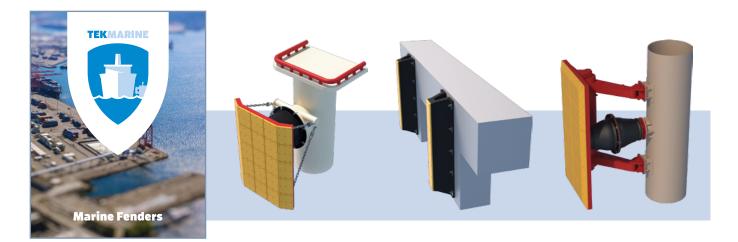




From its base in the United States, TekMarine Systems LLC designs and supplies advanced marine fendering and mooring systems to ports, harbors and waterways across the world.

We bring a wealth of engineering and market experience to each project. Our fender solutions range from simple modules to the most sophisticated engineered systems. We supply every type of berth, including passenger terminals, bulk and RoRo ports, Oil and Gas installations and naval facilities.

We offer full support at each step from early concept discussions through to design and detailing, material selection, construction, testing, shipping, and installation. A full after-care service helps keep your investment working safely and reliably for many years after commission.



## Disclaimer

TekMarine Systems LLC ("TekMarine") has made every effort to ensure that the product descriptions and technical specifications in this catalog are correct. TekMarine can not accept liability or responsibility for errors and omissions for any reason. Customers and catalog users are kindly requested to ask TekMarine for a detailed specification and approved drawings before manufacturing and construction. TekMarine reserves the right to make changes to specifications and drawings without prior notice. All dimensions, performance values, material properties and other product specifications are subject to standard tolerances. This catalog and the information herein replaces all earlier editions. If in any doubt, please contact TekMarine.

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Every TekMarine bollard is designed for maximum strength and a long working life with the minimum of maintenance. Careful material and coating selection, Finite Element Analysis (FEA) and strict testing mean that every bollard behaves exactly as expected.

Material choices include cast SG Iron and cast steel. Please ask us about optional Charpy testing for cold-weather applications.

Even the best bollard relies on a safe foundation. That is why TekMarine offers a choice of anchors to suit new-build and retrofit installations. We offer the most durable coatings as standard and many other finishes on request.

The TekMarine bollard range includes all types, sizes and load capacities. There is a bollard to match every port's environment and workload. Contact us today to find out more about the ideal bollard for your mooring project.



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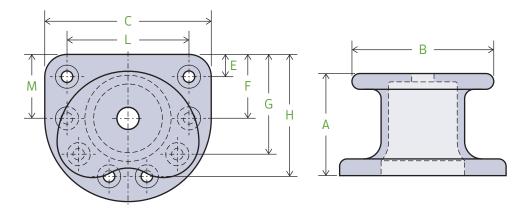
The Kidney Bollard is a popular choice for warping operations along quay-sides, for limited tidal ranges, and for low line angles. The wide range of sizes makes it ideal for small vessel berths and large bulk terminals alike.

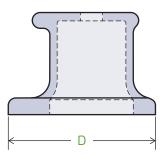
- Up to 300t capacity on request
- Ideal for lower line angles
- Used for warping along quays
- Choice of materials to suit climate and application

# Dimensions

| Bollard capacity | Α    | В    | С    | D    | E    | F    | G    | н    | 1    | J    | К    | L    | М    | Bo   | olt  |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (metric tonnes)  | (mm) | Size | Qty. |
| 15               | 240  | 275  | 322  | 285  | 50   | -    | -    | 213  | 88   | -    | -    | 222  | 143  | M24  | 4    |
| 20               | 270  | 337  | 394  | 349  | 50   | -    | 225  | 322  | 0    | 138  | -    | 294  | 175  | M24  | 5    |
| 30               | 310  | 385  | 450  | 400  | 60   | -    | 256  | 329  | 0    | 155  | -    | 330  | 200  | M30  | 5    |
| 50               | 330  | 419  | 490  | 415  | 70   | -    | 227  | 360  | 85   | 175  | -    | 350  | 208  | M36  | 5    |
| 75               | 375  | 496  | 580  | 490  | 75   | 240  | 390  | 454  | 150  | 215  | -    | 430  | 245  | M36  | 7    |
| 100              | 415  | 564  | 660  | 560  | 85   | 280  | 450  | 518  | 0    | 167  | 245  | 490  | 280  | M42  | 7    |
| 125              | 460  | 620  | 725  | 615  | 100  | 315  | 495  | 574  | 0    | 190  | 263  | 525  | 308  | M48  | 7    |
| 150              | 500  | 672  | 785  | 665  | 110  | 330  | 535  | 624  | 0    | 210  | 283  | 565  | 333  | M48  | 7    |
| 200              | 550  | 780  | 902  | 800  | 120  | 349  | 542  | 661  | 102  | 266  | 329  | 657  | 349  | M56  | 8    |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

