

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable
refillable composite cylinders for LPG - Design and
construction

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 14427:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 14427:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 14427:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 14427:2022.
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English Version

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable composite cylinders for LPG - Design and construction

Équipements pour gaz de pétrole liquéfiés et leurs accessoires - Bouteilles entièrement bobinées en matériau composite, transportables et rechargeables pour gaz de pétrole liquéfié (GPL) - Conception et fabrication

Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile - Ortsbewegliche wiederbefüllbare vollumwickelte Flaschen aus Verbundwerkstoff für Flüssiggas (LPG) - Auslegung und Bau

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 March 2022.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 14427:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 286 “Liquefied petroleum gas equipment and accessories”, the secretariat of which is held by NSAI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2022.

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 supersedes EN 14427:2014.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- Introduction of cylinder types;
- Addition of criteria for design drawings;
- Establishment of rejection criteria;
- Addition of table – cylinder rejection criteria;
- Further update to 4.3.2.4, 5.2.6, 5.2.7, 5.2.9, 5.2.15, Annex A.

This document has been submitted for reference in:

- the RID [12]; and
- the technical annexes of the ADR [11].

NOTE These regulations take precedence over any clause of this standard. It is emphasized that RID/ADR are being revised regularly at intervals of two years which can lead to temporary non-compliances with the clauses of this document.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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

This document calls for the use of substances and procedures that can be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this document that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

Protection of the environment is a key political issue in Europe and elsewhere, for CEN/TC 286 this is covered in CEN/TS 16765 [5] and this Technical Specification should be read in conjunction with this document. This Technical Specification provides guidance on the environmental aspects to be considered regarding equipment and accessories produced for the LPG industry and the following is addressed:

- a) design;
- b) manufacture;
- c) packaging;
- d) use and operation; and
- e) disposal.

All pressures are gauge pressure unless otherwise stated.

NOTE This document requires measurement of material properties, dimensions and pressures. All such measurements are subject to a degree of uncertainty due to tolerances in measuring equipment, etc. It may be beneficial to refer to the leaflet "Measurement uncertainty leaflet SP INFO 2000 27" [13].

1 Scope

This document:

- specifies minimum requirements for materials, design, construction, prototype testing and routine manufacturing inspections of fully wrapped composite cylinders with a water capacity from 0,5 litre up to and including 150 litres for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) exposed to ambient temperatures, with a test pressure of at least 30 bar;
- is only applicable to cylinders which are fitted with a pressure relief valve (see 4.1.3);
- is applicable to cylinders with a liner of metallic material (welded or seamless) or non-metallic material (or a mixture thereof), reinforced by fibres of glass, carbon or aramid (or a mixture thereof);
- is also applicable to composite cylinders without liners.

Cylinders manufactured to this document are suitable for temperatures down to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

This document does not address the design, fitting and performance of removable protective sleeves. Where these are fitted, the choice of material and sleeve performance are expected to be considered separately.

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 1442, *LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for LPG - Design and construction*

EN 1964-3, *Transportable gas cylinders - Specification for the design and construction of refillable transportable seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0,5 litre up to and including 150 litres - Part 3: Cylinders made of seamless stainless steel with an R_m value of less than 1100 MPa*

EN 12165, *Copper and copper alloys - Wrought and unwrought forging stock*

EN 12807, *LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable brazed steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) - Design and construction*

EN 13110, *LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded aluminium cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) - Design and construction*

EN 14140, *LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for LPG - Alternative design and construction*

EN 14717, *Welding and allied processes - Environmental check list*

EN 14894, *LPG equipment and accessories - Cylinder and drum marking*

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: High-strength 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 1133-2, *Plastics - Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics - Part 2: Method for materials sensitive to time-temperature history and/or moisture (ISO 1133-2)*
- EN ISO 1183-1, *Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics - Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method (ISO 1183-1)*
- EN ISO 1183-2, *Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics - Part 2: Density gradient column method (ISO 1183-2)*
- EN ISO 1183-3, *Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics - Part 3: Gas pycnometer method (ISO 1183-3)*
- EN ISO 2555, *Plastics - Resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions - Determination of apparent viscosity using a single cylinder type rotational viscometer method (ISO 2555)*
- 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 9227:2017, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO 9227:2017)*
- 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)*
- EN ISO 9809-3, *Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders and tubes (ISO 9809-3)*
- EN ISO 14245, *Gas cylinders - Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves - Self-closing (ISO 14245)*
- EN ISO 15995, *Gas cylinders - Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves - Manually operated (ISO 15995)*
- EN ISO 15512, *Plastics - Determination of water content (ISO 15512)*

EN ISO 16474-3:2021, *Paints and varnishes - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps (ISO 16474-3:2021)*

ISO 3341, *Textile glass — Yarns — Determination of breaking force and breaking elongation*

ISO 8521, *Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastic (GRP) pipes — Test methods for the determination of the initial circumferential tensile wall strength*

ISO 11357-3, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization*

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

ASTM D 2290A, *Standard Test Method for Apparent Hoop Tensile Strength of Plastic or Reinforced Plastic Pipe*

ASTM D 2291, *Standard practice for fabrication of ring test specimens for glass-resin composites*

ASTM D 2343, *Standard test method for tensile properties of glass fibre strands, yarns and rovings used in reinforced plastics*

ASTM D 2344, *Standard test method for short-beam strength of polymer matrix composite materials and their laminates*

ASTM D 3418, *Standard test method for transition temperatures and enthalpies of fusion and crystallization of polymers by differential scanning calorimetry*

ASTM D 4018, *Standard test methods for tensile properties of continuous filament carbon and graphite fibre tows*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

liquefied petroleum gas

LPG

low pressure liquefied gas composed of one or more light hydrocarbons which are assigned to UN 1011, UN 1075, UN 1965, UN 1969 or UN 1978 only and which consists mainly of propane, propene, butane, butane isomers, butene with traces of other hydrocarbon gases

3.2

ambient test temperature

temperature of surroundings varying between 10 °C and 35 °C (for test purposes only)