

# DESTINY – Topic 3: Load Securing Provisions



Destiny Final Conference – Brussel – 18.06.2014

## Presentation of MariTerm AB

**MariTerm AB** has office in Höganäs, Sweden



## Presentation of MariTerm AB

- Engineering company
- Activities within the following main areas:
  - Cargo securing and cargo care
  - Logistics
  - Ship design, safety and security
  - Transport of dangerous goods
- Established 1978
- 7 employees
- Owned by 4 senior consultants

## The company's senior consultants



Peter Andersson,  
M.Sc. Naval Architecture, Master Mariner



Sven Sökjer-Petersen  
M.Sc. Naval Architecture

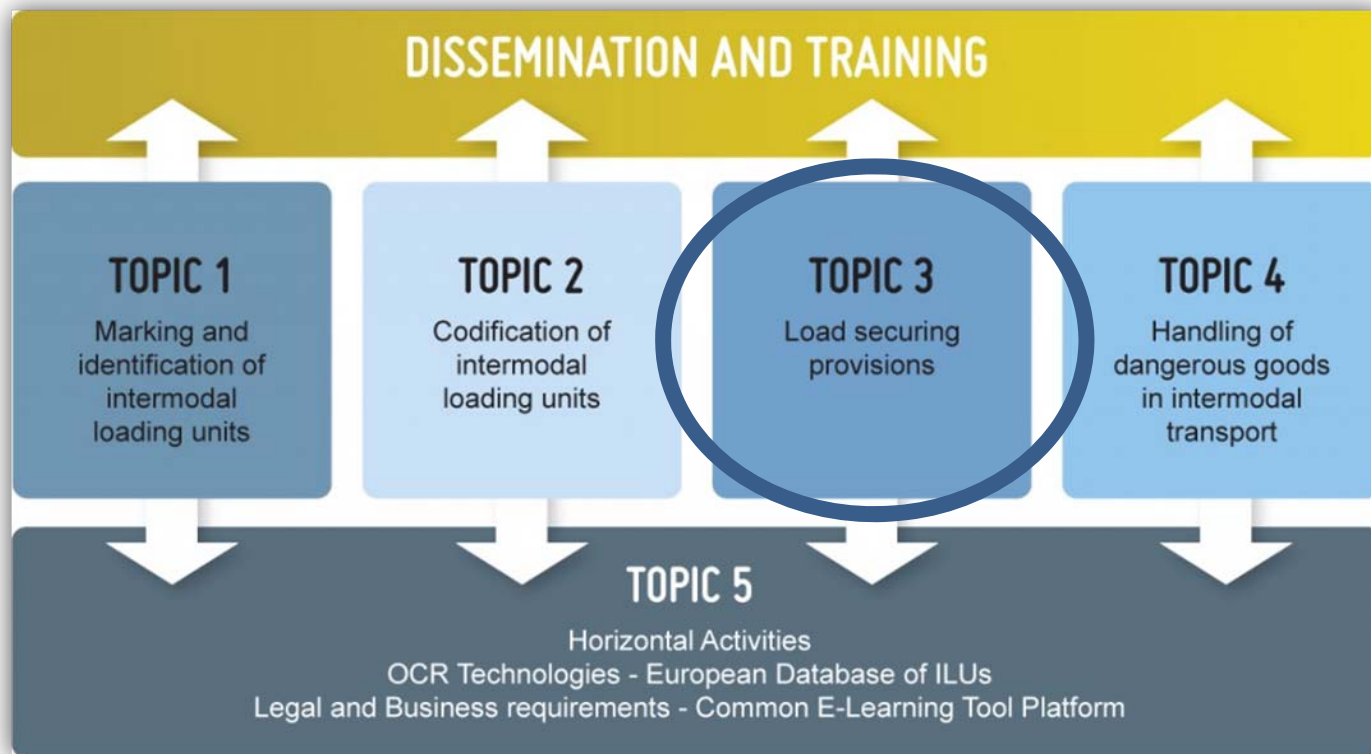


Nils Andersson,  
M.Sc. Mechanical Engineering



Petra Hugoson,  
M.Sc. Engineering Physics

## TOPIC 3 – Load Securing



## Objective Topic 3 – Load Securing

Unsecure loading is a cause of operational disturbances and ultimately accidents on all modes of transport. A lot of load securing guidelines and even standard exist, however better judging from practice, better information is required to make actors aware of regularly occurring problems.



## Purpose Topic 3 – Load Securing

To elaborate a set of harmonised (European Level) load securing best practice guidelines, information and training materials for cargo owners, logistics service providers and forwarders.



## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.1 – Analysis of current standards

Tasks	Milestones
3.1 Analysis of current standards	Report
3.2 Analysis of current needs	Report
Amendment: Dynamic tests and Inspections	Report
3.3 Elaboration of training materials	Input for e-learning tool
3.4 Dissemination activities	Organisation of 2 external seminars/conferences/meetings
3.5 Training activities	a) Organisation of two targeted workshops b) 100 internal and external training sessions







## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.1 – Analysis of current standards




Tasks	Status
Collection of regulations for road, rail and inland waterway (extended to maritime transport)	Done
Literature study (existing reports and studies, ongoing projects)	
Interview with different actors (project partners Hupac, Kombiverkehr and Novatrans)	
Milestone: Report - Analysis of current standards	



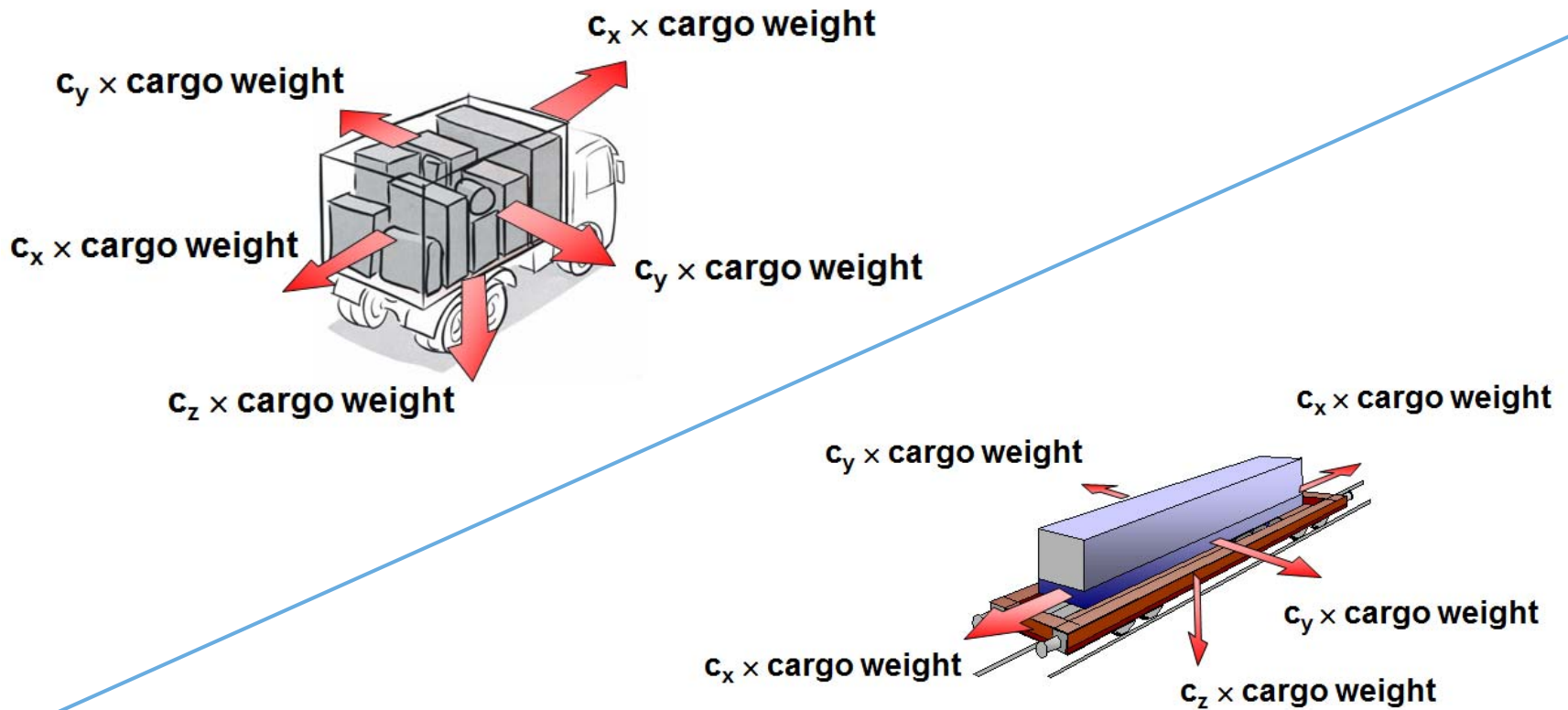
## Task 3.1 – Analysis of current standards

Standard/Regulation	Mode of Transport
The European standard on cargo securing EN 12195-1:2010	<b>Road</b> Combined Rail Sea 
European Best Practice Guidelines on Cargo Securing for Road Transport ( <i>under revision</i> )	<b>Road</b> Combined Rail Sea 
IMO/ILO/UN ECE Guidelines for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs) ( <i>under revision to CTU Code</i> )	Road Combined Rail <b>Sea</b> 
UIC Loading Guidelines	<b>Combined Rail</b> (Novatrans) 

