

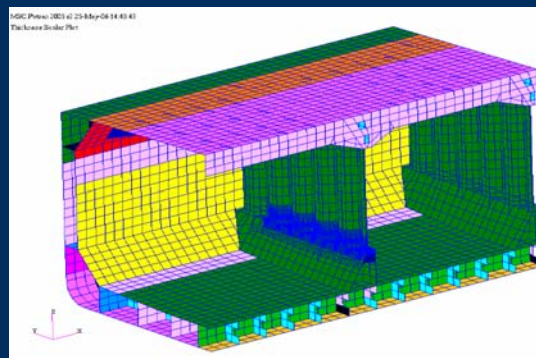
Tanker Structure Cooperative Forum 2010 Shipbuilders Meeting

*Information Paper on Cargo Tank Corrugated Bulkhead Damages of
Double Hull Tankers*



Today

- Background
- The Information Paper
- Corrugated bulkheads & Critical Areas
- Damage Cases
- Summary



Background

- TSCF Members reported problems with cracking of corrugated bulkheads.
- Proposal for a work item to produce an information paper regarding issues with corrugated bulkheads ...
- The information paper has not been approved by the TSCF Steering Committee.



Cargo tank corrugated bulkhead damages of Double Hull Tankers

Information Paper on Cargo Tank Corrugated Bulkhead Damages of Double Hull Tankers

SUMMARY

The paper reviews current corrugated bulkhead design practise and provides details of damage experience of TSCF members. Failure modes and critical areas of high stress or stress concentration are discussed and recommendations for design improvement offered.

1. Introduction

The paper covers

Typical bulkhead arrangement, description, and a discussion of the various corrugated bulkhead arrangements.

Types of damages are described in general terms. Failure modes considered are fractures, buckling, deformation, and material wastage are described.



Cargo tank corrugated bulkhead damages of Double Hull Tankers

The paper covers:

Damage experience covering 23 cases, providing a description of the damage, the repair carried out, probable cause identified, and a description of the repair carried out.

The experience has in the paper been categorised into damages due to detail design, insufficient support, lack of continuity, misalignment, and welding. This enables the reader to easily go through the recommendations.

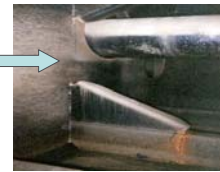
The review of the corrugated bulkhead damage cases, covering vessels up to 237m, and the experience of TSCF members are amalgamated in the recommendations for design improvement.



Reasons for Structural Defects



Poor Detail Design →



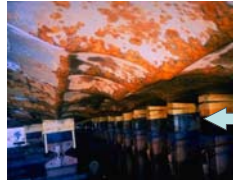
← Local Stress Concentration



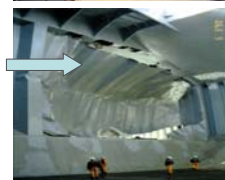
Poor Workmanship →



← Corrosion



Operational Incident →



← Wear and Tear



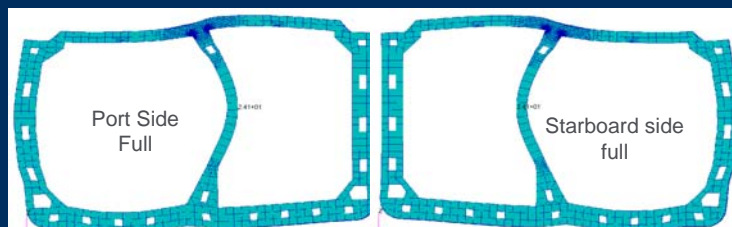
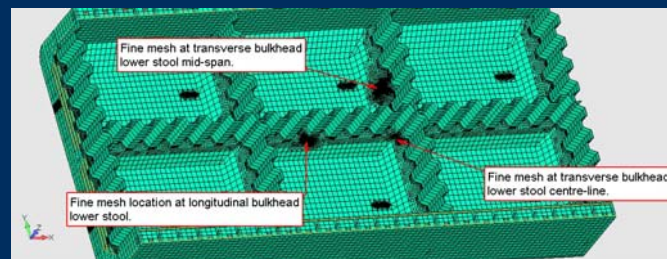
Reasons for Structural Defects

Structural performance is affected by standards of construction as well as design:

