

**Gas cylinders - Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents - Part 3: Autogenous ignition test for non-metallic materials in oxygen atmosphere (ISO 11114-3:2010)**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11114-3:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11114-3:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 11114-3:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11114-3:2010.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.01.2011 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.01.2011 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kätesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 15.12.2010.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 15.12.2010.
Standard on kätesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsionist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

**ICS 23.020.30**

gaasid, gaasimahutid, gaasiventiliid, isesüttimise temperatuur, katsearuande lehed, kindlaks määramine, kokkusobivus, surugaasimahutid, testimine

### Standardite reproduutseerimis- ja levitamisõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonilisse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel on keelatud ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse poolt antud kirjaliku loata.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, palun võtke ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:  
Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Estonia; [www.evs.ee](http://www.evs.ee); Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: [info@evs.ee](mailto:info@evs.ee)

### Right to reproduce and distribute belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about standards copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:  
Aru str 10 Tallinn 10317 Estonia; [www.evs.ee](http://www.evs.ee); Phone: 605 5050; E-mail: [info@evs.ee](mailto:info@evs.ee)

EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11114-3

December 2010

ICS 23.020.30

Supersedes EN ISO 11114-3:1997

English Version

Gas cylinders - Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with  
gas contents - Part 3: Autogenous ignition test for non-metallic  
materials in oxygen atmosphere (ISO 11114-3:2010)

Bouteilles à gaz - Compatibilité des matériaux de bouteilles  
et de robinets avec les contenus gazeux - Partie 3: Essai  
d'auto-inflammation des matériaux non métalliques sous  
atmosphère d'oxygène (ISO 11114-3:2010)

Ortsbewegliche Gasflaschen - Verträglichkeit von  
Flaschen- und Ventilwerkstoffen mit den in Berührung  
kommenden Gasen - Teil 3: Prüfung der  
Selbstentzündungstemperatur von nichtmetallischen  
Werkstoffen in Sauerstoffatmosphäre (ISO 11114-3:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2010.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11114-3:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58 "Gas cylinders" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 23 "Transportable gas cylinders" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11114-3:1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11114-3:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11114-3:2010 without any modification.

## Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>v</b>
1    Scope.....	1
2    Principle.....	1
3    Preparation of test samples .....	1
4    Test apparatus.....	1
5    Oxygen purity .....	3
6    Test procedure.....	3
7    Results.....	4
8    Test record .....	4
<b>Annex A (informative) Test record sheet.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>6</b>

This document is a preview generated by EVS

## Introduction

The following test method is referenced in ISO 11114-1 and ISO 11114-2.

Further information about oxygen compatibility is given in ISO 11114-1 and ISO 11114-2.

Other oxygen compatibility test methods include oxygen index (see ISO 4589-3), heat of combustion and adiabatic compression on materials (see ISO 21010).

This document is a preview generated by EVS

# Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents —

## Part 3:

### Autogenous ignition test for non-metallic materials in oxygen atmosphere

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 11114 specifies a test method to determine the autogenous ignition temperature of non-metallic materials in pressurized gaseous oxygen.

The autogenous ignition temperature is one criterion for ranking materials, and can be used to assist with the choice of materials used in the presence of gaseous oxygen.

A comprehensive bibliography of the published material on which this part of ISO 11114 is based is included.

It is intended that this part of ISO 11114 be used for the selection of non-metallic materials for gas cylinders and accessories, for example to select the materials in order to meet the requirement for type testing for oxygen compatibility of all cylinder valves for highly oxidizing gases as specified in ISO 10297.

#### 2 Principle

A small quantity of the test material is heated in pressurized oxygen. A continuous recording is made of pressure and temperature in order to determine the point of autogenous ignition, at which point a sudden increase in temperature and pressure is observed (this point is known as the autogenous ignition temperature).

#### 3 Preparation of test samples

Test samples shall be prepared in such a manner as to prevent contamination.

Test samples may be in liquid or solid form. In the case of solids, the material shall be finely divided. A sample mass between 0,06 g and 0,5 g is used for each test.

This mass should be adjusted to take into consideration the volume of the test reaction chamber. A sample of 0,5 g in a test reaction chamber volume of between 30 cm<sup>3</sup> and 250 cm<sup>3</sup> has been found to be suitable.

#### 4 Test apparatus

Figure 1 gives an example of a suitable test apparatus. The test sample is put into a small, carefully cleaned inert sample holder, placed in a reaction chamber within an electric oven with sufficient power to raise temperature at a constant rate as specified in Clause 6.