## Task 3.1 – Analysis of current standards

Standard/Regulation	Mode of Transport
Belgian road regulation, Federale Overheidsdienst Mobiliteit en Vervoer 27 April 2007.	<b>Road</b>
German standard VDI 2700	<b>Road</b> Combined Rail
Swedish Road Regulation TSVFS 1978:10 and VVFS 1998:95	<b>Road</b>
BGL Praxishandbuch – Laden und Sichern	<b>Combined Rail</b> (Kombiverkher) 
B-cargo Combined traffic – Loading Guide applicable to Intermodal Traffic Units (UIRR home page)	<b>Combined Rail</b> (Hupac) 
Dangerous Goods Regulations; ADR, RID and IMDG Code	<b>Road</b> <b>Combined Rail</b> <b>Sea</b> 

### Task 3.1 Comparison basic requirements different modes of transport



## Task 3.1 Comparison basic road requirements

Transport mode/ Regulation	Forward		Backward		Sideways	
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
<b>Road</b>						
<b>EN 12195-1:2010</b>	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5/ 0.6 (tilt)	1.0
<b>European Best Practice Guidelines</b>	1.0/ 0.8 (CEN)	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5/ 0.7 (tilt CEN*)	1.0
<b>IMO/ILO/UN ECE</b>	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
<b>CTU Code</b>	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
<b>ADR</b>	Reference to EN 12195-1:2010					
<b>Belgian Road Regulation</b>	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
<b>German standard VDI 2700</b>	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5/ 0.7 (tilt)	1.0
<b>Swedish Road Regulation</b>	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0

## Task 3.1 Comparison basic combined rail requirements

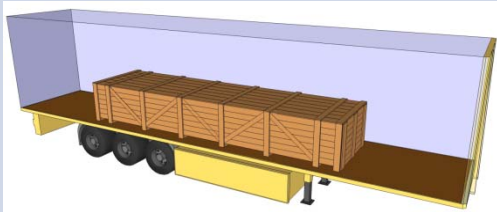
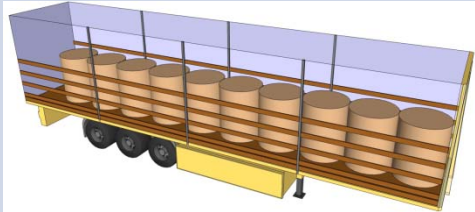

Transport mode/ Regulation	Forward		Backward		Sideways	
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
<b>Combined Transport (rail)</b>						
<b>EN 12195-1:2010</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7 (slide)/ 1.0 (tilt)
<b>European Best Practice Guidelines</b>	1.0/ 0.6 (tilt)	1.0	1.0/ 0.6 (tilt)	1.0	0.5	0.7/ 0.6 (tilt)
<b>IMO/ILO/UN ECE</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
<b>CTU Code</b>	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
<b>RID</b>	Reference to EN 12195-1:2010 for transport units and trailers for combined transports					
<b>UIC Loading Guidelines</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
<b>German standard VDI 2700</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
<b>BGL</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5 (slide)/ 0.7 (tilt)	0.7
<b>B-CARGO</b>	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5

## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.2 – Analysis of current needs

Tasks	Status
Gap analysis between the current standards, regulations Milestone: Report - Gap Analysis	Done



## Task 3.2 Gap Analysis, Three different examples

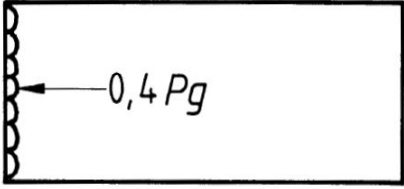
Ex 1: Wooden Box	Ex 2: Paper Reels	Ex 3: Palletized cargo in container
		
<p><math>m = 20 \text{ ton}</math></p> <p><math>\mu_{\text{static}} = 0.45</math></p> <p><math>\mu_{\text{dynamic}} = 0.34</math></p>	<p><math>m = 24 \text{ ton}</math></p> <p><math>\mu_{\text{static}} = 0.6</math></p> <p><math>\mu_{\text{dynamic}} = 0.45</math></p>	<p>Blocked against walls and void filled with dunnage bags</p>



## Task 3.2 Gap Analysis, Three different examples

### Test criteria for end walls of containers and swap bodies

#### Strength of container end walls according to ISO 1496

A.7	End loading  Test No. 5	
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#### Strength of swap body end walls according to EN 283

##### 5.6.1 Static test

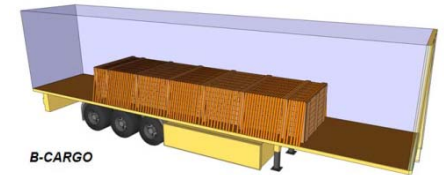
The swap body shall be tested each end when only one end wall is equipped with doors. In the case of symmetrical construction, one end wall only needs to be tested.

Each end wall shall be subjected to an internal loading of  $0,4 P$ . The internal loading shall be uniformly distributed over the end wall under test. When the end walls are tested separately, the reaction forces shall be applied to the base structure.