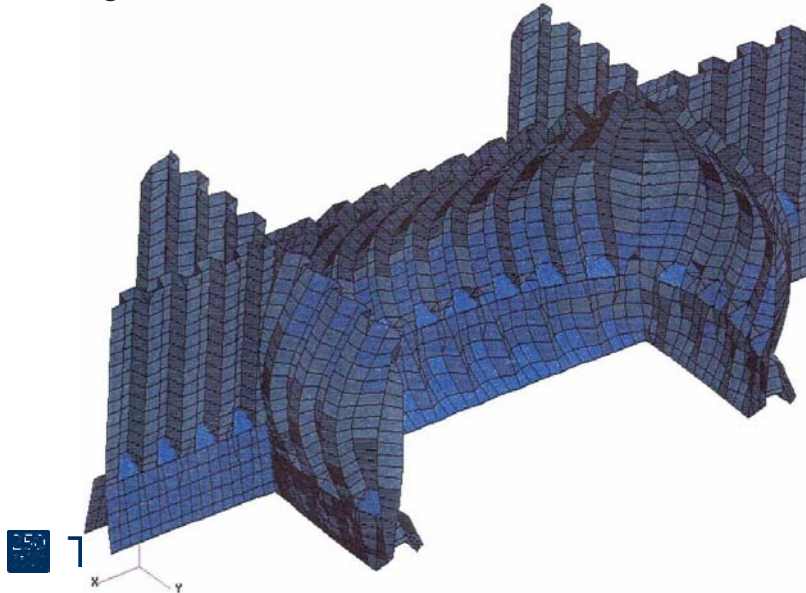
- Misalignment and poor fit-up
- Material defects
- Welding defects
- Fabrication procedures
 - Residual Stresses
 - Stress concentrations
- Unfairness of plating



Corrugated Bulkheads & Critical Areas

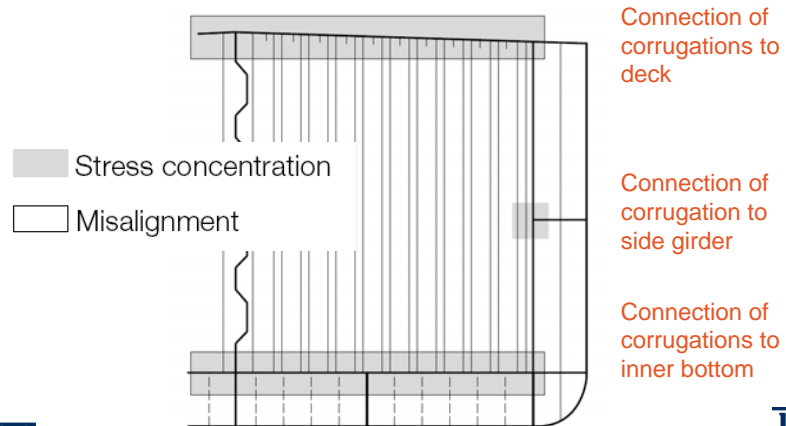


Corrugated Bulkheads & Critical Areas



Critical Areas – Vertically Corrugated

- Areas susceptible to higher stress levels and misalignment

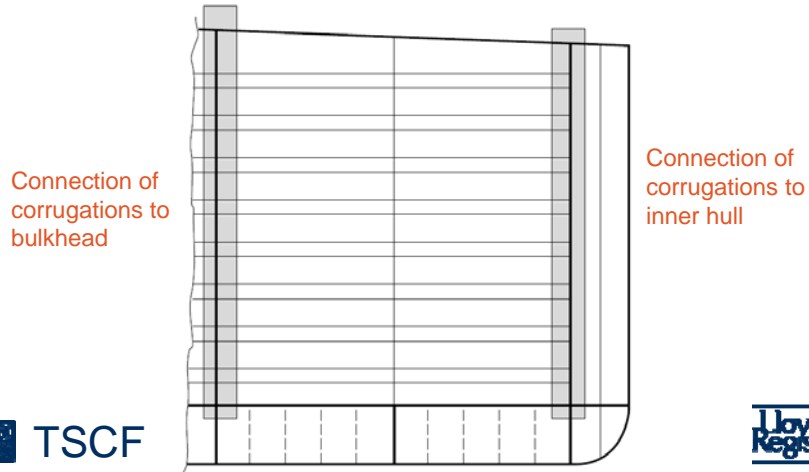


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Lloyd's Register
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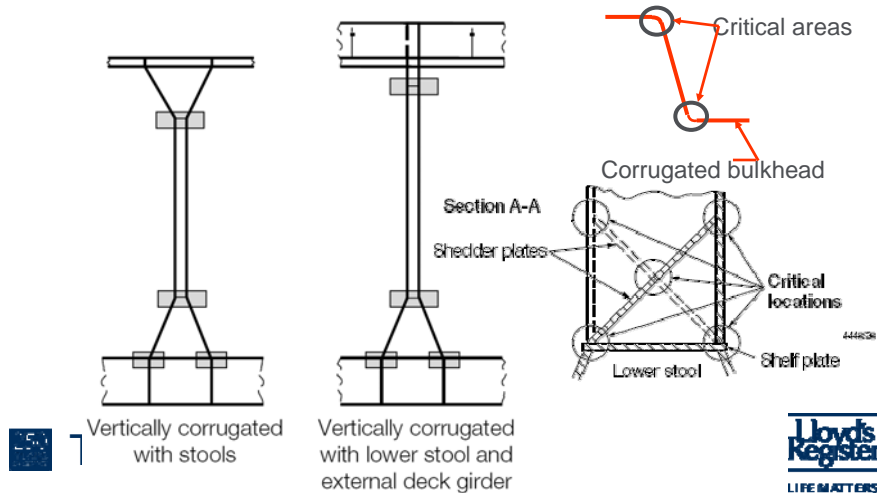
Critical Areas – Horizontally Corrugated

