



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 26704:2000
01-september-2000

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Automatic steam traps - Classification (ISO 6704:1982)

Kondensatableiter - Klassifikation (ISO 6704:1982)

Purgeurs automatiques de vapeur d'eau - Classification (ISO 6704:1982)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 26704:1991**

[SIST EN 26704:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a3087a9a-3ccd-42c1-bfc6-9e397dd1e1a6/sist-en-26704-2000)

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ICS:

23.060.01 Ventili na splošno Valves in general

SIST EN 26704:2000 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 26704:1980

NORME EUROPEENNE

EUROPAISCHE NORM

September 1991

UDC 621.646.9.057.6:621.186.6:001.4Descriptors: Valves and fittings, traps : drainage, water
vapor, steam, automatic equipment, classification

English version

Automatic steam traps - Classification (ISO 6704:1980)

Purgeurs automatiques de vapeur d'eau - Kondensatableiter - Klassifikation
Classification (ISO 6704:1980) (ISO 6704:1980)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1991-09-30 and is identical to the ISO standard as referred to.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Ref. No. EN 26704:1980 E



ATTEMPTOIS ANIIBUEN
OUPLOM ET E PROUNE AT OUBANST
- evolution of approach of note on CEN/TC
- CEN/TC 69

Foreword

EN 26704:1991

SIST EN 26704:2000

On proposal of the Technical Committee CEN/TC 69 "Industrial Valves" CEN BT decided by resolution BT C67:1990 to submit the International Standard

ISO 6704:1982 : Automatic steam traps - Classification

to formal vote

This European Standard EN 26704 was approved by CEN on 1991-07-02.

According to the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard :

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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International Standard



6704

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Automatic steam traps — Classification

Purgeurs automatiques de vapeur d'eau — Classification

First edition — 1982-01-15

Corrected and reprinted — 1983-01-15

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UDC 621.186.6

Ref. No. ISO 6704-1982 (E)

Descriptors : industrial valves, traps, steam, classifications.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6704 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 153, *Valves*, and was circulated to the member bodies in February 1980.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Finland	Poland
Austria	France	Romania
Belgium	Germany, F.R.	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	India	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
China	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	USA
Denmark	Norway	USSR

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Automatic steam traps — Classification

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1 Scope and field of application

The purpose of this International Standard is to establish a simple classification of the main types of automatic steam traps according to the mode of actuation of their obturation device and disregarding their details of conception and construction.

2 References

ISO 6552, *Automatic steam traps — Terminology*.

ISO 6553, *Automatic steam traps — Marking*.

ISO 6554, *Flanged automatic steam traps — Face-to-face dimensions*.

3 Definition

For this International Standard, the following definition applies :

automatic steam trap : Self-contained valve which automatically drains the condensate from a steam-containing

