Economic Commission for Europe
Inland Transport Committee

Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

Seventy-fourth session
Geneva, 8-12 October 2018
Item 5 (f) of the provisional agenda
Status and implementation of the Agreement on the
International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and
on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (ATP):
interpretation of ATP

Explanatory document to ECE/TRANS/WP.11/2018/15

Transmitted by the Government of Finland
Explanatory document to TRANS/WP.11/2018/15

Proposed amendment to Annex 1, Appendix 2, Paragraph 6.5:

**Cool down test, measuring the outside temperature**

Unstable outside conditions, example data and figure:

Cool down time from the initial temperature 16.0 °C to the class temperature -20.0 °C is 4:10 (250 min)

Three different interpretations:

(a) "Coldest point outside" when class temperature has been reached, 21.0 °C → max cool down time 4:30 (270 min) → **PASS**

(b) "Coldest point outside" over the whole cool down, 16.0 °C → max cool down time to 3:40 (220 min) → **FAIL**

(c) Mean outside temperature over the whole cool down, 20.9 °C → max cool down time 4:30 (270 min) (note 20.9 is rounded to 21) → **PASS**

Depending on the interpretation, the result could be PASS or FAIL. For example in class FRC each degree of C represents 10 minutes in allowed cool down time.
Stable outside conditions, example data and figure:

Cool down time from the initial temperature 20.0 °C to the class temperature -20.0 °C is 4:10 (250 min)

Three different interpretations:

(a) "Coldest point outside" when class temperature has been reached, 19.8 °C → max cool down time 4:20 (260 min) (note 19.8 is rounded to 20) → PASS

(b) "Coldest point outside" over the whole cool down, 19.6 °C → max cool down time to 4:20 (260 min) (note 19.6 is rounded to 20) → PASS

(c) Mean outside temperature over the whole cool down, 20.0 °C → max cool down time 4:20 (260 min) → PASS

No remarkable differences between interpretations if outside temperature remains stable.

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