- Areas susceptible to higher stress levels and misalignment

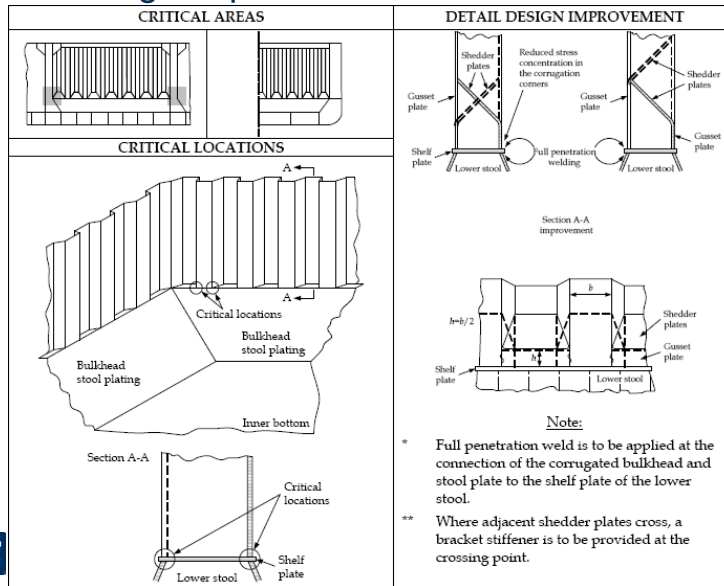


Critical Areas

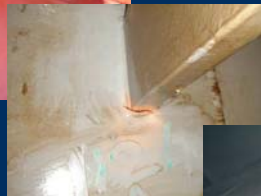
- Areas susceptible to higher stress levels and misalignment



Detail design improvements



Damage Experience



Case 1.2

Case 1.2				
Ship-Type	Product Tanker	Capacity [tdw]	Abt. 30,000	
Year of build	1990	Vessels age when damage found	11 years	
Main dimensions	L	160 m	B	-
	T	-	D	-
Bulkhead	Horizontally corrugated		Transverse bulkhead	
Stool	None fitted			
Material	HT32			
Overview of Damage location	<p>Transverse corrugated bulkhead (horizontal type) in way of cargo tank area.</p>			



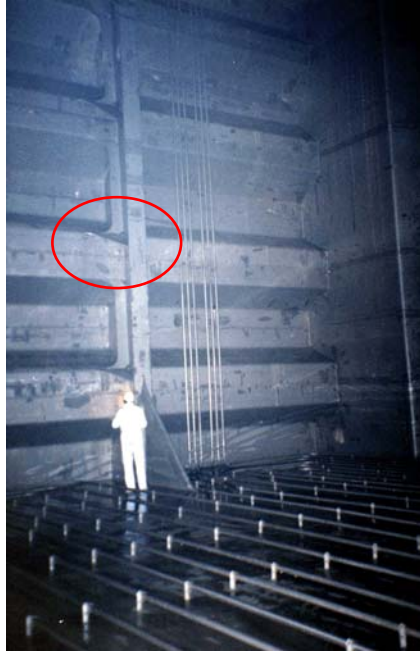
Case 1.2

Description of damage	
Description of repair	



Case 1.2

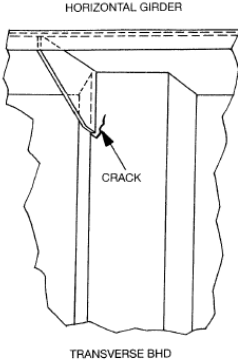
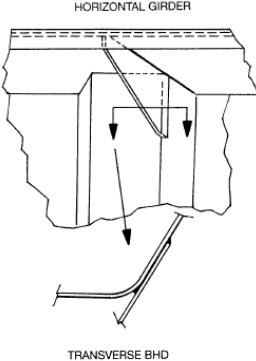
- Brackets ideally be aligned with the inclined web of the corrugation



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TSCF - Guidance Manual for Tanker Structures

LOCATION:	Transverse bulkhead horizontal stringer	GROUP	No. 10
EXAMPLE No. 6:	Fractured bulkhead in way of stringer bracket connection		
TYPICAL DAMAGE		PROPOSED REPAIR	
 <p>HORIZONTAL GIRDER</p> <p>CRACK</p> <p>TRANSVERSE BHD</p>		 <p>HORIZONTAL GIRDER</p> <p>TRANSVERSE BHD</p>	

