements of either of the two tests shall be set aside for destruction in accordance with clause 3.4.

3.2.2 Drying of Containers

Where water has been used as the test medium, the interior of each container shall be thoroughly dried by a suitable method as approved by SBS immediately after hydraulic testing.

The interior of the container shall be inspected to ensure that it is dry and free from contamination. Any contamination shall be removed by a suitable method.

3.3 Records

An inspection/test record of each container shall be retained by the testing station and the owner for not less than the interval between tests laid down in Table 1, and shall include the following information:

- (i) identification
- (ii) manufacturing year/month
- (iii) water capacity
- (iv) tare or empty weight as tested
- (v) test pressure
- (vi) inspection/test date
- (vii) result of inspection/test
- (ix) inspector
- (x) details of any modification made to the container
- (xi) name of gas contained

3.4 Destruction of Unserviceable Containers

Containers that have been deemed unsuitable for further service shall be impounded and handed over to SBS where it shall be retained for 3 months during which time the owner may appeal, failing which it shall be destroyed by SBS using one of the following methods, but before any container is destroyed it shall be depressurized, the contents being discharged in a safe manner as approved by SBS.

- (a) the container shall be crushed by mechanical means.
- (b) An irregular hole shall be burned in the top dome of the container, equivalent in area to approximately 10% of the area of the top dome; or, in the case of thin-walled container, the container will be pierced in at least three places.

Any alternative method approved by the Seychelles Bureau of Standards may be used instead.

Drilling a hole in a container shall not be considered as satisfying the requirements of this clause.

SECTION FOUR: MARKING OF TESTED GAS CONTAINERS

After satisfactory inspection and testing, gas containers shall be marked with the approved testing centre's mark. The test date shall be indicated by the month and the last two digits of the year, e.g. LAS-11-88 where LAS stands for Liquid Air Seychelles.

The following are the principal types of corrosion which may be experienced on the metal surfaces of containers:

Internal corrosion of the metal lining of a container may occur as a result of the nature of the cargo or gas in the container.

There is difficulty in presenting a definite rejection limit in tabular form for all sizes and types of containers and their service conditions. The limits of rejection are usually established by individual companies, for their own containers, only after considerable field experience.

Extensive experience and judgement are required in evaluating whether containers that have corroded internally or externally are safe and suitable for return to service. It is important that the surface of the metal is completely cleaned of corrosion products prior to the inspection of the container.

A.2 Types of Corrosion

The types of corrosion generally experienced may be classified as follows.

- (a) General corrosion. General corrosion is that which has caused a reduction in wall thickness over an area exceeding 20% of the container surface, and may occur externally or internally.
- (b) Area corrosion. Area corrosion, which may occur externally or internally, is that which has caused a general reduction in wall thickness over an area not exceeding 20% of the container surface. It excludes other types of corrosion described in (c), (d), (e) and (f).
- (c) Chain pitting and line corrosion. Chain pitting and line corrosion may occur along the length, or part of the length, of a container, and may also extend round the circumference of the wall. They may be external or internal and are usually made up of a series of pits or corroded cavities in the wall thickness. Generally, they are of a limited width.
- (d) Channel corrosion. Channel corrosion can be a more concen-

- (C) General corrosion. Penetration in excess of the limit indicated in A.4.1 may occur generally or locally.
- (D) Pitting corrosion. Pitting corrosion is a form of local corrosion occurring, for example, at the junction of the wall and footing.

A.3 Evaluation of Corrosion

A recommended procedure for evaluating container corrosion is given in A.3.1 to A.3.3.

- A.3.1 If the bottom of the defect can be seen it may be possible, with judgement and experience, to evaluate it sufficiently to pass or fail the container for that defect. The limits set in A.4.1 to A.4.5 shall be used as a guide on allowable wall thickness.
- A.3.2 If the defect is borderline, or gives rise to uncertainty, set the container aside for more detailed examination, using specialist equipment if necessary.
- A.3.3 Where the bottom of the defect cannot be seen, where its extent cannot be evaluated using specialist equipment, the container shall be destroyed in accordance with clause 3.4.

A.4 Rejection Limits

Defects in excess of those described in A.4.1 to A.4.5 are cause for rejection.

- A.4.1 General corrosion. If the depth of penetration exceeds 10% of the original wall thickness or if the original metal surface is not recognizable. If corrosion is extensive in area the container shall be dealt with as specified in A.3.2 or A.3.3.
- A.4.2 Area corrosion. If the depth of penetration exceeds 15% of the original wall thickness or if the original metal surface is not recognizable.

A.4.4. Cracks in concrete containing reinforcement shall be classified as follows: cracks plus of greater than 5 mm diameter shall not exceed 20% of the total load wall thickness. This four class of cracks shall be accepted, so far as practicable, to ensure that the remaining wall thickness is adequate for the duty envisaged for the container.

A.4.5. Crevice corrosion: If the depth of penetration exceeds 20% of the original wall thickness.

