

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Hladilni sistemi in toplotne črpalke - Varnostnotehnične in okoljevarstvene zahteve - 1. del: Osnovne zahteve, definicije, razvrstitve in kriteriji za izbiro

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1:
Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

Kälteanlagen und Wärmepumpen - Sicherheitstechnische und umweltrelevante
Anforderungen - Teil 1: Grundlegende Anforderungen, Begriffe, Klassifikationen und
Auswahlkriterien

Systemes frigorifiques et pompes à chaleur - Exigences de sécurité et d'environnement -
Partie 1: Exigences de base, définitions, classification et critères de choix

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

Systèmes frigorifiques et pompes à chaleur - Exigences de sécurité et d'environnement - Partie 1: Exigences de base, définitions, classification et critères de choix

Kälteanlagen und Wärmepumpen-
Sicherheitstechnische und umweltrelevante
Anforderungen - Teil 1: Grundlegende Anforderungen,
Begriffe, Klassifikationen und Auswahlkriterien

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 September 2016.

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-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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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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EN 378-1:2016 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 378-1:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 182 “Refrigerating systems, safety and environmental requirements”, 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 May 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2017.

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 378-1:2008+A2:2012.

EN 378 consists of the following parts under the general title “Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements”:

- *Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria;*
- *Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation;*
- *Part 3: Installation site and personal protection;*
- *Part 4: Operation, maintenance, repair and recovery.*

The main changes in part 1 with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- harmonization as far as possible with <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/649e2c74-2bdb-4d96-b81f-32073e692024/en-378-1-2017> and ISO 5149:2014 and ISO 817:2014;
- adapt definitions for the purpose of harmonizing EN 378-2:2016 with PED.

Following detailed changes are worth noting:

- modification of the term “special machinery room” to “separate refrigeration machinery room” and adapt the definition in view of combustion equipment;
- modifications/inclusion of definitions for “part of the refrigerating system” (3.1.8), “pressure equipment” (3.1.20) and “pressure vessels” (3.4.8) in view of PED;
- movement of the location classification from Annex C to 5.3;
- rewording of the system examples in 5.3 to make the relation clear with location classification;
- replacement of Annex F (safety group) classifications by 5.2;
- modification of the approach to determine the refrigerant charge of a refrigeration system. The charge limit requirement is decided based on the most stringent refrigerant charge that results from the calculation based on toxicity and the calculation based on flammability. To this purpose, the tables in Annex C are modified. Table C.1 contains requirements based on toxicity classes, Table C.2 contains requirements based on flammability classes;

- addition of the refrigerant classes as determined in ISO 817 to toxicity classes A, B and flammability classes 1, 2L, 2, 3;
- modification of the charge limits for refrigerants of flammability class 3, for location classification III;
- addition of C.3, alternative risk management;
- addition of refrigerants in Annex E that have been approved for publication in ASHRAE 34 in January 2015 (not those approved for public review in January 2015);
- inclusion in Annex E of GWP values for refrigerants in view of REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014 (F-gas).

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.

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Introduction

This European Standard relates to safety and environmental requirements in the design, manufacture, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair and disposal of refrigerating systems and appliances regarding local and global environments. It does not related to the final destruction of the refrigerants.

It is intended to minimize possible hazards to persons, property and the environment from refrigerating systems and refrigerants. These hazards are associated with the physical and chemical characteristics of refrigerants and the pressures and temperatures occurring in refrigeration cycles.

Attention is drawn to hazards such as excessive temperature at compressor discharge, liquid slugging, erroneous operation and reduction in mechanical strength caused by corrosion, erosion, thermal stress, liquid hammer or vibration. Corrosion deserves special consideration as conditions peculiar to refrigerating systems arise due to alternate frosting and defrosting or the covering of equipment by insulation.

The extent to which hazards are covered is indicated in Annex G. In addition, machinery should comply as appropriate with EN ISO 12100 for hazards which are not covered by this European Standard.

Commonly used refrigerants except R-717 are heavier than air. Care should be taken to avoid stagnant pockets of heavy refrigerant vapours by proper location of ventilation inlet and exhaust openings. Refrigerants and their combinations with oils, water or other substances, can affect the system chemically and physically. They can, if they have detrimental properties, endanger persons, property and the environment when escaping from the refrigerating system. Refrigerants shall be selected with due regard to their potential influence on the global environment (ODP, GWP) as well as their possible effects on the local environment. Evaluation of the environmental performance requires a life cycle approach. With regard to global climate change the **Total Equivalent Warming Impact** approach is generally used as the basis (see Annex B). Reference should be made to the EN ISO 14040- series to address other environmental aspects. Many factors influence environmental impacts such as:

- location of the system;
- energy efficiency of the system;
- type of refrigerant;
- service frequency;
- refrigerant leaks;
- sensitivity of charge on efficiency;
- minimization of heat load;
- control methods.