The test load shall be applied for 5 minutes.

## Task 3.2 Gap Analysis, Three different examples

	Example 1 No. of lashings for a wooden box	Example 2 No. of lashings for paper reels	Example 3 Filling ratio* of a container
<b>B-CARGO</b> <i>(Hupac)</i>	83	70	48 % (at $\mu_d$ )
<b>BGL</b> <i>(Kombiverkehr)</i>	76	62	52 % (at $\mu_d$ )
<b>VDI 2700-7</b> <i>(Kombiverkehr)</i>	57	47	52 % (at $\mu_d$ )
<b>UIC Loading Guidelines</b> <i>(Novatrans)</i>	Instructions not available	Lashing is no option.	52 % (at $\mu_d$ )
<b>EN 12195-1:2010 Rail</b>	35	23	73 % (at $\mu$ )
<b>EN 12195-1:2010 Road</b>	25	0**	100 % (at $\mu$ )
<b>CTU Code Combined rail transport</b>	4	6***	100 % (at $\mu$ )




## Task 3.2 Meeting with UIC Load Securing Group

UIRR and MariTerm had a meeting with UIC Cargo Securing Group in Paris the 27<sup>th</sup> of February and the gap analysis was presented and discussed.

The meeting agreed upon a **Action Plan**:

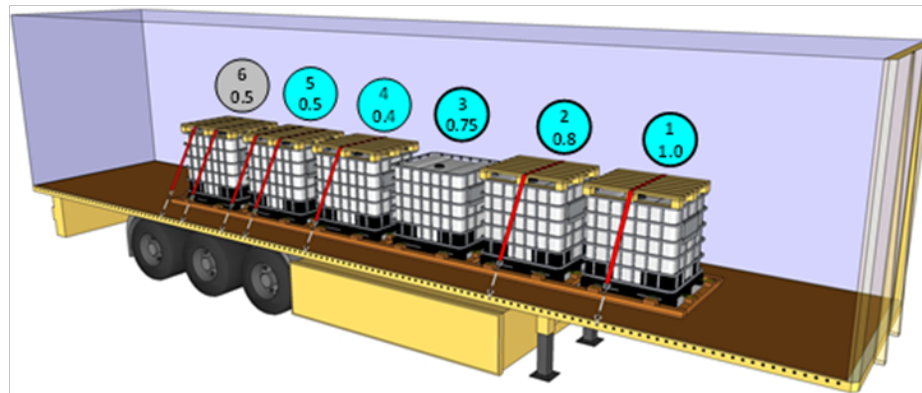
- Planning of the inspections and measure of accelerations
- Inspection of Cargo Transport units (4 terminals – around 80-100 loading units)
- Dynamic tests for Combined Transport - Measuring of the acceleration forces on the cargo inside a loading units during at least 5 transports
- Analysis of the inspections and tests
- MariTerm shall perform Dynamic Tests and Inspection with a budget from Destiny project
- The members in UIC Cargo Securing shall be invited to participate in the inspections

## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.2 – Analysis of current needs

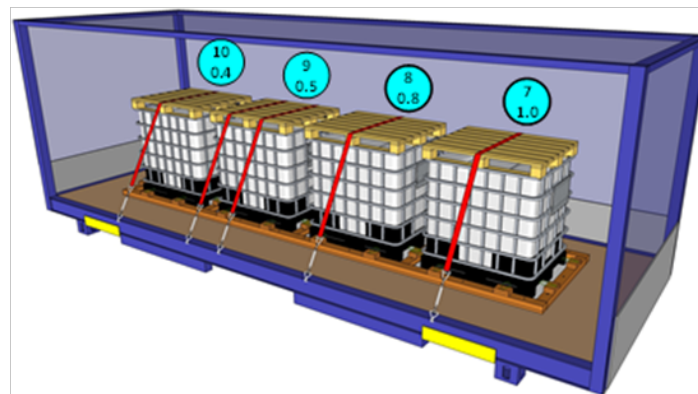
Tasks	Status
Gap analysis between the current standards, regulations Milestone: Report - Gap Analysis	Done 
Amendment	
Dynamic Tests and Inspections to get basic data for a decision for a new level of dimensioning criteria for load securing	Done
Milestone: Report - Analysis from the Dynamic Tests	Ongoing

