Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Flexible pipe elements, vibration isolators, expansion joints An as - k and non-metallic tubes - Requirements, design and installation



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1736:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1736:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1736:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1736:2008.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 15.12.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 15.12.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 12.11.2008.

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ICS 27.080, 27.200

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Flexible pipe elements, vibration isolators, expansion joints and non-metallic tubes - Requirements, design and installation

Systèmes de réfrigération et pompes à chaleur - Eléments flexibles de tuyauterie, isolateurs de vibration, joints de dilatation et tubes non métalliques - Exigences, conception et installation

Kälteanlagen und Wärmepumpen - Flexible Rohrleitungsteile, Schwingungsabsorber, Kompensatoren und Nichtmetall-Schläuche - Anforderungen, Konstruktion und Einbau

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 October 2008.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN 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 1736:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 182 "Refrigerating systems, safety and environmental requirements", 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 May 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 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 1736:2000.

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Introduction

The use of flexible pipe elements is required where impermissible stresses are to be eliminated from refrigerating circuits and pipe expansion or relative movements of components are to be absorbed.

The use of flexible pipe elements should not be specified unless it is necessary in the design of refrigerant circuits. If necessary, they should be designed and installed in accordance with this standard.

often sion cra. Flexible pipe elements are often the weakest part of a refrigerating system and the part most likely to suffer from fatigue or stress corrosion cracking.

1 Scope

This document describes requirements, design and installation of flexible pipe elements (e. g. metallic flexible pipe, metallic flexible tube, vibration isolator, expansion joint) and non-metallic tube used in the refrigerant circuits of refrigerating systems and heat pumps.

It also describes the requirements to qualify the tightness of non-metallic tubes (e.g. plastic) used in evaporating and/or condensing sides of refrigerating systems and heat pumps.

It does not apply to flexible pipes that are only occasionally stressed beyond the elastic limit, e. g. during repair work, or to joints which are free to rotate or hinge.

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 378-1:2008, Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements — Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

EN 378-2:2008, Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements — Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation

EN ISO 175, Plastics - Methods of test for the determination of the effects of immersion in liquid chemicals (ISO 175:1999)

ISO 6605:2002, Hydraulic fluid power — Hoses and hose assemblies — Test methods

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 378-1:2008 and the following apply.

3.1

flexible pipe element

any form of pipe or tube connecting two points which may move relative to each other

NOTE 1 This generic term includes all types, as defined in 3.2 to 3.6.

NOTE 2 Flexible pipe elements may include a plastic barrier in the construction, either as a liner on the inner surface or as a sandwich in the pipe wall. The main purpose of such a barrier is to reduce the permeation of refrigerant gas.

3.2

metallic flexible pipe

readily flexible, small bore pipe, e. g. capillary tube which is capable of movement within its elastic limit during operation of the refrigerating system (see Figure 1)

NOTE This type of pipe is flexible by virtue of the shape into which the tube is bent, e. g. coiled capillary tube.

3.3

metallic flexible tube

tubular flexible element designed to bend within defined limits and containing a corrugated metal bellows, the corrugations of which may be annular or spiral (see Figure 1)