



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 13952:2003

01-december-2003

Jeklenke za utekočinjeni naftni plin (UNP) - Postopek polnjenja

LPG cylinders - Filling procedures

Flüssiggas-Flaschen - Füllverfahren

Bouteilles de GPL - Procédures d'emplissage

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 13952:2003**

[SIST EN 13952:2003](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0b362984-b20c-48d7-9e37-a340cc2b5084/sist-en-13952-2003)

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ICS:

23.020.35 Plinske jeklenke Gas cylinders

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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13952

April 2003

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English version

LPG cylinders - Filling procedures

Bouteilles de GPL - Procédures d'emplissage

Flüssiggas-Flaschen - Füllverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2003.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13952:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN /TC 286, "Liquid petroleum gas 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2003.

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.

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EN 13952:2003 (E)**Introduction**

This European Standard refers to the handling of hazardous substances and procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken.

This European Standard refers only to operational requirements and does not absolve the operator from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the operation of a cylinder filling plant to ensure that filling of LPG cylinders is carried out in a controlled and safe manner.

This European Standard does not cover requirements for filling LPG cylinders that are designed and equipped for filling by the user.

This European Standard does not cover requirements for filling LPG containers on vehicles.

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 1439, *Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Procedures for checking before, during and after filling.*

EN 1440, *Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Periodic requalification.*

EN 12816, *Transportable refillable steel and aluminium LPG cylinders — Disposal.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1**competent person**

person who, by combination of appropriate qualification, training, experience and resources, is able to make objective judgements on the subject

3.2**filling plant**

establishment of any size where filling of LPG cylinders takes place

3.3**cylinder**

transportable, refillable container with a water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l

3.4**operator**

person in charge of an LPG filling plant

4 General

4.1 Organisation

4.1.1 The operator shall produce an organisation chart, inform all employees and display it in the filling plant.

4.1.2 LPG filling plants shall be run exclusively by a competent person.

4.1.3 Each employee shall receive a job description listing responsibilities and tasks. The job description shall also describe how these tasks interact within the organisation.

4.1.4 Tasks shall be clearly described in written work instructions.

4.1.5 The operator shall ensure that the work instructions are being followed and that remedial action is taken when they are not followed. The operator shall update these instructions when required.

4.2 Training

4.2.1 Each employee shall receive training related to the work instructions for the task he performs. The training programme shall cover, where appropriate:

- product knowledge and hazards,
- requirements covered in EN 1439,
- filling equipment checking and maintenance, and
- other tasks described in the work instructions.

4.2.2 The training needs shall be assessed at regular intervals. Training shall be repeated/up-dated as appropriate. Records of employee training shall be kept by the operator.

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4.3 LPG quality

The operator shall ensure that the LPG meets the appropriate specifications/standards.

NOTE 1 Examples of checks are:

- that the LPG is compatible with the cylinder design;
- the LPG contains no components of a quality and/or in quantity capable of damaging the material of the cylinder or its fittings;
- the LPG is not harmful to the end user his equipment or production.

NOTE 2 LPG has a distinctive unpleasant smell

NOTE 3 EN 589 provides means and methods for measuring detection levels

5 Filling equipment

5.1 Prior to filling LPG cylinders, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the environment of the filling equipment is safe with respect to leakage and ignition sources.

NOTE See EN 50014, EN 60079-10 and EN 60079-14.

5.2 Filling equipment shall be such that the requirements of EN 1439 can be satisfied.

5.3 Filling heads shall be used so that leakage during filling and connection/disconnection is minimised.

5.4 There shall be equipment in place to ensure that excess product is safely removed from overfilled cylinders.

EN 13952:2003 (E)**6 Filling operations**

6.1 Every cylinder shall be inspected before filling, and if necessary, segregated, for:

- further inspection in accordance with EN 1439,
- requalification in accordance with EN 1440,
- maintenance, and
- scrapping in accordance with EN 12816.

6.2 Filling procedures shall take account of cylinders containing LPG and cylinders that are new or gas free.

EXAMPLE Air should be bled from gas free cylinders.

6.3 Procedures shall ensure that cylinders are filled within the filling tolerances as written down in the site work instructions.

6.4 There shall be procedures in place to check that after filling any sealing/dust cap (see EN 13152 and EN 13153), if required, is fitted to the valve.

6.5 Cylinders shall be handled in such a way as to avoid damaging the cylinder body or its fittings.

7 Maintenance

7.1 Filling and inspection equipment (e.g. weight control, level control, leak checking equipment) shall be regularly checked, serviced and calibrated. (standards.iteh.ai)

7.2 Filling scales shall be checked at least once a day to ensure that the filling accuracy is met.

7.3 There shall be a maintenance programme for all LPG filling and checking equipment.

7.4 Maintenance records shall be kept and audited at least once a year.