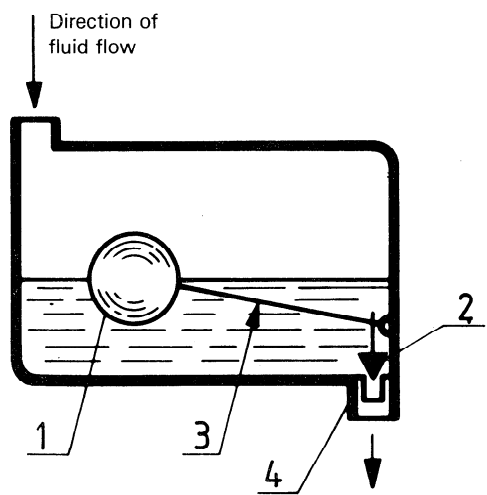
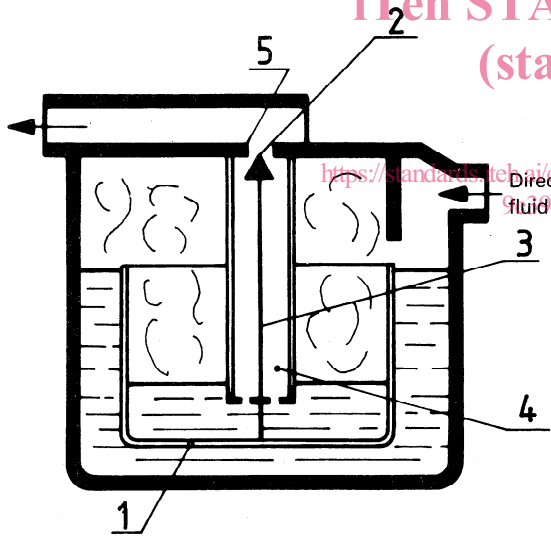
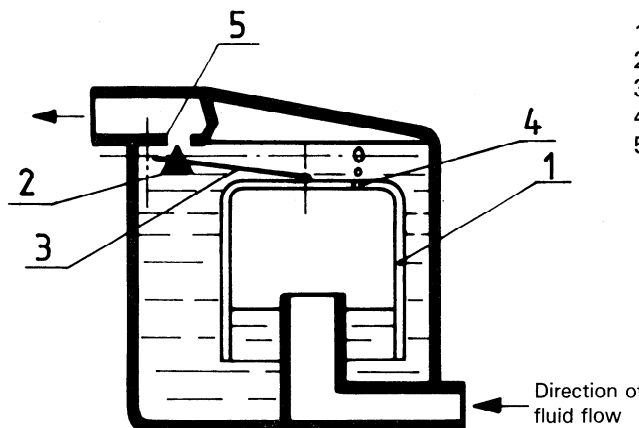
enclosure whilst remaining tight to live steam or, if necessary, allowing steam to flow at a predetermined rate.

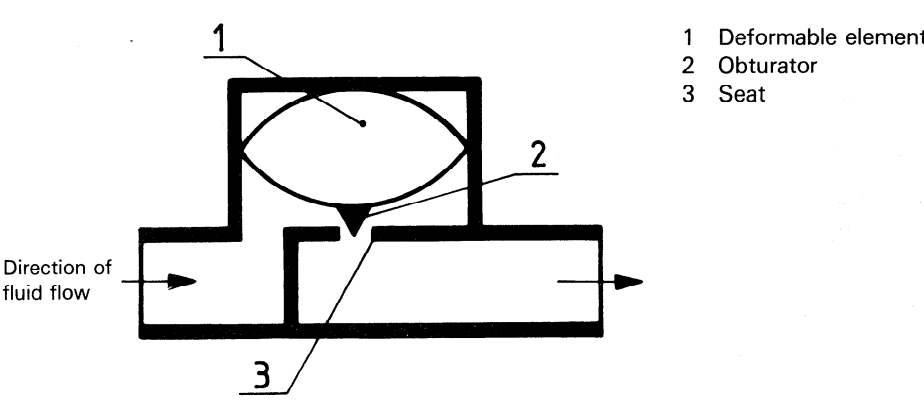
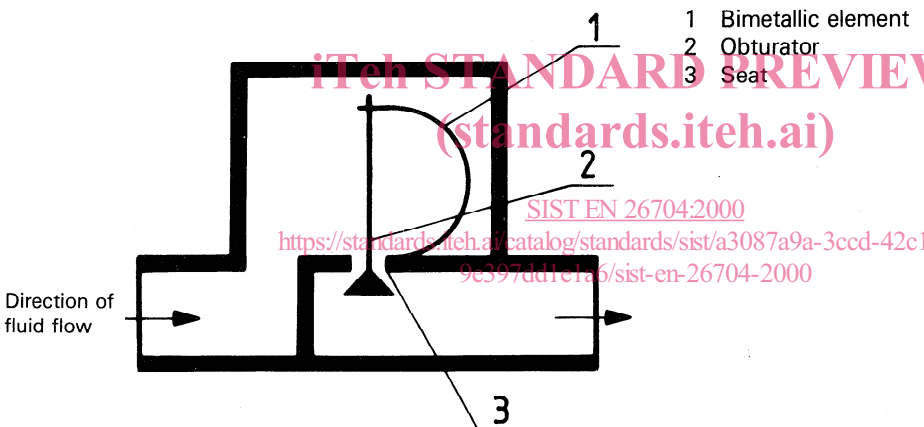
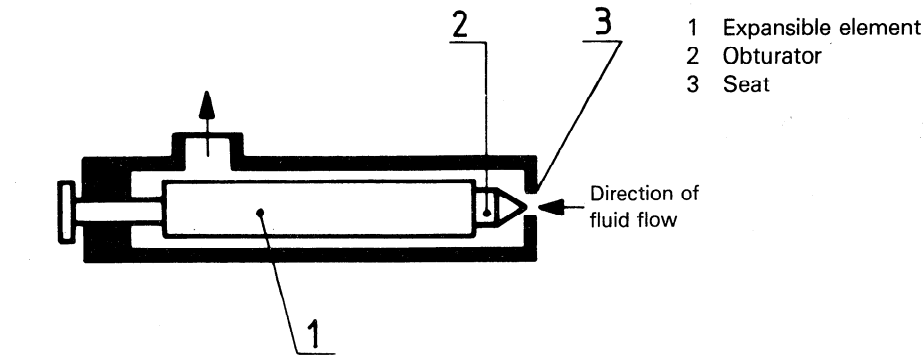
4 Classification