Additional investments may be directed towards reducing leaks, increasing energy efficiency or modifying the design in order to use a different refrigerant. A life cycle approach is necessary to identify where additional investments will have the most beneficial effects.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants.

The term “refrigerating system” used in this European Standard includes heat pumps.

This part of EN 378 specifies the classification and selection criteria applicable to refrigerating systems. These classification and selection criteria are used in parts 2, 3 and 4.

This standard applies:

- a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes except to vehicle air conditioning systems covered by a specific product standard e.g. ISO 13043;
- b) to secondary cooling or heating systems;
- c) to the location of the refrigerating systems;
- d) to replaced parts and added components after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and in the capacity;

Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E of this European Standard are not covered by this standard.

Annex C specifies how to determine the amount of refrigerant permitted in a given space, which when exceeded, requires additional protective measures to reduce the risk.

Annex E specifies criteria for safety and environmental considerations of different refrigerants used in refrigeration and air conditioning.

This standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems and heat pumps which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication.

This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site.

This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system to another refrigerant type, in which case conformity to the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed.

Product family standards dealing with the safety of refrigerating systems takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

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 378-2:2016, *Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements — Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation*

EN 378-3:2016, *Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements — Part 3: Installation site and personal protection*

EN 12263, *Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety switching devices for limiting the pressure — Requirements and tests*

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EN 14276-2, *Pressure equipment for refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Part 2: Piping — General requirements*

ISO 817:2014, *Refrigerants — Designation and safety classification*

3 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE See informative Annex A for equivalent terms in English, French and German.

3.1 Refrigerating systems**3.1.1****refrigerating system****heat pump**

combination of interconnected refrigerant-containing parts constituting one closed circuit in which the refrigerant is circulated for the purpose of extracting and delivering heat (i.e. cooling and heating)

3.1.2**self-contained system**

complete factory-made refrigerating system in a suitable frame and/or enclosure, that is fabricated and transported complete, or in two or more sections and in which no refrigerant-containing parts are connected on site other than by isolation valves, such as companion valves

3.1.3**unit system**

self-contained system that has been assembled, filled ready for use and tested prior to its installation and is installed without the need for connecting any refrigerant-containing parts

Note 1 to entry: A unit system can include factory assembled companion valves.

3.1.4**limit charged system**

refrigerating system in which the internal volume and total refrigerant charge are such that, with the system idle, the allowable pressure will not be exceeded when complete evaporation of the refrigerant occurs

3.1.5**sorption system**

refrigerating system in which refrigeration is effected by evaporation of a refrigerant, the vapour then being absorbed or adsorbed by an absorbent or adsorbent medium respectively, from which it is subsequently expelled at a higher partial vapour pressure by heating and then liquefied by cooling

3.1.6**secondary cooling or heating system**

system employing a fluid which transfers heat from the product or spaces to be cooled or heated or from another cooling or heating system to the refrigerating system without compression and expansion of the fluid

3.1.7**sealed system**

refrigerating system in which all refrigerant containing parts are made tight by welding, brazing or a similar permanent connection which may include capped valves and capped service ports that allow proper repair or disposal and which have a tested leakage rate of less than 3 grams per year under a pressure of at least a quarter of the maximum allowable pressure

Note 1 to entry: Joints based on mechanical forces which are prevented from improper use by the need of a special tool (e.g. by glue) are considered as a similar permanent connection.

Note 2 to entry: Hermetically sealed systems in EN 16084 are equivalent to sealed systems in EN 378-2.

3.1.8**part of the refrigerating system**

several components assembled together and exposed to the same pressure in operation or pressure source, respectively, as determined by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: The definitions 3.1.9 and 3.1.10 describe the most common situation.

3.1.9**high pressure side**

part of a refrigerating system operating at approximately the condenser or gas cooler pressure

3.1.10**low pressure side**

part of a refrigerating system operating at approximately the evaporator pressure

3.1.11**mobile system**

refrigerating system which is usually in transit during operation

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Note 1 to entry: Mobile systems includes refrigerated cargo systems in ships, refrigerating systems in fishing boats, air conditioning on board, and transport of refrigerated cargo by road, train and containers.

3.1.12**cascade system**

two or more independent refrigeration circuits where the condenser of one circuit rejects heat directly to the evaporator of another

3.1.13**transcritical system**

refrigerating system where the compressor discharges refrigerant at a pressure above the critical point

3.1.14**assembly**

several components assembled to constitute an integrated and functional whole

Note 1 to entry: Assemblies are often connected together on-site to make a complete refrigerating system.

