

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 15420:2011

01-januar-2011

Plinski kotli za centralno gretje - Tip kotlov C z imensko močjo nad 70 kW do vključno 1000 kW

Gas-fired central heating boilers - Type C boilers of nominal heat input exceeding 70 kW, but not exceeding 1 000 kW

Heizkessel für gasförmige Brennstoffe - Heizkessel des Typs C mit einer Nennwärmebelastung größer als 70 kW aber gleich oder kleiner als 1 000 kW

Chaudières de chauffage central utilisant les combustibles gazeaux - Chaudières de type C dont le débit calorifique nominal est supérieur à 70 kW mais inférieur ou égal à 1 000 kW

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 15420:2010

ICS:

91.140.10 Sistemi centralnega Central heating systems

ogrevanja

97.100.20 Plinski grelniki Gas heaters

SIST EN 15420:2011 en,fr,de

SIST EN 15420:2011

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15420

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2010

ICS 91.140.10

English Version

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Chaudières de chauffage central utilisant les combustibles gazeux - Chaudières de type C dont le débit calorifique nominal est supérieur à 70 kW mais inférieur ou égal à 1 000 kW

Heizkessel für gasförmige Brennstoffe - Heizkessel der Bauart C mit einer Nennwärmebelastung größer als 70 kW aber gleich oder kleiner als 1 000 kW

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 October 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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 15420:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 109 "Central heating boilers using gaseous fuels", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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 June 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2011.

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.

It was established to deal with aspects related to:

- safety;
- rational use of energy;
- fitness for purpose.

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Other types of boilers are dealt with in separate standards.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association SI SUPPLY SUPP

For relationship with EU Directives 90/396/EEC "Approximation of the laws of Member States concerning gas appliances" and 92/42/EEC "Efficiency requirements for new hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels" see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

This standard covers only type testing.

Matters related to quality assurance systems, tests during production and to certificates of conformity to auxiliary devices are not dealt with in this standard.

It is impractical to use the full range of test gases to EN 437 for type testing since their availability, for inputs over 300 kW, may present problems for test houses and manufacturers. Informative Annex O gives guidance on the use of gases for tests in order to ensure conformity with EU Directive 90/396/EEC "Approximation of the laws of Member States concerning gas appliances".

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 United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and test methods concerning, in particular, the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification and marking of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan-assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as "boilers".

This document applies to boilers of type C, as listed in 4.2:

- that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in Tables 14 and 15;
- that have a nominal heat input (on the basis of net calorific value) exceeding 70 kW, but not exceeding 1 000 kW, including modular boilers;
- where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation;
- where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar;
- which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances.

The document applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems.

The document does not contain all the requirements necessary for boilers: W

- intended to be installed in the open or in living rooms;
- permanently fitted with more than one flue outlet:
- of the condensing type; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/86f9d99b-f7e5-426a-9ac3-0791d575f8e1/sist-en-15420-2011
- intended to be connected to a common flue having mechanical extraction;
- type C21, C41, C51, C61, C7 and C81 boilers;
- fitted with a forced draught burner in accordance with EN 676;
- producing hot water for domestic purposes.

This document only covers type testing.

2 Normative references

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

EN 88-1, Pressure regulators and associated safety devices for gas appliances — Part 1: Pressure regulators for inlet pressures up to and including 500 mbar

EN 125, Flame supervision devices for gas burning appliances — Thermo-electric flame supervision devices

EN 126, Multifunctional controls for gas burning appliances

EN 161, Automatic shut-off valves for gas burners and gas appliances

EN 257, Mechanical thermostats for gas-burning appliances

EN 298, Automatic gas burner control systems for gas burners and gas burning appliances with or without fans

EN 437:2003, Test gases — Test pressures — Appliance categories

EN 483, Gas-fired central heating boilers — Type C boilers of nominal heat input not exceeding 70 kW

EN 1057, Copper and copper alloys — Seamless, round copper tubes for water and gas in sanitary and heating applications

EN 1092-1, Flanges and their joints — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated — Part 1: Steel flanges

EN 1092-2, Flanges and their joints — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated — Part 2: Cast iron flanges

EN 1092-3, Flanges and their joints — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated — Part 3: Copper alloy flanges

EN 1561, Founding — Grey cast irons

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EN 1643, Valve proving systems for automatic shut off valves for gas burners and gas appliances (standards.iteh.al)

EN 1854, Pressure sensing devices for gas burners and gas burning appliances

EN 10029, Hot rolled steel plates 3 mm thick or above six Tolerances on dimensions, shape and mass

EN 12067-1, Gas/air ratio controls for gas burners and gas burning appliances — Part 1: Pneumatic types

EN 12067-2, Gas/air ratio controls for gas burners and gas burning appliances — Part 2: Electronic types

EN 50165, Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes — Safety requirements

EN 60335-1:1992, Safety of household and similar electrical appliances — Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60335-1:2001, modified)

EN 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)

EN 60730-2-9, Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls (IEC 60730-2-9:2000, modified)

EN ISO 228-1, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation (ISO 228-1:2000)

EN ISO 3166-1, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes (ISO 3166-1:2006)

EN ISO 4063, Welding and allied processes — Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers (ISO 4063:2009)

ISO 7-1, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

ISO 857, Welding, brazing and soldering processes — Vocabulary — Bilingual edition

ISO 2553, Welded, brazed and soldered joints — Symbolic representation on drawings

CR 1404, Determination of emissions from appliances burning gaseous fuels during type testing

CR 1472, General guidance for the marking of gas appliances

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 Combustible gases

3.1.1

test gases

gases that are intended for the verification of the operational characteristics of appliances using combustible gases and that consist of reference gases and limit gases

3.1.2

reference gases iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

test gases with which appliances operate under nominal conditions, when they are supplied at the corresponding normal pressure (standards.iteh.ai)