REFERENCES

BS 5430, Part I, 1977

BS 5430, Part II, 1977

SEYCHELLES BUREAU OF STANDARDS (STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR CONCRETE BLOCKS) NOTICE

S.S. 63 of 1991.

[21st October, 1991]

1. This Notice may be cited as the Seychelles Bureau of Standards (Standard Specification for Concrete Blocks) Notice

Citation.

2. The President, being the Minister responsible for the administration of the Seychelles Bureau of Standards Act, declares the standard specification set out in the Schedule to be mandatory standard specification for concrete blocks.

Mandatory standard specification for concrete blocks. Cap. 212.

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Table 1 : Dimensions of Concrete Blocks

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REFERENCES

1.5.6 The height of a wall or a partition, measured parallel to the plane, shall not be a component including the allowance for joints and tolerances.

1.5.7 *Work size* is size of a building component specified for the manufacture to which its actual size should conform within specified permissible deviation.

Note 8: The height is taken to be the vertical perpendicular to the base when the unit is used in its normal aspect.

SECTION TWO : MATERIALS

2.1 Binder

Materials complying with any of the following British Standards² may be used at the discretion of the manufacturers:

Type of binder	Standards to be complied with
Ordinary and Rapid Hardening Portland Cement	BS 12
Sulphate Resisting Portland Cement	BS 4027
Lime	BS 890 or, for autoclave blocks, other types of lime, provided that they are finely ground to prevent inclusion of lumps in the finished products.

2.2 Aggregates

The proportion by mass of lime to cement shall be within the following limits, unless the units are autoclave:

Lime less or equal to 10 %, Cement greater or equal to 90 %.

For autoclave blocks, lime not complying with the requirements of BS

890 shall be finely ground to prevent inclusion of lumps in the finished products.

The aggregates at the mixer shall be clean and free from deleterious matter so as to not impair the strength of the block as referred to in clause 4.5.

Concrete blocks shall be made using one or more of the following aggregates:

Gravel

Natural aggregates (BS 882, except grading requirements in BS 882, clause 5)

Crusher dust

Where the aggregate or cement is not covered by this standard specification, the manufacturer of the blocks shall satisfy the Seychelles Bureau of Standards with authoritative evidence that the blocks are suitable for the purpose for which they are to be used.

Note 2 British Standards are referred to in this Standard as they are well known to local civil engineers and ISO equivalents do not exist.

SECTION THREE : QUALITY REQUIREMENT

3.1 End and bedding surface

The faces and ends of the concrete blocks shall be perpendicular to each other within the dimensions and tolerances specified in clause 4.4. The vertical faces may be tongued and grooved.

3.2 Cavities

The total width of cavity in any block, measured at right angles to the faces of the blocks as laid in the wall, shall not exceed 65 % of the thickness of the block. The volume of cavity in the block, shall not exceed 50 % of the gross volume of the block.

3.3 Surfaces

When intended for use with rendering or plastering, the surface characteristics of the blocks shall be such as to provide a satisfactory bond.

SECTION FOUR : DIMENSIONS, TOLERANCES AND STRENGTH**4.1 General**

The dimensions of concrete blocks shall be the sizes specified in columns 2 and 3 of Table 1 below. For the purpose of checking of dimensions, take ten whole blocks sampled in accordance with section 5 below. Fins may be removed with a carborundum stone before checking.

The present dimensions of 460 mm x 225 mm may be used as the moulds have already been so designed. However, all future moulds must comply with the dimensions given in Table 1 below.

Table 1 : Dimensions of Concrete Blocks

1	2	3
LENGTH X HEIGHT		THICKNESS
Coordinating Size (Work Size) mm	Work Size mm	(Work Size) mm
460 x 210	450 x 200	75 100 150 200

4.2 Height and Length

Check the compliance of each of the ten blocks, as specified in section 5, for length at the four corners of the end faces, as shown in figure 2(a), using a GO / NOT GO gauge, as shown in figure 1. Ignore any tongue, as shown in figure 2(d). Similarly, check the compliance of each of the ten blocks for height at the six positions shown in figure 2(b).

Record each result as pass or fail.

4.3 Thickness

Measure the thickness of each of the ten blocks at the six positions shown in figure 2(c), using the callipers and the rule and measuring nearest millimetre.

Record each result.

Calculate the average of the six results to the nearest millimetre.

4.4 Tolerances

The maximum tolerance for concrete blocks measured in accordance with clauses 4.2 and 4.3 above shall be as follows:

Dimension	Maximum tolerance	
Length	± 3 mm	- 5 mm
Height	$+ 3$ mm	- 5 mm
Thickness	$+ 2$ mm	- 2 mm average
	$+ 4$ mm	- 4 mm at any individual point

4.5 Strength

The average compressive strength of the sample and the corresponding lowest compressive strength of any individual block thereof shall, when determined in the manner described in ISO 4012 - 1978, be not less than the values given in Table 2 for the type and designation of the block specified.

