

SLOVENSKI STANDARD **SIST EN 14570:2014**

01-julij-2014

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 14570:2005

SIST EN 14570:2005/A1:2006

Oprema in pribor za utekočinjeni naftni plin (UNP) - Oprema za nadzemne in podzemne posode za utekočinjeni naftni plin (UNP)

LPG equipment and accessories - Equipping of overground and underground LPG vessels

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Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile - Ausrüstung von oberirdisch und unterirdisch aufgestellten Behältern für Flüssiggas (LPG)

SIST EN 14570:2014

Équipements et accessoires GPL-Équipement des réservoirs sous pression GPL aériens et enterrés

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14570:2014

ICS:

23.020.10 Nepremične posode in

Stationary containers and tanks

rezervoarji

SIST EN 14570:2014 en,fr,de SIST EN 14570:2014

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14570

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2014

ICS 23.020.30

Supersedes EN 14570:2005

English Version

LPG equipment and accessories - Equipping of overground and underground LPG vessels

Équipements et accessoires GPL - Équipement des réservoirs sous pression GPL aériens et enterrés

Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile - Ausrüstung von oberirdisch und unterirdisch aufgestellten Behältern für Flüssiggas (LPG)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 February 2014.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 14570:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 286 "Liquefied 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2014.

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 14570:2005.

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.

The main modifications in comparison to EN 14570:2005 are:

- update of definitions taking into account the terminology document prepared by TC 286 WG11 (tanks replaced by pressure vessels ,etc..);
- amendment A1 September 2006 included in new standard : paragraph 5.5.1 modified by addition of "or" at the end of the a) and b) paragraphs dards.iteh.ai)

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard calls for the use of substances and procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

Protection of the environment is a key political issue in Europe and elsewhere. Protection of the environment is taken in a very broad sense. What is meant is the total life cycle aspects of, e.g. a product on the environment, including expenditure of energy and during all phases from mining of raw materials, fabrication, packaging, distribution, use, scrapping, recycling of materials, etc.

It is recommended that companies using this European Standard develop an environmental management policy. For guidance see ISO 14000 series.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this European Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced personnel.

All pressures are gauge pressure.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the equipping of LPG pressure vessels, overground and underground, with a volume not greater than 13 m³ manufactured in accordance with EN 12542 or equivalent and have been hydraulically tested.

The equipment covered by this European Standard is directly mounted onto the pressure vessel connections.

This European Standard excludes the equipping of depot storage pressure vessels and refrigerated storage vessels.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 751-2:1996, Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and hot water — Part 2: Non-hardening jointing compounds

EN 751-3:1996, Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and hot water — Part 3: Unsintered PTFE tapes

EN 12542:2010, LPG equipment and accessories - Static welded steel cylindrical tanks, serially produced for the storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) having a volume not greater than 13 m³ - Design and manufacture

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EN 13175:2003+A2:2007, LPG equipment and accessories - Specification and testing for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) tank valves and fittings

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EN 13799:2012, LPG equipment and accessories 561 Contents 4 gauges 4 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pressure vessels

EN 14071:2004, Pressure relief valves for LPG tanks - Ancillary equipment

EN 14129:2004, Pressure relief valves for LPG tanks

EN ISO 10497:2010, Testing of valves — Fire type-testing requirements (ISO 10497:2010)

EN ISO 15995:2010, Gas cylinders — Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Manually operated (ISO 15995:2006)

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

liquefied petroleum gas

LPG

low pressure liquefied gas composed of one or more light hydrocarbons which are assigned to UN 1011, UN 1075, UN 1965, UN 1969 or UN 1978 only and which consists mainly of propane, propene, butane, butane isomers, butene with traces of other hydrocarbon gases

3.1.2

pressure vessel

assembly of the pressure envelope (including the openings and their closures) and non-pressure-retaining parts attached directly to it

3.1.3

underground pressure vessel

pressure vessel below the surrounding ground level and completely covered

3.1.4

overground pressure vessel

pressure vessel above the surrounding ground level and not covered

3.1.5

fixed liquid level gauge

control device, such as a dip tube in combination with a vent valve to indicate when a predetermined liquid level has been reached or surpassed

3.1.6

depot storage vessel

pressure vessel at an installation where LPG is stored before being transferred into road/rail tankers and/or LPG cylinders for distribution

3.1.7

remotely operated

operated from a point at least 3 m from the vessel RD PREVIEW

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drainage

process of removal of residual vessel content EN 14570:2014

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liquid removal

withdrawal of LPG from the vessel for a purpose different from the normal use of the LPG (e.g. removal of LPG for decommissioning, maintenance or in case of an emergency)

3.1.10

vapour service

delivery of LPG in its vapour phase

Note 1 to entry: Vapour service is also referred to as vapour off-take.

