



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN ISO 4126-6:2004**  
**01-junij-2004**

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Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 6: Application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices (ISO 4126-6:2003)

Sicherheitseinrichtungen gegen unzulässigen Überdruck - Teil 6: Berstscheibeneinrichtung; Anwendung, Auswahl und Einbau (ISO 4126-6:2003)

Dispositifs de sécurité contre les pressions excessives - Partie 6: Application, sélection et installation des dispositifs de sureté a disque de rupture (ISO 4126-6:2003)

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**ICS:**

13.240	Varstvo pred previsokim tlakom	Protection against excessive pressure
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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 4126-6**

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**Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part  
6: Application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety  
devices (ISO 4126-6:2003)**

Dispositifs de sécurité contre les pressions excessives -  
Partie 6: Application, sélection et installation des dispositifs  
de sûreté à disque de rupture (ISO 4126-6:2003)

Sicherheitseinrichtungen gegen unzulässigen Überdruck -  
Teil 6: Berstscheibeneinrichtung; Anwendung, Auswahl und  
Einbau (ISO 4126-6:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 December 2002.

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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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4126-6:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 69 "Industrial valves", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 185 "Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure".

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 April 2004 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2004.

This standard for safety devices for protection against excessive pressure consists of seven parts of which this is Part 6. The various parts are :

- *Part 1 : Safety valves*
  - *Part 2 : Bursting disc safety devices*
  - *Part 3 : Safety valves and bursting disc safety devices in combination*
  - *Part 4 : Pilot operated safety valves*
  - *Part 5 : Controlled safety pressure relief systems (CSPRS)*
  - *Part 6 : Application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices*
  - *Part 7 : Common data*
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Part 7 contains data, which is common to more than one of the parts of this standard to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Annexes A to E are informative.

This document includes a Bibliography.

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.

## Introduction

Safety devices for the protection of pressure equipment against excessive pressure include pressure relief devices such as safety valves and bursting disc safety devices which, dependent upon the application, may be used either as the sole pressure relieving devices or in conjunction with each other.

Operating problems frequently arise due to the use of pressure relieving devices not having been properly selected for the intended service or properly selected but whose performance is adversely affected by improper handling, wrong installation or lack of maintenance, any of which may affect the safety of the pressure equipment being protected.

It is important to consider not only the pressure relief devices but also the whole of the pressure relief system so as not to reduce the relieving capacity below that required or adversely affect the proper operation of the pressure relieving devices.

A bursting disc safety device is a non-reclosing pressure relief device which typically comprises a bursting disc, which is a pressure-containing and pressure-sensitive part designed to open by bursting at a predetermined pressure, and a bursting disc holder. There are many different types of bursting disc safety devices manufactured in corrosion resistant materials, both metallic and non-metallic, to cover a wide range of nominal sizes, burst pressures and temperatures. They are used to protect pressure equipment such as vessels, piping, gas cylinders or other enclosures from excessive pressure and/or excessive vacuum.

This standard covers the important considerations necessary in the application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices to give the required protection against excessive pressure and/or excessive vacuum.

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## 1 Scope

This standard gives guidance on the application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices used to protect pressure equipment from excessive pressure and/or excessive vacuum.

Annex A provides a checklist for the information to be supplied by the purchaser to the manufacturer.

Annex B gives guidance on the replacement period of a bursting disc and annex C guidance on determining the mass flow rate, for single phase fluids, of a pressure relief system that contains a bursting disc safety device

Annex E is a non-mandatory procedure for establishing the flow resistance of a burst bursting disc assembly.

The requirements for the manufacture, inspection, testing, marking, certification and packaging of bursting disc safety devices are given in Part 2 of EN ISO 4126.

## 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 ISO 4126-1:2003, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 1 : Safety valves (ISO 4126-1:2003)*.

EN ISO 4126-2:2003, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 2 : Bursting disc safety devices (ISO 4126-2:2003)*.