| Bollard capacity | Α      | В      | С      | D      | E                 | F      | G      | н      | 1     | J      | К      | L      | М      | Bo    | olt  |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| (metric tonnes)  | (in)   | (in)   | (in)   | (in)   | (in)              | (in)   | (in)   | (in)   | (in)  | (in)   | (in)   | (in)   | (in)   | Size  | Qty. |
| 15               | 9 1/2  | 10 1⁄8 | 12 1/8 | 11¼    | 2                 | -      | -      | 8 3/8  | 3 1/2 | -      | -      | 8 3/4  | 5 1/8  | 1     | 4    |
| 20               | 10 1⁄8 | 13¼    | 15½    | 13 ¾   | 2                 | -      | 8 1/8  | 12 5/8 | 0     | 5 1⁄2  | -      | 11 5/8 | 6 1⁄8  | 1     | 5    |
| 30               | 12¼    | 15 1/8 | 17 3⁄4 | 15 ¾   | 2 ³/8             | -      | 10 1/8 | 13     | 0     | 6 1/8  | -      | 13     | 7 1⁄8  | 1 1/8 | 5    |
| 50               | 13     | 16 1⁄2 | 19 1⁄4 | 16 3/8 | 2 3⁄4             | -      | 9      | 14 1/8 | 3 ³/8 | 6 1/8  | -      | 13 3/4 | 8 1⁄4  | 1 3/8 | 5    |
| 75               | 14 3/4 | 19½    | 22 1/8 | 19 1⁄4 | 3                 | 9 1/2  | 15 3/8 | 17 1/8 | 5 1/8 | 8 1⁄2  | -      | 16 1⁄8 | 9 5/8  | 1 3/8 | 7    |
| 100              | 16 3/8 | 22 1/4 | 26     | 22     | 3 ³/8             | 11     | 17 3⁄4 | 20 3/8 | 0     | 6 5/8  | 9 5/8  | 19 1⁄4 | 11     | 1 5/8 | 7    |
| 125              | 18 1/8 | 24 ¾   | 28½    | 24 1⁄4 | 4                 | 12 3/8 | 19½    | 22 5/8 | 0     | 7 ½    | 10 3/8 | 20 1/8 | 12 1/8 | 1 7⁄8 | 7    |
| 150              | 19 3/4 | 26 1⁄2 | 30 1/8 | 26 1/4 | 4 ³/8             | 13     | 21 1/8 | 24 5/8 | 0     | 8 1⁄4  | 11 1/8 | 221/4  | 131/8  | 1 7⁄8 | 7    |
| 200              | 21 5/8 | 30 ¾   | 35½    | 31½    | 4 <sup>3</sup> /4 | 13 ¾   | 21 3/8 | 26     | 4     | 10 1⁄2 | 13     | 25 1/8 | 13¾    | 2 1/4 | 8    |





# Materials

Spheroidal Graphite (SG) Iron and Cast Steel are the commonest materials for bollards. Both can be used for the majority of applications. TekMarine does not recommend gray cast iron.

# SG Iron

SG Iron has the better corrosion resistance and cost per weight, while cast steel offers higher impact resistance. SG Iron is a popular choice for warmer environments. SG Iron bollards tend to weigh more due to a thicker crosssection. However they cope better with coating damage and their surface allows for clearer cast-in details such as names and serial numbers.

# Cast Steel

Cast steel may be more suitable for cold climates. Minor repairs can be carried out by suitably qualified welders, and bollards may even be welded to existing steel structures. Regular inspection and maintenance may be required to ensure a long and trouble-free working life. Charpy testing is strongly recommended for cold-weather applications. Bollards may be cast with a "test coupon" that can be detached for these procedures.

