
**Liquid hydrogen — Land vehicle fuel
tanks**

Hydrogène liquide — Réservoirs de carburant pour véhicules terrestres



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 13985 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 197, *Hydrogen technologies*.

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Introduction

The fuel tanks described in this International Standard are intended to be used in conjunction with the fuelling system interface described in ISO 13984.

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Liquid hydrogen — Land vehicle fuel tanks

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the construction requirements for refillable fuel tanks for liquid hydrogen used in land vehicles as well as the testing methods required to ensure that a reasonable level of protection from loss of life and property resulting from fire and explosion is provided.

This International Standard is applicable to fuel tanks intended to be permanently attached to land vehicles.

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.

ISO 188:1998, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 1431-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static and dynamic strain testing*

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

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

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

ISO 13984, *Liquid hydrogen — Land vehicle fuelling system interface*

ISO 21010, *Cryogenic vessels — Gas/materials compatibility*

ISO 21013-3, *Cryogenic vessels — Pressure-relief accessories for cryogenic service — Part 3: Sizing and capacity determination*

ISO 21014, *Cryogenic vessels — Cryogenic insulation performance*

ISO 21028-1, *Cryogenic vessels — Toughness requirements for materials at cryogenic temperature — Part 1: Temperatures below $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$*

ISO 21029-1:2004, *Cryogenic vessels — Transportable vacuum insulated vessels of not more than 1 000 litres volume — Part 1: Design, fabrication, inspection and tests*

ISO 23208, *Cryogenic vessels — Cleanliness for cryogenic service*