

**Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 7:
Üldandmed**

**Safety devices for protection against excessive
pressure - Part 7: Common data (ISO 4126-7:2013)**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2013 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4126-7:2013 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2013 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4126-7:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 17.07.2013.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 17.07.2013.
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English Version

Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part
7: Common data (ISO 4126-7:2013)

Dispositifs de sécurité pour protection contre les pressions
excessives - Partie 7: Données communes (ISO 4126-
7:2013)

Sicherheitseinrichtungen gegen unzulässigen Überdruck -
Teil 7: Allgemeine Daten (ISO 4126-7:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 April 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4126-7:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 185 "Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure" in collaboration with the Technical Committee CEN/TC 69 "Industrial valves" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2014.

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 ISO 4126-7:2004.

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.

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

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4126-7:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4126-7:2013 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(informative)
Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 97/23/EC (PED)

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide one means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 97/23/EC (PED).

Once EN ISO 4126-7 is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of EN ISO 4126-7 confers, within the limits of the scope of EN ISO 4126-7, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 97/23/EC (PED)

Sub-clauses of this EN	Essential Requirements of Directive 97/23/EC (PED)	
	Essential Requirements	Annex I of PED
5 and 6	Pressure Limitations	2.11.1

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of EN ISO 4126-7.

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Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure —

Part 7: Common data

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4126 specifies requirements for safety valves. It contains information which is common to ISO 4126-1 to ISO 4126-6 to avoid unnecessary repetition.

For flashing liquids or two-phase mixtures, see ISO 4126-10.

The user is cautioned that it is not recommended to use the ideal gas formula presented in 6.3 when the relieving temperature is greater than 90 % of the thermodynamic critical temperature and the relieving pressure is greater than 50 % of the thermodynamic critical pressure. Additionally, condensation is not considered. If condensation occurs, the method presented in 6.3 should not be used.

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.

ISO 4126-1, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 1: Safety valves*

ISO 4126-2, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 2: Bursting disc safety devices*

ISO 4126-4, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 4: Pilot operated safety valves*

ISO 4126-5, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 5: Controlled safety pressure relief systems (CSPRS)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4126-1, ISO 4126-2, ISO 4126-4 and ISO 4126-5 and the following apply.

NOTE Pressure unit used in ISO 4126-7 is the bar (1 bar = 10^5 Pa), quoted as gauge (relative to atmospheric pressure) or absolute as appropriate.

3.1 safety valve

valve which automatically, without the assistance of any energy other than that of the fluid concerned, discharges a quantity of the fluid so as to prevent a predetermined safe pressure being exceeded, and which is designed to re-close and prevent further flow of fluid after normal pressure conditions of service have been restored

Note 1 to entry: The valve can be characterized either by pop action (rapid opening) or by opening in proportion (not necessarily linear) to the increase in pressure over the set pressure. The use of the term safety valve in this part of ISO 4126 applies to other valve types as covered in ISO 4126-1, ISO 4126-4 and ISO 4126-5.