## Task 3.2 Dynamic Test

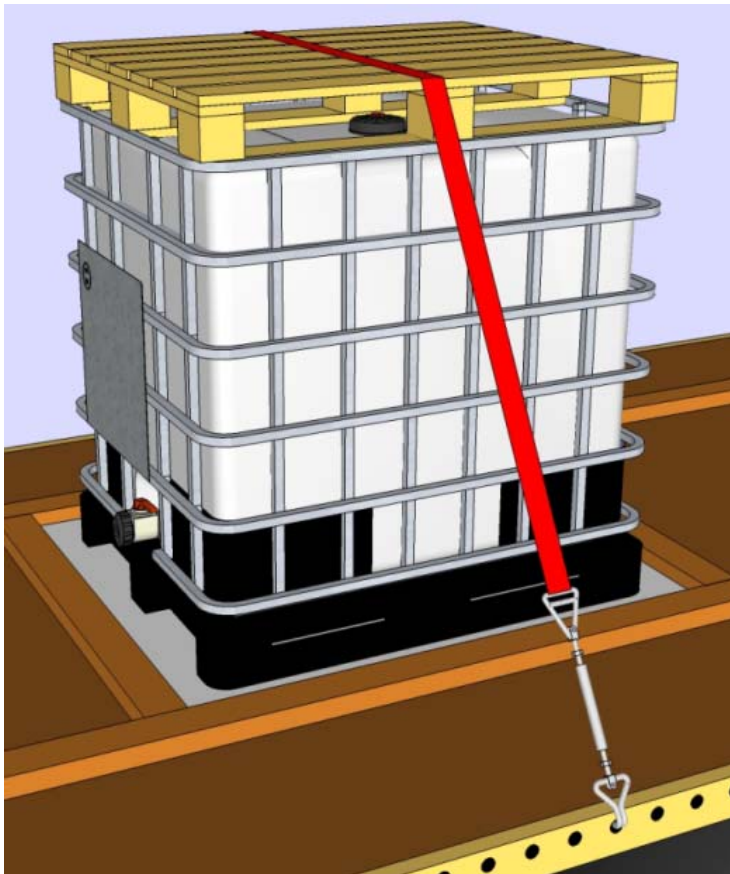
### DHL Trailer



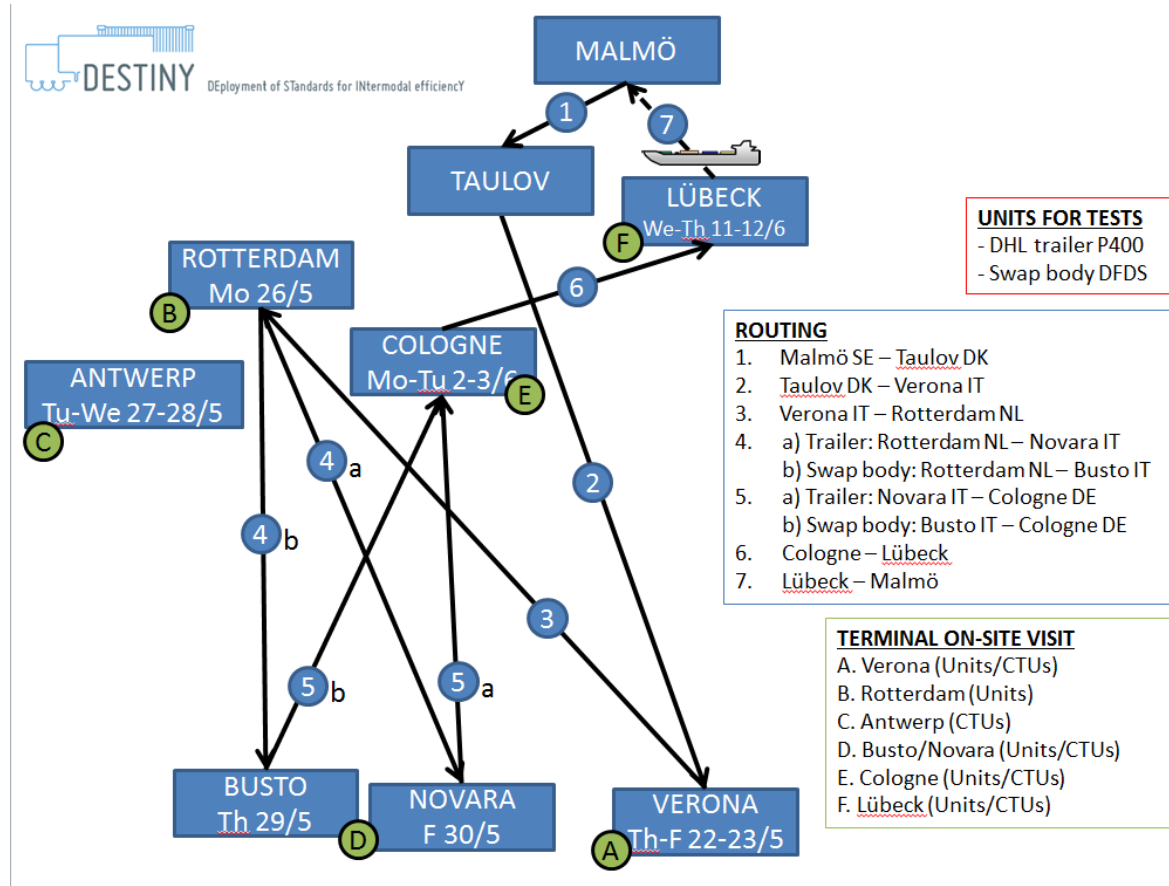
### DFDS Swap Body



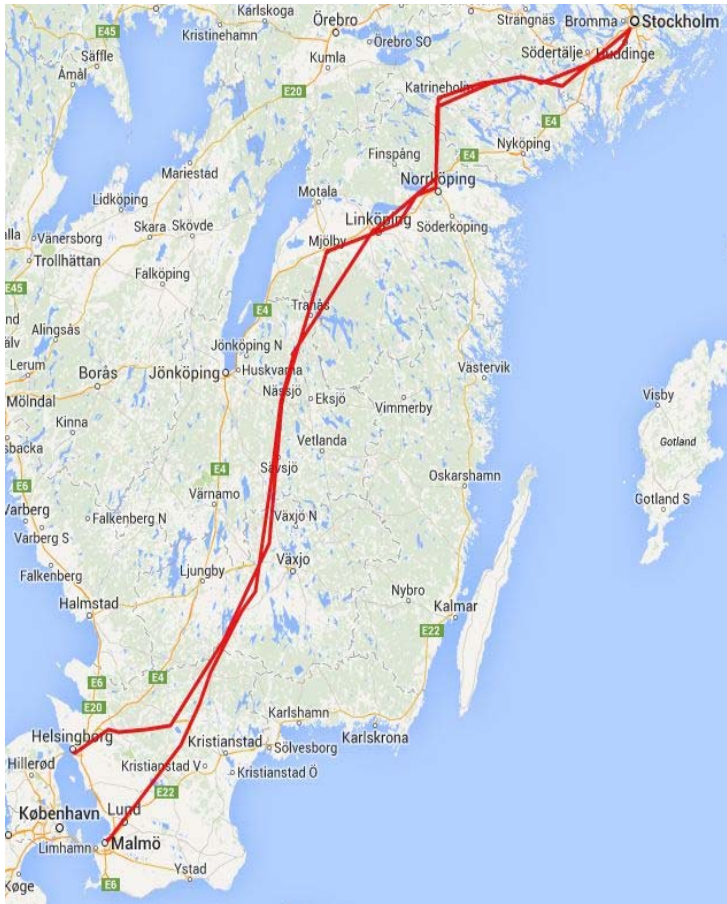
## Task 3.2 Dynamic Test



## Task 3.2 Dynamic Test

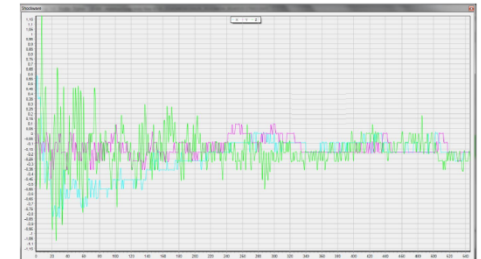


# Task 3.2 Dynamic Test Leg 0 – Helsingborg – Stockholm – Malmö



IBC	Forward	Left
<b>Trailer</b>		