# Material properties

The material properties given below are typical values, based on tests of sample pieces. Other materials grades are available on request. For more details please consult Tekmarine.

| Material   | Chandand  | Create | Tensile | strength | Yield st | Elongation |    |
|------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|------------|----|
| Material   | Standard  | Grade  | MPa     | ksi      | MPa      | ksi        | %  |
| SG Iron    | ASTM A536 | 65-45  | 450     | 65       | 310      | 45         | 12 |
| Cast Steel | ASTM A27  | 65-35  | 450     | 65       | 240      | 35         | 24 |

# Safety factors and calculations

TekMarine bollards and anchors are designed with a safety factor of three for the breaking load, anchor bolts, and concrete pullout (given a 40MPa concrete). The berth's designer is responsible for its final structure and steel reinforcement.

Engineering calculations are provided with bollard systems, describing bolt group pullout forces, shear loadings and bolt tensions. More details and detailed safety calculations can be provided on request, subject to extra cost. Typical design standards:

| BS 6349-2:2010, Structural use of steelwork       |
|---|
| BS EN 1993:2005, Design of steel structures       |
| AS 3990-1993, Mechanical equipment –<br>steelwork |
| AISC Steel Construction Manual, latest edition    |
| ACI 318, Appendix D, latest edition               |
| Local codes and regulations may also apply.       |





Great care must be taken not to damage the bollard's original factory coating during installation. The recommended grade for long-term corrosion resistance in marine environments is C5M (ISO 12944). Suitable paints are supplied by International Paint (Akzo Nobel) among others. Other coatings, such as bituminous or primer, are available on request. Mooring Cleats are usually supplied painted, alternatively with a hot dip galvanized coating, and other finishes can be applied. Please ask TekMarine about the most suitable coating for your application.

Mooring lines continuously wear and abrade even the toughest coatings. We recommend a regular inspection and maintenance schedule, and repairs to the finish of any worn areas.

# Coating grades

| Coating/preparation       | Standard       | Grade       |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Blasting                  | ISO 12944      | SA 2.5      |
| Bituminous paint          | BS 3416:1991   | Single coat |
| Corrosion resistant paint | ISO 12944      | C5M         |
| Galvanized anchor bolts   | ISO 898-1:2013 | Grade 8.8   |

# Sample C5M specification

| Layer                          | Number<br>of coats | Thickness<br>(µm) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2-part, zinc-rich epoxy primer | 1                  | 40-60             |
| 2-part epoxy primer            | 2-3                | 160-220           |
| Acrylic top coat               | 1                  | 60                |
| Total (dry film)               | 4-5                | 320               |

# Quality

TekMarine takes quality and safety seriously. Our typical package of quality documents includes:

- Dimensioned drawings of bollards and anchors
- Calculations on bollards and anchor systems
- Installation advice
- Casting inspection
- Casting test report
- Coating inspection/ test report
- Others as required

# Design guidelines

| Guideline/code                 | Details   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Design Facilities<br>Criteria  | UFC 4-152-01 Design: Piers and Wharves. US Dept. of Defense, 2005<br>UFC 4-159-03 Design: Moorings. US Dept. of Defense, updated 2012.  |
| OCIMF MEG3                     | Mooring Equipment Guidelines, 3rd Edition. Oil Companies International Marine Forum, 2008.  |
| BS 6349-4                      | Maritime Works – Part 4: Code of practice for design of fendering and mooring systems. BSI 2014   |
| ROSA 2000                      | Recommandations pour le calcul aux états-limites des ouvrages en site aquatique (Recommendations for calculating the limit states of works in water). METL/CETMEF, First edition, 2000. |
| ROM 3.1-99                     | Recommendations for Maritime Works. Puertos del Estado, 2000. English<br>Edition 2007.<br>– Part III, Vessel Manoevrability Characteristics<br>– Part IV, External Actions on a Vessel  |
| TR-6056-0CN                    | Mooring Loads due to Parallel Passing Ships. Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center, 2005.  |
| EAU 2012                       | Recommendations of the Committee for Waterfront Structures, Harbours and Waterways EAU 2012. Ernst & Sohn, 9th Edition, 2015.   |
| Mooring and<br>Anchoring Ships | Mooring and Anchoring Ships. Nautical Institute. Vol 1, 2003. Vol 2, 2009.  |
| OCDI 1999                      | Technical Standards and Commentaries for Port and Harbour Facilities in<br>Japan. Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan, English<br>Edition, 2002.                       |

