



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 16852:2010

01-november-2010

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 12874:2002

**Plamenske zapore - Zahtevane lastnosti, preskusne metode in omejitve uporabe
(ISO 16852:2008, vključno s Cor 1:2008 in Cor 2:2009)**

Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use (ISO 16852:2008, including Cor 1:2008 and Cor 2:2009)

Flammendurchschlagsicherungen - Leistungsanforderungen, Prüfverfahren und Einsatzgrenzen (ISO 16852:2008, einschließlich Cor 1:2008 und Cor 2:2009)

Arrête-flammes - Exigences de performance, méthodes d'essai et limites d'utilisation (ISO 16852:2008, Cor 1:2008 et Cor 2:2009 inclus)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 16852:2010

ICS:

13.220.10 Gašenje požara Fire-fighting

SIST EN ISO 16852:2010 en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 16852

April 2010

ICS 13.220.10

Supersedes EN 12874:2001

English Version

Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use (ISO 16852:2008, including Cor 1:2008 and Cor 2:2009)

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Flammendurchschlagsicherungen - Leistungsanforderungen, Prüfverfahren und Einsatzgrenzen (ISO 16852:2008, einschließlich Cor 1:2008 und Cor 2:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 April 2010.

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 CEN 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....3

Annex ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres6

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Foreword

The text of ISO 16852:2008, including Cor 1:2008 and Cor 2:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21 "Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 16852:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 305 "Potentially explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2010.

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 12874:2001.

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(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 16852:2008, including Cor 1:2008 and Cor 2:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 16852:2010 without any modification.

According to edition 2001 the following fundamental changes are given:

- explosion group IIA1, with a methane-air test mixture included;
- approval of in-line flame arrester (deflagration or detonation) limited to operational pressures less than or equal to the applied test pressure;
- maximum limit for short time burning of 30 min extended;
- procedure for calculating the critical volume flow rate for endurance burning changed from a temperature to a time based criterion;
- testing of high velocity vent valves revised;
- testing of flow controlled apertures deleted;
- types of detonation flame arresters extended to four types.

EN ISO 16852:2010 (E)

ISO 16852 has been developed from existing national and international standards on flame arresters. These include the following standards: Z343-98 (Canada), 33CFR 154 (United States Coast Guard), UL 525 (Underwriter Laboratories, USA), IMO MSC/Circ. 677 (International Maritime Organization) and EN 12874 (European Committee for Standardization).

The requirements of ISO 16852 that deviate from those of EN 12874:2001 are detailed described below:

- 1) According its scope ISO 16852 is not applicable to flame arresters integrated in or combined with explosion protected equipment. So, in terms of Directive 94/9/EC, ISO 16852 covers protective systems only and not explosion protected equipment.
Furthermore ISO 16852 also does not cover other protective systems, which prevent flame transmission by suppression or isolation of explosions; these different techniques find their reflection in specific CEN standards.
- 2) ISO 16852 defines atmospheric conditions which comply with the "Guidelines on the Application of Directive 94/9/EC, Section 4".
- 3) The requirements for ethylene-air test mixtures when expressed as "percent vapour in air by volume" have been adjusted slightly as a result of more precise figures from re-evaluations of safe gap data becoming available.
- 4) Specific requirements in EN 12874 on the strength of materials do not apply any more. The international working group took the unanimous view that strength of equipment is sufficiently and simultaneously proved by the explosion load generated by the flame transmission type tests.
- 5) All welded constructions are now required to undergo a routine pressure test.
- 6) An additional explosion group IIA1, with a methane-air test mixture, has been added to take account of the increasing importance of biogenic generated explosive mixtures.
- 7) ISO 16852 extends the upper limit of the design series from 400 mm to 1000 mm flange connections.
- 8) For end-of-line flame arresters with non-measurable elements, the safety margin is achieved by increasing the severity of the flame transmission test (higher test pressure) rather than requiring thicker flame arrester elements in the production units.
- 9) Flame arresters for use with directly combined separate pressure-vacuum-valves shall be tested in the same way as flame arresters that have integrated pressure-vacuum-valves.
- 10) For any in-line flame arrester (deflagration or detonation) the approval is limited to operational pressures less than or equal to the applied test pressure. "Atmospheric testing" and subsequent approval for operational pressures up to the limit of 1,1 bar absolute is not accepted under ISO 16852.
- 11) There are minor revisions of the pressure ratios characterizing unstable detonations and the range of pipe sizes has been extended to 1000 mm and above.
- 12) For any in-line detonation arrester additional deflagration tests with a run-up length of five pipe diameters are now required. The number of deflagration tests has also been increased from three to five for each run-up length tested.
- 13) The classification of detonation arresters is widened from two types to four types, to include arresters for stopping detonations in installations with pipe restrictions. Guidance on the proper use of a detonation arrester type is given in the clause "Limits for use" and in the informative Annex D.
- 14) The period for the short time burning test has been extended from a 1 min limit to a maximum limit of 30 min. The test period is specified by the manufacturer of the flame arrester and has to be included in the information marked on the flame arrester.
- 15) For endurance burn testing of static flame arresters, the procedure for calculating the critical volume flow rate has been changed from a temperature to a time based criterion. This change was necessary as a result of problems with applying the temperature criterion when testing large sizes of flame arrester. The rest of the endurance burn test procedure is unchanged.

