Transportable gas cylinders - Fully wrapped carbon composite cylinders and tubes for hydrogen



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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ICS 23.020.35

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EN 17339

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2020

ICS 23.020.35

English Version

Transportable gas cylinders - Fully wrapped carbon composite cylinders and tubes for hydrogen

Bouteilles à gaz transportables - Bouteilles et tubes entièrement bobinées en matériaux composites carbones pour l'hydrogène Ortsbewegliche Gasflaschen - Vollumwickelte Flaschen und Großflaschen aus Kohlenstoff-Verbundwerkstoffen für Wasserstoff

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 May 2020.

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European foreword

This document (EN 17339:2020) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2020.

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

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document has been submitted for reference in:

- the RID; and
- the technical annexes of the ADR.

NOTE These regulations take precedence over any clause of this document. It is emphasised that RID/ADR are being revised regularly at intervals of two years which may lead to temporary noncompliances with the clauses of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a specification for the design, manufacture, inspection and testing of refillable, transportable carbon fully wrapped composite cylinders and tubes filled with hydrogen and protected in a frame such as a bundle or a trailer.

The specifications given are based on knowledge of, and experience with, materials, design requirements, manufacturing processes and control during manufacture of cylinders and tubes in common use in the countries of the CEN members.

For gas cylinders covered by RID/ADR, the maximum service pressure (maximum developed pressure at 65 °C) should not exceed the test pressure. Consequently the safety factor applies to the test pressure since, whatever the gas, the maximum developed pressure (p_{max}) is, in any case, lower than or equal to the test pressure.

This document only covers compressed hydrogen (dedicated service), therefore, the safety factor Jpc., tions. is applied to the maximum developed pressure at 65 °C (p_{max}), which is the maximum accepted temperature by transport regulations.

1 Scope

This document specifies minimum requirements for the materials, design, construction, prototype testing and routine manufacturing inspections of composite gas cylinders and tubes for compressed hydrogen.

NOTE 1 Unless specified in the text, for the purposes of this document, the word "cylinder" includes tubes.

This document applies only to fully wrapped composite cylinders with carbon fibres intended to be permanently mounted in a frame (e.g. bundle or trailer) with a test pressure of not less than 300 bar, with:

- non-metallic liners or seamless metallic liners;
- a maximum water capacity of 3 000 l;
- a maximum working pressure of 1 000 bar;
- the product of working pressure times water capacity ($p \times V$) not exceeding 1 000 000 bar.l.

NOTE 2 A glass fibre protective layer is sometimes applied to the external surface of the cylinder.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13807, Transportable gas cylinders - Battery vehicles and multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) - Design, manufacture, identification and testing

EN ISO 75-1, Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 1: General test method (ISO 75-1)

EN ISO 75-3, Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 3: Highstrength thermosetting laminates (ISO 75-3)

EN ISO 527-1, Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General principles (ISO 527-1)

EN ISO 527-2, Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics (ISO 527-2)

EN ISO 1133-1, Plastics - Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics - Part 1: Standard method (ISO 1133-1)

EN ISO 1183 (all parts), Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics

EN ISO 1628-3, Plastics - Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers - Part 3: Polyethylenes and polypropylenes (ISO 1628-3)

EN ISO 2884-1, Paints and varnishes - Determination of viscosity using rotary viscometers - Part 1: Cone-and-plate viscometer operated at a high rate of shear (ISO 2884-1)

EN ISO 3146, Plastics - Determination of melting behaviour (melting temperature or melting range) of semi-crystalline polymers by capillary tube and polarizing-microscope methods (ISO 3146)

EN ISO 7866, Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing (ISO 7866)

EN ISO 9809-1, Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa (ISO 9809-1)

EN ISO 9809-2, Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa (ISO 9809-2)

ISO 9809-4, Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing - Part 4: Stainless steel cylinders with an Rm value of less than 1 100 MPa

EN ISO 10961, Gas cylinders - Cylinder bundles - Design, manufacture, testing and inspection (ISO 10961)

EN ISO 11114-1, Gas cylinders - Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents - Part 1: Metallic materials (ISO 11114-1)

EN ISO 11114-2, Gas cylinders - Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents - Part 2: Non-metallic materials (ISO 11114-2)

EN ISO 11114-4, Transportable gas cylinders - Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents - Part 4: Test methods for selecting steels resistant to hydrogen embrittlement (ISO 11114-4)

EN ISO 11120, Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel tubes of water capacity between 150 l and 3000 l - Design, construction and testing (ISO 11120)

EN ISO 13341, Gas cylinders - Fitting of valves to gas cylinders (ISO 13341)

EN ISO 13769, Gas cylinders - Stamp marking (ISO 13769)

EN ISO 14130, Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of apparent interlaminar shear strength by short-beam method (ISO 14130)

ISO 6721-11, Plastics - Determination of dynamic mechanical properties - Part 11: Glass transition temperature

ISO 10618, Carbon fibre - Determination of tensile properties of resin-impregnated yarn

ASTM D 2196-10, Test methods for rheological properties of non-newtonian materials by rotational (Brookfield) viscometer

ASTM D 2344/D 2344M-13, Test Method for Short-Beam Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials and Their Laminates

ASTM D 4018-11, Test methods for properties of continuous filament carbon and graphite fibre tows