# Selecting bollards

Once local regulations and applicable design standards have been taken into account, designers should consider:

- Draft changes
- Water level changes
- Forces due to wind and currents
- Forces due to waves, swell and tides
- Forces due to ice (if required)
- The type, size and angle of mooring lines
- Anchor type and mounting method
- Overload prevention

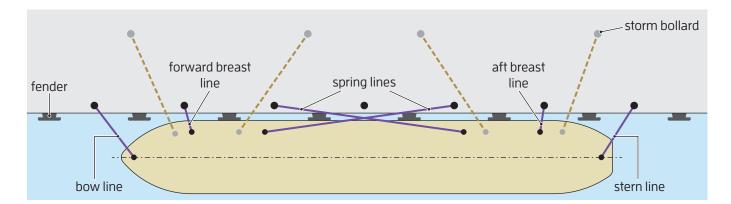
When mooring loads cannot be calculated, the table of ship sizes provides a guideline. Allow for a 25% increase in bollard capacity if adverse loads are anticipated.

# Angles and spacing

## Ship sizes

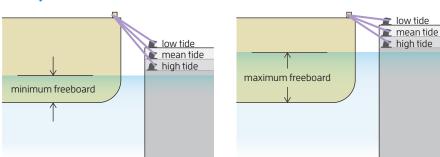
| Displacement    | Approx. bollard<br>capacity (tonnes) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| < 2,000         | 10                                   |
| 2,000-10,000    | 30                                   |
| 10,000-20,000   | 60                                   |
| 20,000-50,000   | 80                                   |
| 50,000-100,000  | 100                                  |
| 100,000-150,000 | 150                                  |
| 150,000-200,000 | 200                                  |
| > 200,000       | 300                                  |

According to common codes, bollards should be spaced at intervals of 15% of the shortest ship design used on the berth. Spacings are commonly between 10-30m (30-90ft). This often coincides with fender placement or midway between fenders, or halfway between expansion joints on continuous structures.



Low draft

## Fully laden



Mooring line angles should be calculated as part of a full mooring simulation. Vertical angles should be minimized. Horizontal angles are relative to the vessel's main axis.

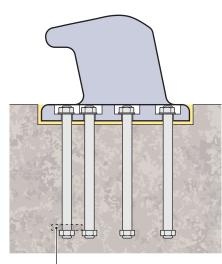
| 45° ±15° |
|----------|
| 90° ±30° |
| 5-10°    |
| ≤25°     |
|          |

See PIANC, BS 6349-4 and ROM 3.1-99.

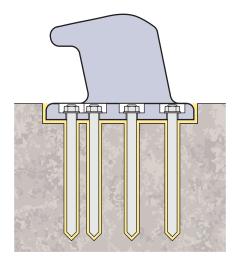


Every bollard system relies on a safe, dependable anchor system. The type and length of anchor depends on the quay structure itself. For new concrete quays, cast-in anchor bolts with load spreading plates should be specified, and the bollards should be "flush-mounted" if possible. Epoxy grout systems are typical for retrofit and replacement bollards on concrete structures. Bollards can also be fitted using "through bolts" on reinforced or steel decks.

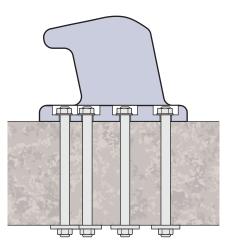
#### Cast-in anchors



**Retrofit anchors** 



#### Through bolts



Optional anchor plate

## Anchor materials

| Part   | Standard | Grade |
|--------|----------|-------|
| Bolt   | ISO 898  | 8.8   |
| Nut    | ISO 898  | 8     |
| Washer | ISO 887  | -     |
| Plate  | ISO 630  | -     |

Standard, duplex and super duplex stainless grades can be requested. Please note that new calculations would be required at extra cost.

All recalculations should be carried out by a qualified engineer.

Bolts sizes are such that most test codes do not apply. They are therefore tested at half the bolt radius as specified by ASTM F606.

#### Anchor plates

Cast-in anchors are usually supplied as simple bolts terminated with nuts. Please speak to us about additional, wider anchor plates if they are explicitly required by your project specification.

#### Preloading anchors

Anchor bolts should be preloaded to reduce fatigue due to repetitive tensile stresses caused by wind, waves and other factors. This should prevent nuts backing off the anchors and improve the working life of the bollard anchor system.