1	5	-9
2	5	1
3	16	0
4	72	-1
5	72	3
6	61	1
<b>Swap body</b>		
7	-7	1
8	-5	2
9	-69	3
10	-71	11

Shock 2014-05-15 16:44:46



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# Task 3.2 Dynamic Test Leg 1 – Malmö – Taulov - Verona



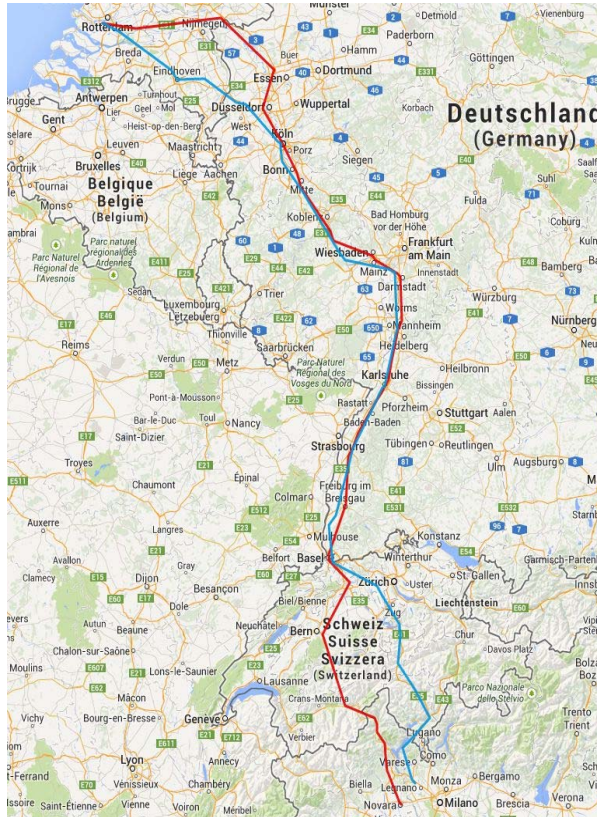
IBC	Forward	Left
<b>Trailer</b>		
1	0	0
2	1	-1
3	0	0
4	2	-1
5	-1	-1
6	-1	1
<b>Swap body</b>		
7	0	0
8	1	0
9	0	-1