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Case 1.18 – Lower Stool

Case 1.18				
Ship-Type	Product Tanker		Capacity [tdw]	46,000 tonnes
Year of build	2005	Vessels age when damage found		4 years
Main dimensions	L	174 m	B	32.2 m
	T	11	D	18.8 m
Bulkhead	Vertically corrugated		Transverse bulkhead	
	Height from tank top to deck		16.65	
Stool	Lower and upper stool			
Material	Grade A			



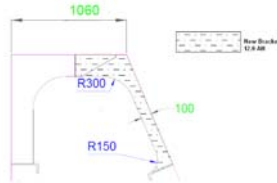
Case 1.18 – Lower Stool



Case 1.18 – Lower Stool

Description of repair

- Welds gouged out, replaced with full penetration welds and ground
- Brackets modified as below to remove the toe of the bracket within the stool from the shelf plate/sloping plate weld



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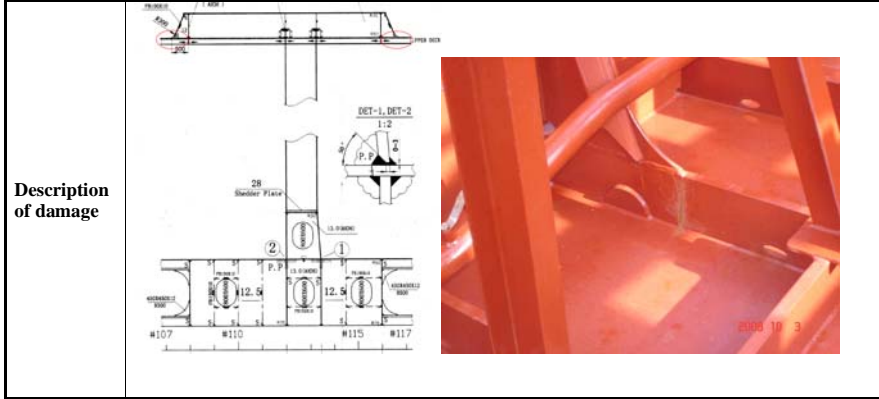
Case 1.6 - Overdeck Girder/Deck longitudinal connections

Case 1.6			
Ship-Type	Chemical tanker	Capacity [tdw]	29,000 tonnes
Year of build	2005	Vessels age when damage found	3 years
Main dimensions	Length	LPP: 167.00 m	Breadth mld. 29.20 m
	Draft mld.	9.50 m	Depth mld. 13.85 m
Bulkhead	Vertically corrugated	Transverse bulkhead	
Stool	No upper stool	Height lower stool	1400 mm
Material	Bulkhead Grade A	Damaged Area AH36	
Overview of damage location	Sketch (part of GAP) 		

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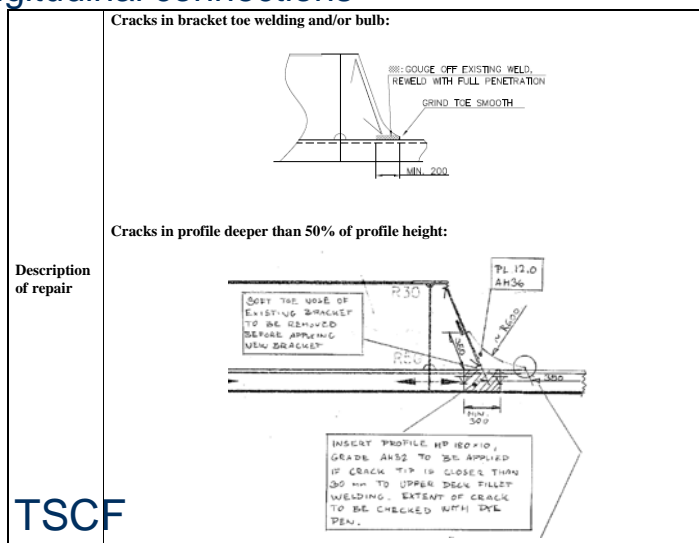
Case 1.6 - Overdeck Girder/Deck longitudinal connections



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Case 1.6 - Overdeck Girder/Deck longitudinal connections



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Summary

- Attention to detail design, additional fatigue considerations and control over construction standards remain important.
- Cracks are often attributed to lack of support at corrugation corners.
- If a more onerous trading route than the default is anticipated then additional fatigue analysis is essential. Otherwise significant reduction in fatigue life can be expected.
- Attention to continuity of support for the flanges of the corrugation.
- Full penetration welding is essential as partial penetration welding may introduce additional misalignment affecting the fatigue life.
- Proper alignment is imperative.
- One solution does not necessarily solves all problems.
- Poor design can have costly consequences.



Any questions?