- 16) The procedure for testing high velocity vent valves has been extensively revised as a result of recent test experience. The undamped oscillation testing of these devices (Annex A.4) has also been revised.
- 17) The testing of flow controlled apertures is not covered by ISO 16852. This is mainly because the safety of these devices largely depends on peripheral equipment and how they are installed, which would not be assessed by the type tests specified in the standard.
- 18) Extension of the types of detonation arrester to four (Type 1 to Type 4) and the introduction of the burn time classes (Burning Class a, b and c) were introduced to take account of the requirements of the North American market. To aid the user in selecting the correct type of arrester for their application from the many possible combinations of detonation type and burn class a warning label is now required specifying the arrester type and its application limits.

Flame arresters shall be used as an integral part of a package of explosion protection measures to fulfil the European ATEX directives. A risk assessment shall be used to develop a safety concept for the system to be protected. This can then be used for selecting the correct type of arrester, for example a deflagration flame arrester, stable detonation flame arrester or unstable detonation flame arrester, to provide the required level of protection.

If the risk of an explosion is high it may be necessary to use more than one flame arrester, of different types, to protect the system and in some cases in combination with other explosion protection measures.

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Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard given in table ZA confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table ZA — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 94/9/EC concerning
equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres**

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this EN	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 94/9/EC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
Clause 5; 6.2; Annex D	1.0.1 Principles of integrated explosion safety	
6.2; 7.1	1.0.2 Design and manufacture considerations	
Annex C	1.0.3 Special checking and maintenance conditions	
6.2	1.0.4 Surrounding area conditions	
11.2	1.0.5 Marking	
7.4; 8.4; 9.4; 10.3; 11.1	1.0.6 Instructions	
6.2; 7.1; Annex C	1.1.1 Operational stresses on material	
6.2; Annex C	1.1.2 Reaction of material	
6.2; 7.1	1.1.3 Wear of material	
5.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 7.1;	1.2.1 Design and construction for safe operation	
6.6	1.2.3 Enclosed structures and prevention of leaks	

11.1	1.2.5 Additional means of protection	
7.3.4; 10.1	1.2.8 Overloading of equipment	
6.3; 6.4; 7.3.2.3	1.2.9 Flameproof enclosure systems	
6.2	1.3.1 Hazards arising from different ignition sources	
Annex B; Annex C	1.3.2 Hazards arising from static electricity	
6.2	1.4.1 External effects	
6.2	1.4.2 Mechanical, thermal and chemical stresses	
6.4	1.6.4 Hazards arising from connections	
6; 7; 8; 9; 10	3.0.1 Dimensioning	
6; 7; 8; 9; 10	3.0.2 Design and position	
6.5; 7.3.3	3.1.2 Shock waves	

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WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
16852

First edition
2008-03-01

Flame arresters — Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use

*Arrête-flammes — Exigences de performance, méthodes d'essai
et limites d'utilisation*

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	2
4 Symbols	4
5 Hazards and flame arrester classifications.....	6
5.1 Flame transmission: deflagration, stable and unstable detonation.....	6
5.2 Flame transmission: stabilized burning	7
6 General requirements.....	7
6.1 Measuring instruments	7
6.2 Construction.....	7
6.3 Housings.....	8
6.4 Joints.....	8
6.5 Pressure test	8
6.6 Leak test	8
6.7 Flow measurement (air).....	8
6.8 Flame transmission test.....	9
6.9 Summary of tests to be conducted.....	11
7 Specific requirements for static flame arresters	12
7.1 Construction.....	12
7.2 Design series.....	12
7.3 Flame transmission test.....	13
7.4 Limits for use	26
8 Specific requirements for liquid product detonation flame arresters.....	27
8.1 Liquid seals	27
8.2 Foot valves	28
8.3 Flame transmission test.....	29
8.4 Limits for use	30
9 Specific requirements for dynamic flame arresters (high velocity vent valves).....	30
9.1 General.....	30
9.2 Flame transmission test.....	30
9.3 Endurance burning test.....	31
9.4 Limits for use	33
10 Specific requirements for hydraulic flame arresters	33
10.1 Equipment	33
10.2 Flame transmission test.....	34
10.3 Limits for use	35
11 Information for use	37
11.1 Instructions for use	37
11.2 Marking	37
Annex A (normative) Flow measurement	40
Annex B (informative) Information for selecting flame arresters	44
Annex C (informative) Best practice.....	45

ISO 16852:2008(E)

Annex D (informative) Use of in-line stable detonation flame arresters 46
Bibliography 47

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SIST EN ISO 16852:2010

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cbe3c23-604d-4641-96b9-ea0deca65d31/sist-en-iso-16852-2010>

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 16852 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, *Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting*.

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