# Task 3.2 Dynamic Test Leg 2 – Verona - Rotherdam



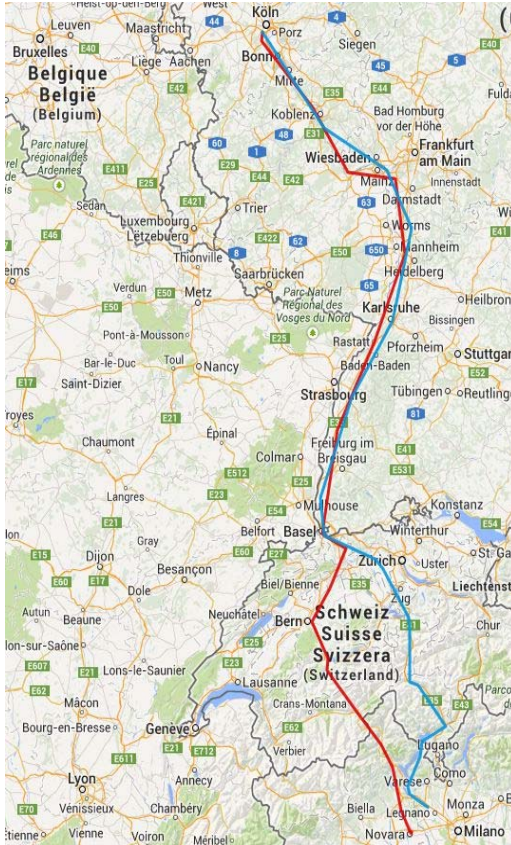
IBC	Forward	Left
<b>Trailer</b>		
1	0	1
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	-1	-1
5	1	-1
6	0	-1
<b>Swap body</b>		
7	0	0
8	1	0
9	-2	-1
10	-49	0

# Task 3.2 Dynamic Test Leg 3 – Rotherdam – Busto/Novara



IBC	Forward	Left
<b>Trailer</b>		
1	1	-1
2	0	1
3	0	0
4	1	1
5	-1	0
6	2	0
<b>Swap body</b>		
7	-1	0
8	-1	0
9	3	0
10	-23	3

### Task 3.2 Dynamic Test Leg 4 – Busto/Novara - Cologne



IBC	Forward	Left
<b>Trailer</b>		
1	0	1
2	0	-1
3	0	1
4	2	-1
5	0	0
6	-3	2
<b>Swap body</b>		
7	2	0
8	1	-1
9	-1	-3
10	-40	-1

## Task 3.2 Dynamic Test – Preliminary Conclusions

The test was finished last week and the conclusions are preliminary:

- During a test run in Sweden the units were exposed for a shock with a peak of 3.6 g and all units secured  $\leq 0.5g$  moved significantly
- During the actual dynamic test run in Europe some shocks with an average value 0.7-0.8g have been measured
- The cargo unit lashed for 0.4g in the swap body have moved almost every leg but all the other cargo units have been standing still
- Report is under writing

## Task 3.2 Dynamic Test – Preliminary Conclusions

### Preliminary conclusion:

The statement in the CTU code seems to be correct

<b>Rail transport (combined transport)</b>				
<b>Securing in</b>	<b>Acceleration coefficients</b>			
	Longitudinally ( $C_x$ )		Transversely ( $C_y$ )	Minimum vertically down ( $C_z$ )
	forward	rearward		
Longitudinal direction	0.5 (1.0) <sup>†</sup>	0.5 (1.0) <sup>†</sup>	-	1.0 (0.7) <sup>†</sup>
Transverse direction	-	-	0.5	1.0 <sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> **The values in brackets apply to shock loads only with short impacts of 150 milliseconds or shorter, and may be used, for example, for the design of packaging.**

## Task 3.2 Inspections

Inspections of actual cargo securing will be carried out in intermodal terminals in Europe.

In total about 100 units; trailers and swap bodies, will be inspected. The actual cargo securing arrangement will be documented together with weight and dimensions of the cargo. The arrangements will later be evaluated and the acceleration for which the cargo has been secured will be calculated. Cargo transport units with different types of cargoes will be inspected.

