



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 10156-2:2005

01-november-2005

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SIST EN 720-2:1999

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c`_g`]X`U`h`j` b`c`g`h`]`g`h`f`i` d`Y`b`]` `]b`_`c`f`c`n`j` b`]` `d`]b`c`j` `]b`d`]bg`_`]` `a` Y`y`Ub`]W`f`I`G`C``%`\$`%` *` !`
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Gas cylinders - Gases and gas mixtures - Part 2: Determination of oxidizing ability of toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures (ISO 10156-2:2005)

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Gasflaschen - Gase und Gasgemische - Teil 2: Bestimmung des Oxidationsvermögens von giftigen und korrosiven Gasen und Gasgemischen (ISO 10156-2:2005)

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Bouteilles a gaz - Gaz et mélanges de gaz - Partie 2: Détermination du pouvoir oxydant des gaz et mélanges de gaz toxiques et corrosifs (ISO 10156-2:2005)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10156-2:2005

ICS:

23.020.30	V æ } ^Á [• [á ^ Æ ã • \ ^ b \ ^ } \ ^	Pressure vessels, gas cylinders
71.100.20	Industrijski plini	Gases for industrial application

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10156-2

August 2005

ICS 23.020.30; 71.100.20

Supersedes EN 720-2:1996

English Version

**Gas cylinders - Gases and gas mixtures - Part 2: Determination
of oxidizing ability of toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures
(ISO 10156-2:2005)**

Bouteilles à gaz - Gaz et mélanges de gaz - Partie 2:
Détermination du pouvoir oxydant des gaz et mélanges de
gaz toxiques et corrosifs (ISO 10156-2:2005)

Gasflaschen - Gase und Gasgemische - Teil 2:
Bestimmung des Oxidationsverhaltens von giftigen und
korrosiven Gasen und Gasgemischen (ISO 10156-2:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 31 July 2005.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 10156-2:2005 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 10156-2:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58 "Gas cylinders" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 23 "Transportable gas cylinders", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 February 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2006.

This document supersedes EN 720-2:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10156-2:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10156-2:2005 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
10156-2

First edition
2005-08-01

**Gas cylinders — Gases and gas
mixtures —**

Part 2:

**Determination of oxidizing ability of toxic
and corrosive gases and gas mixtures**

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Bouteilles à gaz — Gaz et mélanges de gaz —

*Partie 2: Détermination du pouvoir oxydant des gaz et mélanges de gaz
toxiques et corrosifs*

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Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10156-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cylinder fittings*.

This first edition of ISO 10156-2, together with the future ISO 10156-1 (under preparation), will cancel and replace ISO 10156:1996, which has been technically revised.

ISO 10156 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Gas cylinders — Gases and gas mixtures*:

— *Part 2: Determination of oxidizing ability of toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures*

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Gas cylinders — Gases and gas mixtures —

Part 2:

Determination of oxidizing ability of toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures

WARNING 1 — There may be a risk of explosion when carrying out the test specified in this part of ISO 10156. Special care is to be taken when dealing with toxic and corrosive gases. Personnel shall be made aware of the potential hazards and shall take the necessary precautions. The test apparatus should be installed in a laboratory fume cupboard.

WARNING 2 — Fuel gas and oxidants to be tested shall not be mixed together under pressure in gas cylinders, except by competent persons to a well proven procedure. This part of ISO 10156 does not attempt to clarify which oxidizing gas mixtures can be manufactured safely and successfully; this is the responsibility of the mixture manufacturer using established practices and procedures to ensure the safety of personnel, equipment, and surroundings.

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1 Scope

This part of ISO 10156 specifies a test and a calculation method to be used for determining whether or not a gas (or a gas mixture) is more oxidizing than air. This part of ISO 10156 only applies to toxic and corrosive gases and gas mixtures.

2 Test method

2.1 Principle

The gas or gas mixture to be evaluated (X) is mixed at a fixed ratio with nitrogen (N) to form a mixture (XN). That fixed ratio shall be the same as in the limiting mixture (NA) of nitrogen and air (A), which just does not support combustion of the reference combustible “ethane” (C) (see Figure 1).

By using the apparatus described in 2.2, the mixture XN is then mixed with increasing amounts of the reference combustible (C) to form test mixtures (XNC). By applying the procedure and criterion to determine flammability, it is observed if these test mixtures are flammable.

If any mixture of XN and C is flammable, the gas to be evaluated (X) is considered to be more oxidizing than air. If flammability is not observed in a range of combustible contents up to a maximum value (c_{\max}), the gas to be evaluated is considered to be no more oxidizing than air.