3.1.3

limit gases

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test gases representative of the extreme variations in the characteristics of the gases for which appliances have been designed 0791d57518e1/sist-en-15420-2011

3.1.4

reference conditions

conditions corresponding to 15 °C 1 013,25 mbar, unless otherwise specified

3.1.5

relative density

ratio of the masses of equal volumes of dry gas and dry air under the same conditions of temperature and pressure, 15 °C or 0 °C and 1 013,25 mbar

Symbol: *d*

3.1.6

calorific value

quantity of heat produced by the complete combustion, at a constant pressure equal to 1 013,25 mbar, of a unit volume or mass of gas, the constituents of the combustible mixture being taken at reference conditions and the products of combustion being brought back to the same conditions

NOTE A distinction is made between:

a) The gross calorific value: the water produced by combustion is assumed to be condensed

Symbol: H_s

b) The net calorific value: the water produced by combustion is assumed to be in the vapour state

Symbol: Hi

- c) Unit:
 - 1) either in megajoules per cubic metre (MJ/m³) of dry gas under the reference conditions;

or in megajoules per kilogram (MJ/kg) of dry gas.

3.1.7

Wobbe index

ratio of the calorific value of a gas per unit volume and the square root of its relative density under the same reference conditions, that is said to be gross or net according to whether the calorific value used is the gross or net calorific value

Symbols: gross Wobbe index: W_s

net Wobbe index: W_i

NOTE The Wobbe indices are expressed:

- either in megajoules per cubic metre (MJ/m³) of dry gas under the reference conditions;
- or in megajoules per kilogram (MJ/kg) of dry gas.

3.1.8

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW gas pressure

static pressure of the moving gas, relative to the atmospheric pressure, measured at right angles to the direction of flow of the gas (standards.iteh.ai)

Symbol: SIST EN 15420:2011

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/86f9d99b-f7e5-426a-9ac3-millibar (mbar) Unit:

0791d575f8e1/sist-en-15420-2011

3.1.9

test pressures

gas pressures used to verify the operational characteristics of appliances using combustible gases and consisting of normal and limit pressures

[EN 437:2003, 3.5]

3.1.10

normal pressure

pressure under which the appliances operate in nominal conditions when they are supplied with the corresponding reference gas

Symbol:

3.1.11

limit pressures

pressures representative of the extreme variations in the appliance supply conditions

Symbols: maximum pressure: p_{max}

minimum pressure: p_{min}

3.1.12

pressure couple

combination of two distinct gas distribution pressures applied by reason of the significant difference existing between the Wobbe indices within a single family or group in which:

- the higher pressure corresponds only to gases of low Wobbe index;
- the lower pressure corresponds to gases of high Wobbe index

3.2 Constituent parts of the boiler

3.2.1 Gas supply

3.2.1.1

gas inlet connection

part of the boiler intended to be connected to the gas supply

3.2.1.2

gas circuit

assembly of parts of the boiler that carry or contain the combustible gas between the boiler gas inlet connection and the point at which air is admitted

3.2.1.3

restrictor

device with one or more orifices, which is placed in the gas circuit so/as to create a pressure drop and thus bring the gas pressure at the burner to a predetermined value for a given supply pressure and given rate

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3.2.1.4

injector

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component that admits gas into the burner alog/standards/sist/86f9d99b-f7e5-426a-9ac3-0791d575f8e1/sist-en-15420-2011

3.2.1.5

gas rate adjuster

component allowing the gas rate of the burner to be brought to a predetermined value according to the supply conditions

NOTE The action of operating this component is called "adjustment of the gas rate".

3.2.1.6

range rating device

component on the boiler intended to be used by the installer to adjust the heat input of the boiler, within the range of maximum and minimum heat inputs stated by the manufacturer, to suit the actual heat requirements of the installation

3.2.1.7

primary aeration adjuster

device enabling the primary aeration of a burner to be set to the desired value according to the supply conditions

3.2.1.8

sealing an adjuster or a control

arrangements made to make evident any attempt to change its adjustment (e.g. breakage of a device or of a sealing material)

NOTE A control or adjuster which is sealed is considered to be non-existent.

3.2.1.9

putting an adjuster or a control out of service

action intended to put an adjuster or control (rate, pressure, etc.) out of service

3.2.1.10 Burners

3.2.1.10.1

main burner

burner that is intended to assure the thermal function of the boiler and is generally called "the burner"

3.2.1.10.2

premixed burner

burner in which the gas and a quantity of air at least equal to that theoretically necessary for complete combustion are mixed before the flame ports

3.2.1.10.3

ignition device

means (flame, electrical ignition device or other device) used to ignite the gas at the ignition burner or at the main burner

3.2.1.10.4

manual ignition device

device by means of which the burner is ignited following manual intervention

3.2.1.10.5

automatic ignition device eh STANDARD PREVIEW

automatic device which ignites the ignition burner or the main burner directly (standards.iteh.ai)

3.2.1.10.6

ignition burner

SIST EN 15420:2011

burner intended to ignite a main burner.

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3.2.1.10.7

permanent ignition burner

ignition burner that operates continuously throughout the whole period that the boiler is in use

intermittent ignition burner

ignition burner that is ignited before and extinguished at the same time as the main burner

3.2.1.10.9

alternating ignition burner

ignition burner which is extinguished as soon as ignition of the main burner is effected, and which reignites at the main burner flame just before the latter goes out

3.2.1.10.10

interrupted ignition burner

ignition burner which operates only during the ignition sequence

3.2.2 Air supply and combustion products evacuation

3.2.2.1

combustion circuit

circuit including the air supply duct, the combustion chamber, the heat exchanger, the combustion products evacuation duct and either the fitting piece or the connection to the terminal, if any