## Task 3.2 Inspections - Preliminary Conclusions

- **Performed in:** Verona, Antwerp, Genk, Novara, Busto, Köln and Lübeck
- **Number of units:** 130 pcs
- **CTU types:** Trailers, Swap Bodies, Containers, Refrigerator Containers
- Wide range of commodities

### Preliminary Conclusions

- Typically secured more against forward than backward movement
- Top-over lashing by far the most common type of lashing
- Large difference in capability of the securing arrangements



## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.3 – Elaboration of training materials

Tasks	Status
a) Input for the e-learning tool	Ongoing
b) Input for the leaflets	Under review
c) Input for slides	Under review
Milestone: Input for the e-learning tool – topic 5.4	Ongoing

# TOPIC 3 – Task 3.3 b – Input for Leaflet

A leaflet of 12 pages is developed based on standard EN 12195-1:2010



**Conditions for the lashing tables**

**Non-rigid goods**  
 If the goods are not rigid they must have adequate means to be stored in a container or on a pallet.

**Lashing equipment**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Lashing equipment**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**How to calculate the number of lashings**  
 The number of lashings is calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Cargo in several layers**  
 The number of layers is determined by the weight of the cargo and the type of lashing equipment used.

**Other lashing equipment**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Headboards and rear wall**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Top-over lashing**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Lashing table - Sliding**  

Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**Lashing table - Tipping**  

Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**Lloop lashing**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Lashing table - Sliding**  

Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**Lashing table - Tipping**  

Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**Spring lashing**  
 The selection of the lashing equipment has been calculated on the basis of the weight of the cargo.

**Lashing table - Sliding**  


Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**Lashing table - Tipping**  

Weight (kg)	Number of lashings
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10

**MariTerm AB**

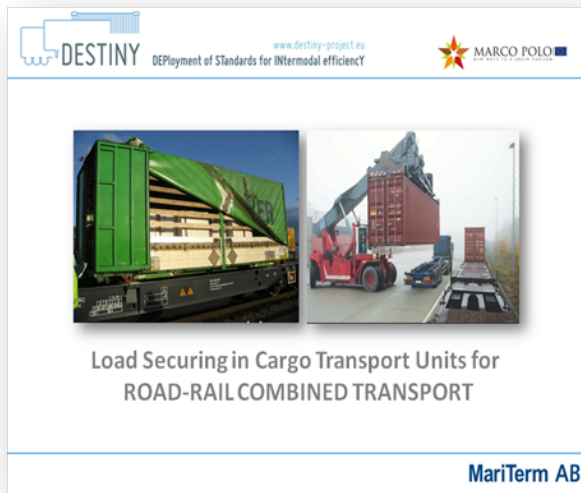
LOAD SECURING IN CARGO TRANSPORT UNITS FOR ROAD-RAIL COMBINED TRANSPORT



DESTINY

## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.3 c – Input for Slides

A PowerPoint Presentation including 52 slides is developed based on standard EN 12195-1:2010




DESTINY DEployment of Standards for INtermodal efficiencY

MARCO POLO

Load Securing in Cargo Transport Units for  
ROAD-RAIL COMBINED TRANSPORT

MariTerm AB



DESTINY DEployment of Standards for INtermodal efficiencY

MARCO POLO

Load Securing  
Load Securing Factors

Factors that influence the load securing

- Transport modes
- Cargo Transport Unit
- Cargo
  - Shape
  - Durability
  - Dimensions
  - Weight
  - Sharp edges
  - Wrong load distribution
- Availability of securing equipment
- Human factors
  - Hurry
  - Carelessness
  - Lack of education

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DESTINY DEployment of Standards for INtermodal efficiencY

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Load Securing  
Cargo Transport Units and Cargoes

- Vehicles and trailers
  - General cargo
  - Pulp and paper
  - Steel products
- Swap bodies
  - General cargo
- Box containers (ISO)
  - General cargo
  - Pulp and paper
  - Steel products
  - Machinery
  - Bulk
- Flat rack containers (ISO)
  - Machinery
  - Steel products

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## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.4 – Dissemination activities

Tasks	Status
Prepare articles for the specialised press	Ongoing
Participaton in workshops, seminars...	Ongoing - Green corridor Demo Day - SAGIT and CARING meetings - Destiny seminar in Stockholm - ANGORA meeting
Milestone: Organisation of 2 external seminars/conferences/ meetings	Done

## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.4 – Dissemination activities

# Green Corridor Day Malmö 2012-12-12

### MariTerm boot

Information regarding CombiSec and Destiny



### Green Corridor Inauguration

Ministers / representatives from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands



## TOPIC 3 – Task 3.5 – Training activities

Tasks	Status
Prepare training sessions on load securing	Ongoing Sessions are organised by the various partners
Perform training on load securing	
<b>Milestone:</b> a) Organisation of two targeted workshops b) 100 internal and external training sessions (also including Dangerous goods training topic 4)	Done Ongoing MariTerm 2012-13: 39 sessions with 421 participants

# Thank you for your attention

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