The types of traps defined hereunder are classified according to their mode of actuation; other traps, combining these different types (or of a new design) may be developed, but these traps shall not be regarded as a characteristic type of automatic steam traps in the sense of this International Standard.

If one considers the mode of actuation of the obturation device, three categories of automatic steam traps can be distinguished :

- mechanical traps, actuated by the level of condensate (4.1);
- thermostatic traps, actuated by the temperature of condensate (4.2);
- thermodynamic traps, actuated by fluid dynamics (4.3).

Sketch (diagrammatic)	Operation
<p>4.1 Mechanical traps (float traps) (actuated by the level of condensate)</p> <p>4.1.1 Steam trap with closed float</p>  <p>Direction of fluid flow</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Closed float 2 Obturator 3 Lever 4 Seat <p>4.1.2 Steam trap with open top float</p>  <p>Direction of fluid flow</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Float (bucket type) 2 Obturator 3 Lever 4 Siphon 5 Seat <p>4.1.3 Steam trap with open inverted float</p>  <p>Direction of fluid flow</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Open inverted float 2 Obturator 3 Lever 4 Vent hole 5 Seat 	<p>The opening or closing movements of the obturator are caused by the variations of the level of condensate in the trap shell.</p> <p>The opening or closing movements of the obturator are caused by the variations of the level of condensate in the float.</p> <p>The opening or closing movements of the obturator are caused by the variations of the level of condensate in the float.</p>

Sketch (diagrammatic)	Operation
<p>4.2 Thermostatic traps (actuated by the temperature of condensate)</p> <p>4.2.1 Vapour pressure trap</p>  <p>1 Deformable element 2 Obturator 3 Seat</p> <p>4.2.2 Bimetallic or thermoelastic trap</p>  <p>1 Bimetallic element 2 Obturator 3 Seat</p> <p>4.2.3 Liquid or solid expansion trap</p>  <p>1 Expansible element 2 Obturator 3 Seat</p>	<p>The opening or closing movements of the obturator are actuated by imbalances created between the pressure of condensate in the trap and the vapour pressure of the volatile liquid contained in a deformable element.</p> <p>The temperature changes of the incoming condensate cause the deformation of the bimetallic or thermoelastic element, and consequently the opening and closing movements of the obturator.</p> <p>The opening or closing movements of the obturator are caused by the temperature variations of the condensate acting on an element with a high thermal expansion coefficient.</p>