EN ISO 4126-4, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 4 : Pilot operated safety valves (ISO 4126-4:2003)*.

EN ISO 4126-5, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 5 : Controlled safety pressure relief systems (CSPRS) (ISO 4126-5:2003)*.

EN ISO 4126-7:2003, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 7 : Common data (ISO 4126-7:2003)*.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 4126-1:2003 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **bursting disc safety device**

non-reclosing pressure relief device actuated by differential pressure and designed to function by the bursting of the bursting disc(s)

NOTE It is the complete assembly of installed components, including where appropriate, the bursting disc holder.

### 3.2

#### **bursting disc assembly**

complete assembly of components, which are installed in the bursting disc holder to perform the desired function

### 3.3

#### **bursting disc**

pressure-containing and pressure-sensitive component of a bursting disc safety device

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## 3.4

**bursting disc holder**

that part of a bursting disc safety device, which retains the bursting disc assembly in position

## 3.5

**conventional domed bursting disc (also referred to as, forward acting)**

bursting disc which is domed in the direction of the bursting pressure (i.e. where the bursting pressure is applied to the concave side of the bursting disc (see Figure 1 of EN ISO 4126-2:2003)

## 3.6

**slotted lined bursting disc**

bursting disc made up of two or more layers, at least one of which is slit or slotted to control the bursting pressure of the bursting disc

## 3.7

**reverse domed bursting disc (also referred to as, reverse acting)**

bursting disc which is domed against the direction of the bursting pressure (i.e. where the bursting pressure is applied to the convex side of the bursting disc, see Figure 2 of EN ISO 4126-2:2003)

## 3.8

**graphite bursting disc**

bursting disc manufactured from graphite, impregnated graphite, flexible graphite or graphite composite and designed to burst due to bending or shearing forces

NOTE The following definitions apply :

- a) **graphite** : a crystalline form of the element carbon ;
- b) **impregnated graphite** : graphite in which the open porosity is impregnated with a filler material ;
- c) **flexible graphite** : a graphite structure formed by the compression of thermally exfoliated graphite intercalation compounds ;
- d) **graphite composite** : made up of two or more distinct materials and having different properties to those of the separate materials and in which the proportion of graphite is over 50 per cent by weight.

## 3.9

**specified bursting pressure**

bursting pressure quoted with a coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements (used in conjunction with a performance tolerance, see 3.13)

## 3.10

**specified maximum bursting pressure**

maximum bursting pressure quoted with the coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements (used in conjunction with specified minimum bursting pressure, see 3.11)

## 3.11

**specified minimum bursting pressure**

minimum bursting pressure quoted with the coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements (used in conjunction with specified maximum bursting pressure, see 3.10)

## 3.12

**coincident temperature**

temperature of the bursting disc associated with a bursting pressure (see 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11) and which is the expected temperature of the bursting disc when it is required to burst

## 3.13

**performance tolerance**

range of pressure between the specified minimum bursting pressure and the specified maximum bursting pressure or the range of pressure in positive and negative percentages or quantities which is related to the specified bursting pressure

## 3.14

**operating pressure**

pressure existing at normal operating conditions within the system being protected



**3.15****relieving pressure**

maximum pressure under discharge conditions in the pressurised system

NOTE It can differ from the bursting pressure of the bursting disc.

**3.16****relieving temperature**

temperature under discharge conditions in the pressurised system

NOTE It can differ from the coincident temperature specified for the bursting disc.

**3.17****differential back pressure**

differential pressure across a bursting disc opposed to the direction of the bursting pressure

NOTE This can be the result of pressure in the discharge system from other sources and/or a result of vacuum on the upstream side of the bursting disc.

