

**Transportable gas cylinders - Fully wrapped
composite cylinders**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12245:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12245:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 23.02.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 21.01.2009.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12245:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12245:2009.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 23.02.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 21.01.2009.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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English Version

Transportable gas cylinders - Fully wrapped composite cylinders

Bouteilles à gaz transportables - Bouteilles entièrement
bobinées en matériaux composites

Ortsbewegliche Gasflaschen - Vollumwickelte Flaschen
aus Verbundwerkstoffen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 November 2008.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12245:2009) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2009.

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 12245:2002.

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Introduction

The purpose of this European Standard is to provide a specification for the design, manufacture, inspection and testing of refillable, transportable fully wrapped composite cylinders.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for the materials, design, construction, prototype testing and routine manufacturing inspections of composite gas cylinders for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases.

NOTE 1 For the purposes of this European Standard, the word "cylinder" includes tubes (seamless transportable pressure receptacles of a water capacity exceeding 150 litres and of not more than 3 000 litres).

This European Standard is applicable to cylinders that comprise a liner of metallic material (welded or seamless) or non-metallic material (or a mixture thereof), reinforced by a wound composite consisting of fibres of glass, carbon or aramid (or a mixture thereof) embedded in a matrix.

This European Standard is also applicable to composite cylinders without liners.

This European Standard is not applicable to gas cylinders which are partially covered with fibres and commonly called "hoop wrapped" cylinders. For hoop wrapped composite cylinders, see EN 12257.

NOTE 2 This European Standard does not address the design, fitting and performance of removable protective sleeves. Where these are fitted, they should be considered separately.

This European Standard is primarily for industrial gases other than LPG but may also be applied to LPG.

NOTE 3 For dedicated LPG cylinders, see EN 14427.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 720-2, *Transportable gas cylinders — Gases and gas mixtures — Part 2: Determination of flammability and oxidizing potential of gases and gas mixtures*

EN 1964-1, *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 1: Cylinders made of seamless steel with an R_m value of less than 1100 MPa*

EN 1964-2, *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 2: Cylinders made of seamless steel with an R_m value of 1100 MPa and above*

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 1975, *Transportable gas cylinders — Specification for the design and construction of refillable transportable seamless aluminium and aluminium alloy gas cylinders of capacity from 0,5 litre up to 150 litres*

EN 12862, *Transportable gas cylinders — Specification for the design and construction of refillable transportable welded aluminium alloy gas cylinders*

EN 13322-1, *Transportable gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel gas cylinders — Design and construction - Part 1: Carbon steel*

EN 13322-2, *Transportable gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel gas cylinders — Design and construction - Part 2: Stainless steel*

EN 14638-1, *Transportable gas cylinders - Refillable welded receptacles of a capacity not exceeding 150 litres - Part 1: Welded austenitic stainless steel cylinders made to a design justified by experimental methods*

EN ISO 11114-1, *Transportable gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents — Part 1: Metallic materials (ISO 11114-1:1997)*

EN ISO 11114-2, *Transportable gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents — Part 2: Non-metallic materials (ISO 11114-2:2000)*

EN ISO 11114-3, *Transportable gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents — Part 3: Autogenous ignition test in oxygen atmosphere (ISO 11114-3:1997)*

EN ISO 11114-4, *Transportable gas cylinders – Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents – Part 4: Test methods for selecting metallic materials resistant to hydrogen embrittlement (ISO 11114-4:2005)*

EN ISO 11120, *Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel tubes for compressed gas transport, of water capacity between 150 l and 3000 l — Design, construction and testing (ISO 11120:1999)*

EN ISO 13341, *Transportable gas cylinders — Fitting of valves to gas cylinders (ISO 13341:1997)*

EN ISO 13769, *Gas Cylinders – Stamp marking (ISO 13769:2002)*

ISO 75-1, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 1: General test method*

ISO 75-3, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 3: High-strength thermosetting laminates and long-fibre-reinforced plastics*

ISO 175, *Plastics — Methods of test for the determination of the effects of liquid chemicals*

ISO 527-1, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*

ISO 1133, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics*

ISO 1183 (all parts), *Plastics — Methods of determining the density and relative density of non-cellular plastics*

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

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

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

ISO 8521, *Plastics piping systems -- Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes -- Determination of the apparent initial circumferential tensile strength*

ISO 10156, *Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets*

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

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

ISO 15512, *Plastics - Determination of water content*

ASTM D 2196-86, *Test methods for rheological properties of non-newtonian materials by rotational (Brookfield) viscometer*

ASTM D 2290-92, *Test method for apparent tensile strength of ring or tubular plastics and reinforced plastics by split disk method*

ASTM D 2291-83, *Fabrication of ring test specimens for glass-resin composites*

ASTM D 2343-03, *Test Method for Tensile Properties of Glass Fiber Strands, Yarns, and Rovings Used in Reinforced Plastics*

ASTM D 2344-84, *Test method for apparent interlaminar shear strength of parallel fiber composites by short beam method*

ASTM D 3418-99, *Standard test method for transition temperature of polymers by differential scanning calorimetry*

ASTM D 4018-93, *Test methods for tensile properties of continuous filament carbon and graphite fibre tows*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms, definitions and symbols apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

ambient temperature

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

3.1.2

autofrettage

pressure application procedure which strains the metal liner past its yield point sufficiently to cause permanent plastic deformation, and results in the liner having compressive stresses and the fibres having tensile stresses when at zero internal gauge pressure

3.1.3

batch (of fibres, pre-impregnated fibres or components of the matrix system)

homogeneous quantity of material, identified and certified as such by the supplier