#### Grout

Non-shrink cementitious or epoxy grouts with a compressive strength of at least 60MPa are recommended. Low viscosity, high flow grouts should always be specified for recessed bollards.

## Anchor templates

For installations that require drilling, flexible templates can be produced to match base plate layouts. We also recommend the use of removable steel 'pour-in' templates to guide the positioning of anchors and baseplate recesses in new concrete structures. Please ask TekMarine for more details.

# Bollard specification form

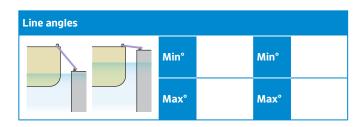
| Project      |               |           |        |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Port         |               |           |        |  |  |  |  |
| Berth        |               |           |        |  |  |  |  |
| Project type | □ New build   | 🗆 Upgrade |        |  |  |  |  |
| Enquiry type | □ Preliminary | 🗖 Detail  | Tender |  |  |  |  |

| Contact   |  |
|-----------|--|
| Name      |  |
| Company   |  |
| Position  |  |
| Telephone |  |
| Email     |  |
| Web       |  |

#### Bollards

| 0.0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0 |  | A  |  |  | 1  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| □ Single Bitt   | Double Bitt  | 🗖 Tee Head   | Stag Horn  | 🗖 Kidney   | Mooring Cleat  |
| SWL   | SWL  | SWL  | SWL  | SWL  | SWL  |
| Quantity  | Quantity   | Quantity   | Quantity   | Quantity   | Quantity   |
| <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Flush Mount</li> <li>Surface Mount</li> </ul> |
| □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other  | □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other                   | □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other                   | □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other                   | □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other                   | □ SG Iron<br>□ Cast Steel<br>□ Other                   |
| □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous/primer<br>□ Galvanised  | □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous/primer<br>□ Galvanised     | □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous/primer<br>□ Galvanised     | □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous/primer<br>□ Galvanised     | □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous/primer<br>□ Galvanised     | □ C5M Paint<br>□ Bituminous<br>□ Galvanised            |

| Vessels      |                |                 |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Length       | Loa            | L <sub>OA</sub> |
| Displacement | M <sub>D</sub> | M <sub>D</sub>  |
| Deadweight   | DWT            | DWT             |



**Other information** 

Please return this completed form to info@tekmarine.com.

# Frequently asked questions

#### Berth design and materials

Calculations are based on a concrete strength of 40MPa, which is frequently used for new facilities.

A high safety factor is applied to concrete strength. Because this allows for variations in berth structures, it is acceptable to use 30MPa concrete (if a reduction in this safety factor is permitted).

TekMarine specializes in mooring and fendering equipment. We excel at meeting the requirements of clients and their structural engineers, but we cannot recommend one structural choice over another. This includes reinforcing concrete structures to reduce edge distances, shear bracing, and concrete strength. These matters should always be raised with the quay designer.

#### **Bollard selection**

The right choice of bollard, its site and its orientation depend on many factors. These include vessel size, local weather, water depth, currents, tides and the quay configuration. The careful analysis of these factors and the final bollard selection rests with the quay designer.

#### **Technical support**

Advice on design and technical matters is available from TekMarine Systems. Please call your nearest TekMarine sales office or representative, or email: engineering@tekmarine.com.

#### Standard designs

The TekMarine range is based on the most popular bollard shapes, sizes and capacities. Some clients may prefer other designs for historical reasons. Unless these requirements are essential, TekMarine will always recommend the most suitable standard bollard type, which will meet or even exceed functional mooring requirements.

#### **Bolt specification**

Anchor bolts are described in the product list and every general arrangement drawing.

All bolts are ISO 898-1 Grade 8.8, hot dip galvanized and supplied with one nut and washer as standard.

Because bollard bolts are so large, the standard testing criteria in most fastener codes are rarely applicable. Proportional load testing methods, based on half the bolt radius, are used instead. Other material grades can be supplied, eitiher hot dip galvanized or in stainless steel. These may demand new engineering and design at additional cost.

#### Load testing

TekMarine bollards are designed using modern engineering techniques and software, such as FEA analysis. These combine very accurate load scenarios with high factors of safety, eliminating the need for costly physical load testing. Physical testing is expensive and technically difficult. Set-up costs may reach tens of thousands of dollars. TekMarine can arrange testing on request, if these extra costs are agreed in advance.

