aum C LPG equipment and accessories - Contents gauges for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pressure vessels



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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

LPG equipment and accessories - Contents gauges for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pressure vessels

Équipements et accessoires GPL - Jauges de niveau pour les réservoirs de GP

Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile -Füllstandsanzeiger für Druckbehälter für Flüssiggas (LPG)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 January 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13799:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 286 "LPG 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2012.

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 13799:2002.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

For the purposes of this standard, contents gauges are considered a pressure accessory in accordance with the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC in that they have a function additional to that of containing pressure. However, as they have a volume less than 0,1 I and a maximum allowable pressure (PS) of 25 bar, they are designed and manufactured in accordance with sound engineering practice of a Member State in order to ensure safe use.

This document is considered as a supporting European Standard for the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.

This document has been submitted for reference into the RID and/or in the technical annexes of the ADR.

The major changes to this revision include:

- scope extended to include transportable equipment;
- gauge graduations and precision included;
- overfill Protection Device is deleted, now included in EN 13175;
- test requirement is included for non-metallic floats;
- torque test values have been changed;
- vacuum test and float test have been introduced;
- Annex C, production testing has been introduced;
- Annex D, vibration testing has been introduced;
- Annex E, environmental checklist has been introduced.

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, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Protection of the environment is a key political issue in Europe and around the world. It is described here in its broadest sense. However, the total life cycle aspects of a product on the environment for example is what is meant. This includes expenditure of energy during all phases: mining of raw materials, fabrication, packaging, distribution, use, scrapping, recycling of materials, etc.

NOTE Annex E indicates which clauses in this European Standard address environmental issues.

ad to as using as. Provisions have to be restricted to a general guidance. Limit values are specified in national laws. It is recommended that companies using this standard develop an environmental management policy. For guidance see ISO 14000 series.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for design and testing of contents gauges, which are directly connected to LPG transportable pressure vessels, LPG drums, LPG cylinders and static LPG pressure vessels above 0,5 I water capacity excluding those used for automotive containers. This European Standard does not apply to refineries or other process plants.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 549:1994, Rubber materials for seals and diaphragms for gas appliances and gas equipment

EN 751 -1:1996, Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and hot water — Part 1: Anaerobic jointing compounds

EN 751-2:1996, Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and hot water — Part 2: Non-hardening jointing compounds

EN 751-3:1996, Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and hot water — Part 3: Unsintered PTFE tapes

EN 1092-1:2007, Flanges and their joints — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated — Part 1: Steel flanges

EN 1503-1:2000, Valves — Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers — Part 1: Steels specified in European Standards

EN 1503-2:2000, Valves — Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers — Part 2: Steels other than those specified in European Standards

EN 1503-3:2000, Valves — Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers — Part 3: Cast irons specified in European Standards

EN 1503-4:2002, Valves — Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers — Part 4: Copper alloys specified in European Standards

EN 1563:1997, Founding — Spheroidal graphite cast irons

EN 10270-3:2001, Steel wire for mechanical springs — Part 3: Stainless spring steel wire

EN 12165:2011, Copper and copper alloys — Wrought and unwrought forging stock

EN 12420:1999, Copper and copper alloys — Forgings

EN 13906-1:2000, Cylindrical helical springs made from round wire and bar — Calculation and design — Part 1: Compression springs

EN 60079-0, Explosive atmospheres — Part 0: Equipment — General requirements

ISO 301:2006, Zinc alloy ingots intended for casting

ISO 1817:2011, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids

ISO 2859-1, Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection

ISO 6957:1988, Copper alloys — Ammonia test for stress corrosion resistance

ANSI/ASME B1.20.1 – 1983, Pipe threads, general purpose (inch); issued by American National Standards Institute in 1983

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LPG

low pressure 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

contents gauge

device to indicate the liquid level or contents in a pressure vessel

3.2.1

float gauge

device to indicate the content of a vessel by means of a float on the liquid surface within the vessel

3.2.2

rotary gauge

device which operates through a rotating action in order to assess the liquid level in a vessel by means of temporarily venting a limited amount of LPG, whereupon the change from liquid to vapour is detected

3.2.3

fixed liquid level gauge

control device, such as a dip tube in combination with a vent valve to indicate when a predetermined liquid level has been reached or surpassed

3.2.4

slip tube

device which operates through a linear action in order to assess the liquid level in a pressure vessel by means of temporarily venting a limited amount of LPG, where upon the change from liquid to vapour is detected

3.3

external tightness

resistance to leakage through the fitting to or from the atmosphere

3.4

internal tightness

resistance to leakage to atmosphere across the valve seat or any other pressure containing component when the valve is closed

3.5

maximum allowable pressure

maximum pressure for which the equipment is designed