No sample of blocks shall have an average compressive strength of less than

1.5 N/mm² and the strength of any individual block shall not be less than 1.2 N/mm².

Type D blocks shall be used for non-load bearing purposes e.g. wall partitions up to 2.6 m high.

Table 2 : Minimum Compressive Strength

	Minimum Compressive Strength	
	(a) Average of 10 Blocks (N/mm ²)	(b) Lowest Individual Strength (N/mm ²)
A As specified by consulting Engineer	As specified	80% of average crushing strength given in column (a)
B	7.0	5.6
C	3.5	2.8
D Non-load bearing	1.5	1.2

SECTION FIVE : SAMPLING**5.1 General**

For the determination of compressive strength and dimensional checks, ten (10) blocks shall be sampled per consignment of 1000 blocks or part thereof.

5.2 Sampling procedure**5.2.1 Random sampling**

Whenever possible, the random sampling method shall be used, in which every block in the consignment has an equal chance of being selected for the sample. Ten (10) blocks shall be selected at random from positions throughout the consignment without any consideration being given to the condition or quality of the selected blocks.

5.2.2 Representative Sampling

When random sampling is impracticable or not convenient, e.g. when the blocks form a large stack or stacks with ready access to only a limited number of blocks, a representative sampling procedure shall be used.

5.2.2.1 Sampling from a stack

The consignment shall be divided into at least six real or imaginary sections, each of similar size. An equal number of not more than four (4) blocks shall be selected at random from within each section in order to give the required number of samples without any consideration being given to the condition or quality of the selected blocks.

NOTE. It will be necessary to remove some sections of the stack or stacks in order to gain access to blocks within the body of such stacks when taking samples.

5.2.2.2 Sampling from a consignment formed of bonded packs

At least six packs shall be selected at random from the consignment. The bond around one blade or slice in each pack shall be removed and an equal number of not more than four blocks shall be sampled at random from within each of the broken slices or blades in order to give the required number of samples without any consideration being given to the condition or quality of the selected blocks.

SECTION SIX : CLASSIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION**6.1****Classification**

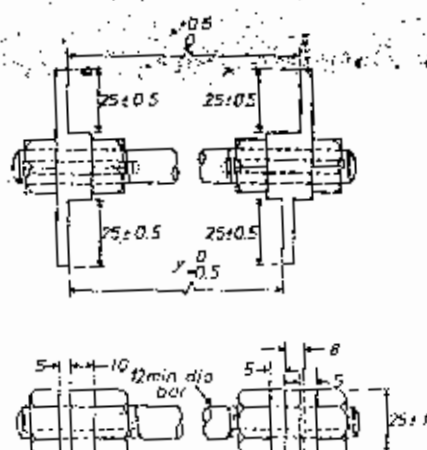
The manufacturers shall classify and store the blocks separately according to their type and designation as described in clause 4.5. The Seychelles Bureau of Standards will then test and certify the blocks accordingly.

6.2**Certification**

The following particulars relating to concrete blocks made in accordance with this standard specification shall be clearly indicated on the delivery note, invoice or suppliers certificate supplied with a consignment of blocks:

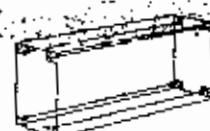
- (a) The name, trade mark or other means of identification of the manufacturer;
- (b) The number of this Seychelles Standard Specification, i.e. SS9, followed by the strength of the blocks in N/mm^2 : for example SS9(1.5) indicates a concrete block of strength 1.5 N/mm^2 complying with all the requirements of SS9;
- (c) The length, height and thickness of the block and whether solid, hollow or cellular.

The supplier shall satisfy himself by regular periodical testing that at the time of delivery the blocks comply with the requirements of this standard specification and, if requested, the supplier shall provide to the purchaser a certificate to this effect.



All dimensions are in millimetres.
NOTE 1. x is the specified dimension of the block plus 3mm, and y is the specified dimension of the block minus 5mm.
NOTE 2. Keys are used for keeping fittings at both ends in the same plane.

Figure 1. GO/NOT GO gauges for checking length and height of blocks.

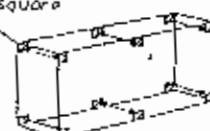


(a) Four positions for checking length of whole blocks



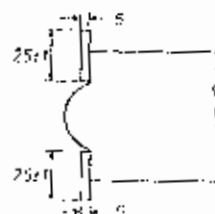
(b) Six positions for checking height of whole blocks

Maximum thickness of a cross section 25mm square



(c) Six measurement of thickness

All dimensions are in millimetres.
Figure 2. Checking on dimensions of blocks



(d) Measurement of a tapered block

REFERENCES

Standards publications referred to

BS12	Specification for ordinary and rapid-hardening Portland cement
BS 882	Aggregates from natural sources for concrete (including granolithic)
BS 590	Building Lines Specification for sulphate-resisting Portland cement Concrete
BS 4027	Determination of compressive strength of test specimens
ISO 4012	

Since 21st December 1991, the following Standard Specification Notices have been made by SL 16 of HSE (as amended by SL 24 of 1993) and SL 50 of 1993.