Water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations - Part 15: Acceptance tests

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12952-15:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12952-15:2003 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 14.10.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12952-15:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12952-15:2003. This document is endorsed on 14.10.2003 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This standard is intended as the basis for the thermal performance (acceptance) testing of direct-fired steam and hot water generators. Such tests are designed to demonstrate that the guarantees with respect to efficiency and output or other parameters have been met	**Scope:** This standard is intended as the basis for the thermal performance (acceptance) testing of direct-fired steam and hot water generators. Such tests are designed to demonstrate that the guarantees with respect to efficiency and output or other parameters have been met

ICS 27.040

Võtmesõnad: acceptance, acceptance testing, boilers, heat exchangers, pr, ratings, safety, safety engineering, sample surveys, specification (approval), specifications, steam boilers, steam generation, steam generators, storage, surveillance (approval), tanks, water-tube boilers

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Water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations - Part 15: Acceptance tests

Chaudières à tubes d'eau et à tubes de fumée - Partie 15: Essais de réception

Wasserrohrkessel und Anlagenkomponenten - Teil 15: Abnahmeversuche

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 June 2003.

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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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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Foreword

This document EN 12952-15:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 269 “Shell and water-tube boilers”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 March 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2004.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association. This European Standard is considered as a supporting standard to other application and product standards which in themselves support an essential safety requirement of a New Approach Directive and should appear as a normative reference in them.

The European Standard series EN 12952 concerning water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations consists of the following parts:

— *Part 1: General.*
— *Part 2: Materials for pressure parts of boilers and accessories.*
— *Part 3: Design and calculation for pressure parts.*
— *Part 4: In-service boiler life expectancy calculations.*
— *Part 5: Workmanship and construction of pressure parts of the boiler.*
— *Part 6: Inspection during construction, documentation and marking of pressure parts of the boiler.*
— *Part 7: Requirements for equipment for the boiler.*
— *Part 8: Requirements for firing systems for liquid and gaseous fuels for the boiler.*
— *Part 9: Requirements for firing systems for pulverized solid fuels for the boiler.*
— *Part 10: Requirements for safeguards against excessive pressure.*
— *Part 11: Requirements for limiting devices of the boiler and accessories.*
— *Part 12: Requirements for boiler feedwater and boiler water quality.*
— *Part 13: Requirements for flue gas cleaning systems.*
— *Part 14: Requirements for flue gas DENOX-systems.*
— *Part 15: Acceptance tests.*
— *Part 16: Requirements for grate and fluidized-bed firing systems for solid fuels for the boiler.*

CR 12952 Part 17: Guideline for the involvement of an inspection body independent of the manufacturer.

Although these Parts may be obtained separately, it should be recognized that the Parts are interdependent. As such, the design and manufacture of water-tube boilers requires the application of more than one Part in order for the requirements of the Standard to be satisfactorily fulfilled.

NOTE Part 4 and 15 are not applicable during the design, construction and installation stages.

Annex A is normative.

This document includes a Bibliography.

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

1 Scope and field of application

1.1 Field of application

This European Standard covers direct-fired steam boilers and hot water generators, including the auxiliaries. For the purposes of this standard, steam boilers and hot water generators are vessels and pipework systems in which:

— steam at a pressure higher than atmospheric pressure is generated for use external to the system;

— water is heated to a temperature higher than the saturation temperature at atmospheric pressure for use external to the system.

A steam generator normally consists of the flue gas-heated evaporator, the superheater, the reheater, the feedwater heater, the air heater, the fuel heater, if any, and the fuel burning equipment.

The term 'direct-fired' relates to equipment by means of which the chemical heat in the fuel of known composition is converted to sensible heat. Such equipment can involve stoker firing, fluidized-bed combustion or burner systems.

The auxiliaries include the fuel feeders, the pulverizer, the FD (forced draught) fan, the ID (induced draught) fan, the facilities for removal of the refuse (combustion residues), the steam air heater, the main air heater, the fuel heater, if any, and the dust collector.