3.1.11

liquid service

delivery of LPG in its liquid phase

Note 1 to entry: Liquid service is also referred to as liquid off-take.

3.1.12

connection

boss, flange, pad provided at an opening for the purpose of attaching equipment piping or pipe fittings

3.1.13

fail-safe shut-off valve

valve that automatically returns to its safe position in case of actuating power failure or fire engulfment

3.1.14

shut-off valve

valve to provide a leak-tight seal which is operated either manually, remotely or is self-closing

3.1.15

hydrostatic relief valve

self-closing valve which automatically, without the assistance of any energy other than that of the fluid concerned, discharges fluid at a predetermined pressure

3.1.16

filler valve

valve system for liquid fill service

3.1.17

overfill protection device

OPD

device designed to automatically reduce the filling rate to a minimal flow when the fill level reaches a predetermined amount

Note 1 to entry: In automotive applications, the predetermined amount is 80 % of the water capacity.

3.1.18

mounded vessel

pressure vessel above or partially underground of which the part above the ground is completely covered

3.1.19

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semi-mounded vessel

pressure vessel above or partially underground of which the part above the ground is partially covered

3.1.20 SIST EN 14570:2014

pressure relief valve

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self-closing valve which automatically, without the assistance of any energy other than that of the vapour concerned, discharges vapour at a predetermined pressure, and operates with a pop action

Note 1 to entry: This is known as a "safety valve" in ADR.

3.1.21

non-return valve

valve designed to close automatically to restrict reverse flow

3.1.22

excess flow valve

valve designed to close automatically, with a small residual flow, when the fluid flow passing through it exceeds a predetermined value, and to re-open when the pressure differential across the valve has been restored below a certain value

3.1.23

occasional liquid withdrawal valve

normally blanked valve, used for occasional liquid withdrawal which is designed to be opened by the engagement of a special connector valve

3.1.24

plua

component which seals a female connection

3.1.25

cap

component which seals a male connection

3.2 Abbreviations

PRV Pressure Relief Valve

PS Maximum allowable pressure

PED Pressure Equipment Directive (Directive 97/23/EC) [1]

PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene

4 Pressure vessel equipment

4.1 General

Pressure vessel connections, that are not in use or piped up during normal operation, shall be plugged or capped or blanked off (blind flange). A valve may be fitted between the connection and the plug or blind flange.

Except for PRVs and level gauges, all operating valves shall be protected from unauthorised operations. This can be achieved by enclosure within a lockable valve cover, secure compound or other suitable means.

In the case of underground/mounded pressure vessels, when valves are below the ground/backfill level, the valves shall be enclosed in a suitable access chamber.

(standards.iteh.ai) 4.2 Selection of pressure vessel equipment

The selection of pressure vessel equipment is related to the size of the pressure vessel and/or the complexity of the operation, and shall match the level of safety required.

Pressure vessel equipment shall be rated for the maximum allowable pressure (PS) of the pressure vessel.

Pressure vessel equipment shall be selected to meet the design conditions of the pressure vessel and shall be in accordance with EN 13175 (or EN ISO 15995 for manual shut-off valves up to DN 25), EN 13799, EN 14071 and EN 14129, as appropriate.

Normal service connections, where the passageway diameter into the pressure vessel is greater than 1,5 mm and up to 3 mm for liquid and 8 mm for vapour, shall be equipped with a shut-off valve.

Normal service connections, where the passageway diameter into the pressure vessel is greater than 3 mm for liquid and 8 mm for vapour, shall be equipped with at least one of the following:

- a) a remotely operated fail-safe shut-off valve;
- b) an excess flow valve plus manual shut-off valve;
- c) a non-return valve plus manual shut-off valve.

Where two valves are fitted, they shall be located as close as practicable to each other.

These requirements shall not apply to:

- 1) pressure relief valves (PRV's);
- 2) filler connections which include a double non-return valve;