**3.18****bursting disc safety device discharge area**

area which is the minimum cross-sectional flow area of the bursting disc safety device taking into consideration the possible reduction of the cross-section, e.g. by back pressure supports, catching devices or parts of the bursting disc which remain after bursting

**3.19****batch**

quantity of bursting discs or bursting disc safety devices made as a single group of the same type, size, materials and specified bursting pressure requirements where the bursting discs are manufactured from the same lot of material

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**3.20****bursting pressure**

value of the differential pressure between the upstream side and the downstream side of the bursting disc when it bursts

**3.21****back pressure support**

component of a bursting disc safety device, which prevents damage to the bursting disc due to differential back pressure

NOTE A back pressure support, which is intended to prevent damage to the bursting disc when the system pressure falls below atmospheric pressure, is sometimes referred to as a vacuum support.

**3.22****coating**

layer of metallic or non-metallic material applied to components of a bursting disc safety device by a coating process

**3.23****lining**

additional sheet or sheets of metallic or non-metallic material forming part of a bursting disc assembly or bursting disc holder

**3.24****plating**

metal layer applied to a bursting disc or bursting disc holder by a plating process

**3.25****temperature shield**

device which protects a bursting disc from excessive temperature

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**3.26****operating ratio**

ratio between the operating pressure and the minimum limit of bursting pressure (see Figure 1)

NOTE 1 In the case of a pressure system with an operating pressure expressed in bar gauge and atmospheric pressure on the downstream side of the bursting disc :

$$\text{Operating ratio} = \frac{\text{operating pressure (bar)}}{\text{minimum limit of bursting pressure (bar)}}$$

NOTE 2 In the case of a pressure system with a back pressure on the downstream side of the bursting disc, the operating ratio is the value of the differential pressure between the upstream side and the downstream side of the bursting disc divided by the minimum limit of bursting pressure expressed as a differential pressure.

**3.27****bursting disc safety device discharge capacity**

rate at which a bursting disc safety device can discharge fluid after bursting of the bursting disc

**3.28****replacement period**

time period beginning at the installation of a bursting disc assembly and ending at replacement

**3.29****pressure relief system**

system intended for the safe relief of fluids from pressure equipment for prevention of excessive pressure

NOTE It can consist of equipment nozzle, inlet piping, pressure relief device(s) and discharge piping to atmosphere/collecting vessel/header.

**3.30****discharge coefficient**

coefficient which determines reduction of theoretical discharge capacity of a pressure relief system by the simplified approach (see C.2) which incorporates a burst bursting disc, forming part of a bursting disc safety device

NOTE It is denoted by the symbol  $\alpha$ .

**3.31****flow resistance factor**

factor which determines the resistance to flow in a pipework system caused by the presence therein of a bursting disc, forming part of a bursting disc safety device, installed in the system

NOTE It is denoted by the symbol  $K_R$ , a dimensionless factor expressed as the velocity head loss.

**3.32****base pressure**

pressure recorded at the pipe inlet of the bursting disc flow test system

**3.33****base temperature**

temperature recorded at the pipe inlet of the bursting disc flow test system

**3.34****maximum allowable pressure, PS**

maximum pressure for which the equipment is designed, as specified by the manufacturer

