Regulations as to Land Air-receivers.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this 16th day of October, 1928.

Present:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. G. COATES, P.C., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section two of the Inspection of Machinery Amendment Act, 1927, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations in respect of land air-receivers; and doth hereby order that such regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Short Title.*—These regulations may be cited as the Land Air-receiver Regulations.

2. *Scope of Regulations.*—These regulations shall not apply to any vessel used as a receiver for compressed air or gas the pressure of which does not exceed 30 lb. to the square inch or the internal capacity of which does not exceed 5 cubic feet, nor to a container used for transport.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

3. *Tests.*—All steel plates, rivets, and bars used in the construction of receivers must have been tested and found to conform to the following requirements: For plates intended for flanging or welding the tensile breaking-strength shall be between the limits of 24 tons and 30 tons per square inch; plates intended to be autogenously welded, and material for seamless shells, may have a tensile strength not less than 23 tons per square inch; for plates not intended to be flanged or welded the tensile breaking-strength shall be between the limits of 24 and 35 tons per square inch; but a range of not more than 4 tons per square inch shall be permitted in any one case. The elongation, measured on a standard test piece having a gauge length of 8 in., shall be not less than 20 per cent. for material of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness and upwards having a tensile breaking-strength between the limits of 28 and 35 tons per square inch; not less than 23 per cent. for material of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness and upwards having a tensile breaking-strength of from 24 tons to 30 tons per square inch; and not less than 25 per cent. for material of a minimum tensile strength of 23 tons per square inch. For material under $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness the percentage elongation may be 3 per cent., but not more than 3 per cent., below the above-named elongation.

Stay-bars of steel shall have a tensile breaking-strength between the limits of 28 tons and 35 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 20 per cent. in eight diameters, or not less than 24 per cent. in four diameters; but a range of not more than 4 tons per square inch shall be permitted in any one case.

Stay-bars of iron shall have a tensile breaking-strength between the limits of 21 tons and 25 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 22 per cent. in eight diameters, or not less than 27 per cent. in four diameters.

Rivet-bars of steel shall have a tensile breaking-strength between the limits of 24 tons and 28 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 25 per cent. in eight diameters, or 30 per cent. in four diameters.

The number of tensile tests, the number and description of bend tests, selection of test pieces, and method of testing shall conform to the specification of the British Engineering Standards Committee for material of boiler quality, or to the standard rules of the Marine Department for the testing of material for boiler-construction.

4. *Process of Manufacture.*—Steel plates for receivers shall be made by the open-hearth process, acid or basic.

5. *Freedom from Defects.*—The finished material shall be free from cracks, surface flaws, and lamination. It shall also have a workmanlike finish, and must not have been hammer-dressed.

6. *Branding.*—Every plate and bar shall be clearly and distinctly marked by the manufacturer in two places with an approved-quality brand indicat-