This standard does not cover:

— units fired with special fuels (e.g. refuse);

— pressurized steam generators (e.g. pressurized fluidized-bed combustion (PFBC) boilers);

— steam generators in combined cycle systems.

This standard can be applied by analogy to the acceptance testing of:

— indirect-fired units (e.g. waste heat boilers);

— units operated using other heat carriers (e.g. gases, thermal oils, sodium).

Where this standard is to serve as the basis for the acceptance testing of heat-transfer systems, an agreement should have been reached by the time the contract has been concluded with regard to any special features which may have an effect on the measurements and interpretation of test results.

1.2 Scope

This standard is intended as the basis for the thermal performance (acceptance) testing of direct-fired steam boilers and hot water generators. Such tests are designed to demonstrate that the guarantees with respect to efficiency and output or other parameters have been met.

This standard includes (among other things):

— recommendations for the performance of acceptance tests (see clause 6);

— a definition of the envelope boundary of the steam generating unit and of the efficiency (see clause 8);

— details on the uncertainty of measurement (see clause 10).

1.3 General information

The standard provides information on agreements relating to the type and scope of acceptance tests. Such agreements should be made prior to testing or at the time when the steam or hot water generator is ordered.

The agreements can refer to the following:

— scope of supply, envelope boundary, reference temperature;

— method of determining thermal efficiency, direct (input-output) method or indirect (heat loss) method;

— additional measurements;

— test conditions, such as degree of cleanliness, time to reach steady-state condition and test duration;

— any deviating test conditions;

— blowdown and sootblowing;

— functional use of instrumentation other than specified in clause 6;

— steam table and tables for other thermodynamic properties to be used;

— any special correction methods;

— location and position of measuring points.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 837-1, *Pressure gauges — Part 1: Bourdon tube pressure gauges — Dimensions, metrology, requirements and testing.*

EN 12952-1:2001, *Water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations — Part 1: General.*

EN 26801, *Rubber or plastics hoses — Determination of volumetric expansion (ISO 6801:1983).*

EN 60584-1, *Thermocouples — Part 1: Reference tables (IEC 60584-1:1995).*

EN 60584-2, *Thermocouples — Part 2: Tolerances (IEC 60584-2:1982 + A1:1989).*

EN 60751, *Industrial platinum resistance thermometer sensors (IEC 60751:1983 + A1:1986).*

EN ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling (ISO 3170:1988, including Amendment 1:1998).*

EN ISO 3993, *Liquefied petroleum gas and light hydrocarbons — Determination of density or relative density — Pressure hydrometer method (ISO 3993:1984).*

EN ISO 5167-1, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices — Part 1: Orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full (ISO 5167-1:1991).*

ISO 157, *Coal — Determination of forms of sulfur.*

ISO 334, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total sulfur — Eschka method.*

ISO 589, *Hard coal — Determination of total moisture.*

ISO 609, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbon and hydrogen — High temperature combustion method.*

ISO 625, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbon and hydrogen — Liebig method.*

ISO 1217, *Displacement compressors — Acceptance tests.*

ISO 1928, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of gross calorific value by the bomb calorimetric method, and calculation of net calorific value.*

ISO 1988, *Hard coal — Sampling.*

ISO 5389, *Turbocompressors — Performance test code.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 12952-1 and the following apply.

3.1
direct method
input-output method
efficiency is determined as the ratio of heat absorbed by the working fluids (water and steam) to the heat input (chemical heat plus heat credits added to the steam generator)

3.2
indirect method
heat loss method
determination of all accountable heat losses, heat credits and the heat in the fuel. The efficiency is then equal to 100 minus the ratio of the sum of all heat losses to the sum of heat in the fuel plus heat credits

3.3
standard condition
embraces the condition at p_n = 1,01325 bar and t_n = 0 °C

3.4
refuse
combustion residues that are obtained in the form of flue dust or in the molten and/or agglomerated solid state (slag), including the fuel contained in them

4 Symbols and abbreviations and coefficients

4.1 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purpose of this part, the symbols given in EN 12952-1:2001, Table 4-1 and those given in Table 4.1-1 and Table 4-1-2 shall apply.