#### Non-destructive testing

Each foundry heating is accompanied by a material mechanical property test report, demonstrating that the material meets the minimum strength requirement. Other tests such as magnetic particle inspections, die penetrant inspection or ultrasonic testing may be conducted at further cost, depending on the test regime.

#### **Bollard material**

TekMarine bollards are offered in cast steel and spheroidal graphite cast iron ('SG Iron' or 'Ductile Cast Iron'). Cast steel is often stronger and can be configured for cold climates. SG Iron resists impacts and corrosion better and is ideal for hotter and more humid climates. We don not recommend gray cast iron. Please see the 'Materials' section on p10 for more details.

#### Packing

Bollards are generally packed and shipped on a steel pallet or in a steel frame. This protects units against paint damage during transport, and allows for easy handling. The method is subject to change, particularly when required by the delivery route or destination.



Bollards are designed to cope with very large loads and extreme weather conditions. To maintain full working capacity and a long working life, they should be inspected periodically and given routine maintenance if required. Inspections should cover a range of factors that can cause wear and tear, including:

- Wear due to mooring ropes
- Loose or damaged fixings
- Unauthorized repairs and alterations
- Nearby works such as grinding or shotblasting
- Paint and solvent spills
- Bird guano

The inspection and maintenance regime should conform to all applicable laws and regulations for the region, especially with regard to safety and environmental protection. The facility's mooring and operational procedures should always include references to bollard safe working loads and other design limits.

# **Bollard inspections**

Vessels, quay structures and equipment should never come into direct contact with bollards. Regular visual inspections should be carried out, and more detailed examination if bollards have been subjected to extreme loads or impact.

# Important: if any cracks or holes are detected in a bollard it should be retired from use immediately, pending repair or replacement.

Check for visible damage or corrosion, damage to coatings, and missing, loose or bent bolts or nuts. All damage should be made good as soon as possible, to prevent safety issues and further problems with the bollard and the quay structure.

Please provide a full and detailed report of any damage as soon as possible to TekMarine, as failure to do so may affect warranties.

# Coatings

A high-performance coating such as multi-layer C5M paint may last up to 15 years in normal use in a temperate climate, as long as paint damage is properly and routinely touched up. Hotter or corrosive environments may shorten this lifespan.

Most coatings can be made good on-site by properly qualified and equipped personnel. Please ask for advice from the paint manufacturer about any changes to their formulation, and about surface preparation before starting repairs. Health and safety regulations must always be followed, along with the paint manufacturer's quality control advice and health and safety datasheets such as MSDS or COSHH. The bollard should be removed to a suitable workshop for major paint repairs.



# Anchors and fixings

Unless otherwise requested by the client, all TekMarine fixings are hot dip galvanized. Galvanized fixings rely on zinc deposits to protect against corrosion. These deposits typically last for about 5 years in the 'splash' zone of a temperate climate, and shorter periods in hotter or corrosive environments.

Inspections should look for depletion of the zinc layer or pitting to stainless steel. Non-destructive ultrasound testing may help to detect load damage to anchors below the quay surface. If in any doubt about anchor condition, please contact TekMarine for advice.

# Spares

In the event of damage due to an incident, fixings can be relatively quick to order. Replacement bollards, however, have to be manufactured and transported to site. A small stock reserve will enable the facility to return to full operations much sooner.

# Schedules

| Deut                     | lucus dise sets data | Maintenance schedule |             | Defende meter  |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Part                     | Inspection schedule  | Interim              | Full        | Refer to notes |
| Steel/cast iron bollards | Yearly               | As necessary         | 15–25 years | 1, 2, 4, 5     |
| Paint/coating system     | Yearly               | As necessary         | 10 years    | 1, 2, 4        |
| Anchors and fastenings   | Yearly               | As necessary         | 15–25 years | 1,3,4          |

## Notes

- 1 As well as regular visual inspections, a closer visual inspection should follow any berthing incident, including exceptional impacts and extreme load conditions. A complete record should immediately be made of each event.
- 2 Interim maintenance should include repairs to paintwork damaged by mooring lines, bird guano and other factors, as well as repairing dents and similar damage due to overloads, accidents and extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances.
- 3 Interim maintenance should include the tightening of any loose fixings and the installation of preventative measures such as locking tabs to prevent reoccurance, as well as the replacement of all missing or damaged fixings.
- 4 Full maintenance should follow a detailed inspection and the decision to replace, repair or refurbish any affected bollards, coatings and fixings. The decision-making process and repairs should be carried out in consultation with an engineer approved by TekMarine.
- 5 No allowance is made for corrosion of steel or cast iron unless specified in the designs.