## 4 Symbols and units

Table 1 — Symbols and their descriptions

Symbol	Description	Units
$A_o$	Required minimum cross-sectional flow area	mm <sup>2</sup>
$A_1$	Cross-sectional area of upstream piping	mm <sup>2</sup>
$A_B$	Bursting disc safety device discharge area	mm <sup>2</sup>
$C$	Function of the isentropic exponent	-
$C_{\text{tap}}$	Sonic velocity at pressure tap	m/s
$D$	Test system pipework inside diameter	mm
$f$	Fanning friction for system, pipe	-
$G$	Mass velocity	kg/(m <sup>2</sup> ·h)
$k$	Isentropic exponent	-
$K_b$	Theoretical capacity correction factor for subcritical flow	-
$K_v$	Viscosity correction factor	-
$K_R$	Flow resistance factor	-
$K_{\text{tap}}$	Total resistance factor from pipe inlet of test system to pressure tap	-
$M$	Molecular mass	kg/kmol
$Ma_{\text{tap}}$	Mach number at pressure tap	-
$Ma_1$	Mach number at pipe inlet of test system	-
$p_1$	Test system pipe inlet pressure	bar abs.
$p_B$	Base pressure	bar abs.
$p_b$	Back pressure	bar abs.
$p_c$	Critical pressure	bar abs.
$p_o$	Relieving pressure	bar abs.
$p_{\text{tap}}$	Pressure at pressure tap	bar abs.
$p_r$	Reduced pressure	bar abs.
$Q_m$	Mass flow rate	kg/h
$R$	Universal gas constant	8314 J/mol/K
$Re$	Reynolds Number	-
$T_B$	Base temperature	K
$T_o$	Relieving temperature	K
$T_{\text{tap}}$	Temperature recorded at pressure tap	K
$T_1$	Test system pipe inlet temperature	K
$v_o$	Specific volume at actual relieving pressure and temperature	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
$v_{\text{tap}}$	Specific volume at pressure tap	m <sup>3</sup> /kg
$x^a$	Dryness of wet steam	-
$Y_{\text{tap}}$	Expansion factor at pressure tap	-
$Y_1$	Expansion factor at pipe inlet of test system	-
$Z_o$	Compressibility factor at actual relieving pressure and temperature	-
$\rho$	Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
$\mu$	Dynamic viscosity	Pa·s
$\Delta p$	Differential pressure on venting across bursting disc safety device	bar abs.
$\alpha$	Discharge coefficient (see C.2.)	-

<sup>a</sup>  $x$  is expressed as 0,xx.

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## 5 Application

**5.1** Subject to the requirements of the relevant standard covering the equipment to be protected, bursting disc safety devices may be used either as the sole pressure relieving device, in conjunction with safety valves or as part of a combination device.

**5.2** The discharge capacity of a system including a bursting disc safety device and its maximum limit of bursting pressure (see Figure 1) at the coincident temperature shall be such that the maximum relieving pressure does not exceed the requirements of the protected equipment. Annexes C, D and E give methods for determining discharge capacity of pressure relief systems incorporating bursting disc safety devices.

**5.3** The use of a bursting disc safety device as the sole pressure relieving device may be preferred in the following cases where :

- a) the rate of increase in pressure may be such that the rate of response of a safety valve would make it unsuitable ;
- b) leakage of the fluid cannot be tolerated under operating conditions ;
- c) operating conditions may involve deposition, which would make a safety valve inoperative ;
- d) the effect of low temperature would prevent a safety valve from operating ;
- e) large discharge areas are required.

NOTE A bursting disc safety device is a non-reclosing pressure relieving device, which after bursting could result in the total loss of pressure/contents from the protected equipment.

For all applications the pressure relief system shall be such that following the bursting of the bursting disc assembly any fragmentation or release of material does not :

- a) cause an unacceptable flow restriction within the pressure relief system ;
- b) impair the proper functioning of any other safety device ;
- c) affect the certified (discharge) capacity of any other safety device.

**5.4** Bursting disc safety devices may be used in association with pilot operated safety valves or CSPRS (according to EN ISO 4126-4 and EN ISO 4126-5 respectively) as permitted by the relevant standard. The application of the bursting disc safety devices shall not result in excessive pressure in the protected equipment.

**5.4.1** Bursting disc safety devices in conjunction with safety valve(s) may be used in the following cases :

- a) in series, to protect the safety valve against corrosion, fouling or operating conditions which may affect the safety valve performance ;
- b) in series, to prevent leakage ;
- c) in series, to prevent total loss of contents from the protected equipment following the bursting of the bursting disc ;
- d) in parallel, as an additional safeguard.

**5.4.2** Where a bursting disc safety device is to be installed upstream of a safety valve the following requirements shall be met :

- a) the specified bursting requirements of the bursting disc safety device shall comply with the relevant requirements of the protected equipment ;
- b) for those applications where the bursting disc safety device forms part of a combination device, the requirements shall comply with the standard(s) applicable to such devices;