

საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

ნავთობი და თხევადი ნავთობპროდუქტები. ვერტიკალური ცილინდრული
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5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2010 წლის 26 აგვისტო #268-1.3-4917

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**Petroleum and liquid petroleum
products — Calibration of vertical
cylindrical tanks —**

**Part 1:
Strapping method**

*Pétrole et produits pétroliers liquides — Jaugeage des réservoirs
cylindriques verticaux —*

Partie 1: Méthode par ceinturage



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Precautions	5
5 Equipment	6
6 General requirements	7
7 Circumference measurements	7
8 Other measurements on tank shell plates	10
9 Deadwood	10
10 Tank bottoms	11
11 Measurement of tilt	11
12 Floating-roof tanks	11
13 Recalibration	12
14 Computation of tank capacity tables — General rules	12
15 Form of tank capacity tables	13
16 Computation of open capacity	13
17 Construction of final tables	17
Annex A (normative) Specification for equipment used in strapping	23
Annex B (informative) Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table	26
Annex C (informative) Tank calibration data and calculation sheet	32
Annex D (informative) Tank calibration uncertainties	36
Annex E (informative) Tank shell temperature determination	47
Annex F (normative) Gauge tape temperature correction	48
Annex G (informative) Expansion due to liquid head	50
Annex H (normative) Expansion due to temperature	58
Annex I (normative) Certificate of calibration	61
Bibliography	62

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

International Standard ISO 7507-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Static petroleum measurement*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7507-1:1993). It also cancels and replaces ISO 7507-6:1997, the subject of which is now included in this part of ISO 7507.

ISO 7507 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks*:

- *Part 1: Strapping method*
- *Part 2: Optical-reference-line method*
- *Part 3: Optical-triangulation method*
- *Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method*
- *Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method*
- *Part 6: Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table*

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

Introduction

This part of ISO 7507 forms part of a series on tank calibration including the following:

ISO 7507-2:1993, *Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Optical-reference-line method*

ISO 7507-3:1993, *Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 3: Optical-triangulation method*

ISO 7507-4:1995, *Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method*

ISO 7507-5:2000, *Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method*

ISO 7507-6:1997, *Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table*

ISO 8311:1989, *Refrigerated light hydrocarbon fluids — Calibration of membrane tanks and independent prismatic tanks in ships — Physical measurement*

ISO 9091-1:1991, *Refrigerated light hydrocarbon fluids — Calibration of spherical tanks in ships — Part 1: Stereo-photogrammetry*

ISO 9091-2:1992, *Refrigerated light hydrocarbon fluids — Calibration of spherical tanks in ships — Part 2: Triangulation measurement*

The strapping method for the calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks has been used for many years and is a recognized method of determining the capacity of storage tanks from measurements of the circumference of a tank at various heights. The strapping method is also often used to establish a reference circumference at a selected height to use as a datum in other methods of tank calibration.