In case of any doubt about inspection or maintenance please contact TekMarine.



| Client         |  |
|----------------|--|
| Port           |  |
| Berth          |  |
| Date installed |  |
| Date inspected |  |

| Bollard casting |       |      |  |
|-----------------|-------|------|--|
| Wear            | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Bend            | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Crack or hole   | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |
| Other damage    | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |  |

| Coating system               |       |      |
|------------------------------|-------|------|
| Wear or scrapes              | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |
| Impact damage                | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |
| Installation fault           | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |
| Major corrosion or<br>damage | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |

| Anchors and fixings      |       |      |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Properly tightened       | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Damage to threads        | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Deformed or bent         | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Corrosion (galvanized)   | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Pitted (stainless steel) | □ Yes | 🗆 No |
| Missing                  | 🗆 Yes | 🗆 No |

# Inspector Name Position Phone Email

**Further details** 

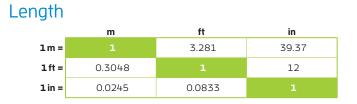
Further details

**Further details** 

#### Other information

Please return this form, fully completed, to info@tekmarine.com after every inspection.





#### Force

|             | kN   | tonne-f | ton-f  |
|-------------|------|---------|--------|
| 1 kN =      |      | 0.102   | 0.225  |
| 1 tonne-f = | 9.81 |         | 2.2046 |
| 1 ton-f =   | 4.45 | 0.454   | 1      |

#### Area

|         | m²                     | ft²                    | in²  |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------|
| 1 m² =  |                        | 10.764                 | 1550 |
| 1 ft² = | 0.0929                 |                        | 144  |
| 1 in² = | 645.2×10 <sup>-6</sup> | 6.944×10 <sup>-3</sup> | 1    |

#### Energy

|            | kNm  | tf-m  | ft.kip |
|------------|------|-------|--------|
| 1 kNm =    |      | 0.102 | 0.7376 |
| 1 tf-m =   | 9.81 |       | 7.233  |
| 1 ft.kip = | 1.36 | 0.138 | 1      |

#### Volume

|         | m³                      | ft³                    | in <sup>3</sup> |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 m³ =  |                         | 35.315                 | 61024           |
| 1 ft³ = | 0.0283                  |                        | 1728            |
| 1 in³ = | 16.387×10 <sup>-6</sup> | 578.7×10 <sup>-6</sup> | 1               |

#### Pressure

|             | kPa  | t/m²  | kip/ft² |
|-------------|------|-------|---------|
| 1kPa=       |      | 0.102 | 0.0209  |
| 1 t/m² =    | 9.81 |       | 0.205   |
| 1 kip/ft² = | 47.9 | 4.88  | 1       |

#### Velocity

|          | m/s    | ft/s   | km/h   | mph    | knot   |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 m/s =  |        | 3.2808 | 3.6    | 2.2369 | 1.9438 |
| 1 ft/s = | 0.3048 |        | 1.0973 | 0.6818 | 0.5925 |
| 1 km/h = | 0.2778 | 0.9113 |        | 0.6214 | 0.54   |
| 1 mph =  | 0.447  | 1.4667 | 1.6093 | 1      | 0.869  |
| 1 knot = | 0.5144 | 1.6878 | 1.852  | 1.1508 | 1      |

#### Acceleration

|           | g     | m/s²   | ft/s² |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1g =      |       | 9.807  | 32.17 |
| 1 m/s² =  | 0.102 |        | 3.281 |
| 1 ft/s² = | 0.031 | 0.3048 | 1     |

#### Important note

US customary units are listed for your convenience in this catalog, however figures in metric prevail throughout.

#### Useful software

At the time of publication, third-party unit conversion tools include: Convert for Windows: https://joshmadison.com/convert-for-windows/ NumericalChameleon: http://sourceforge.net/projects/numchameleon/ TekMarine offers no warranty for nor makes any claims as to accuracy or fitness for purpose of these programs.



#### **TEKMARINE**



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**Presented by** 

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