3.1.15**component**

individual functional item of a refrigerating system

EN 378-1:2016 (E)**3.1.16****split system**

refrigerating system, air conditioner or heat pump incorporating one or more refrigerant circuits, comprising one or more factory-built indoor units providing cooling or heating to the space and one or more factory-built outdoor units

3.1.17**multisplit system**

split system with more than one indoor unit

3.1.18**indoor unit**

part of the split system that controls the temperature of the air inside the building or substances located in the building

3.1.19**fixed appliance**

appliance that is intended to be used while fastened to a support or while secured in a specific location

3.1.20**pressure equipment**

components of the refrigerating system, classified as pressure vessels according to definition 3.4.8, piping including its accessories (e.g. valves) according to definition 3.5, and safety accessories according to definition 3.6

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3.2 Occupancies, locations**3.2.1****machinery room**

enclosed room or space, with mechanical ventilation, sealed from public areas and not accessible to the public, which is intended to contain components of the refrigerating system

Note 1 to entry: A machinery room can contain other equipment provided design and its installation requirements are compatible with the requirements for the safety of the refrigerating system.

3.2.2**separate refrigeration machinery room**

machinery room intended to contain only components of the refrigerating system, accessible only to competent personnel for the purposes of inspection, maintenance and repair

Note 1 to entry: Where the standard refers to the term machinery room, separate refrigeration machinery rooms are included.

3.2.3**occupied space**

space in a building which is bounded by walls, floors and ceilings and which is occupied by persons for a significant period

Note 1 to entry: Where the spaces around the apparent occupied space are, by construction or design, not air tight with respect to the occupied space, these may be considered as part of the occupied space. above; e.g. false ceilings voids, crawl ways, ducts, movable partitions and doors with transfer grilles or undercut doors.

3.2.4**hallway**

corridor for the passage of people

3.2.5**exit**

opening in the outer wall, with or without a door or gate

3.2.6**exit passageway**

passageway immediately in the vicinity of the exit through which people leave the building

3.2.7**cold room**

room maintained by a refrigerating system at a temperature lower than ambient temperature

3.2.8**open air**

any unenclosed space, possibly but not necessarily roofed

3.2.9**crawl space**

space that is in general accessed for maintenance only and where it is not possible to walk or access by walking

Note 1 to entry: Usually, the height of crawl spaces is less than 1 m.

3.2.10**ventilated enclosure**

enclosure containing the refrigerating system that does not enable air to flow from the enclosure to the surrounding space and has a ventilation system that produces airflow from the enclosures to the open air through a ventilation duct

3.3 Pressures**3.3.1****maximum allowable pressure****PS**

maximum pressure for which the system or component is designed for, as specified by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: PS is the limit which should not be exceeded whether the system is working or not.

Note 2 to entry: The Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU designates the maximum allowable pressure as the symbol "PS".

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3.4 Components of refrigerating systems**3.4.1****refrigerating installation**

assembly of components of a refrigerating system and all the apparatus necessary for its operation

3.4.2**refrigerating equipment**

components forming a part of the refrigerating system, e.g. compressor, condenser, generator, absorber, adsorber, receiver, evaporator, surge drum

3.4.3**compressor**

device for mechanically increasing the pressure of a refrigerant vapour

3.4.4**motor-compressor**

fixed combination of electrical motor and compressor in one unit

3.4.4.1**hermetic motor-compressor**

combination of a compressor and electrical motor, both of which are enclosed in the same housing, with no external shaft or shaft seals

3.4.4.2**semi-hermetic (accessible hermetic) motor-compressor**

combination consisting of a compressor and electrical motor, both of which are enclosed in the same housing, having removable covers for access, but having no external shaft or shaft seals

3.4.5**open compressor**

compressor having a drive shaft penetrating the refrigerant-tight housing

3.4.6**positive displacement compressor**

compressor in which compression is obtained by changing the internal volume of the compression chamber

3.4.7**non-positive displacement compressor**

compressor in which compression is obtained without changing the internal volume of the compression chamber

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3.4.8**pressure vessel**

any refrigerant-containing component of a refrigerating system other than:

- coils (including their headers) consisting of pipes with air as secondary fluid;
- piping and its valves, joints and fittings;
- control devices;
- pressure switches, gauges, liquid indicators;
- safety valves, fusible plugs, bursting discs;
- equipment comprising casings or machinery where the dimensioning, choice of material and manufacturing rules are based primarily on requirements for sufficient strength, rigidity and stability to meet the static and dynamic operational effects or other operational characteristics and for which pressure is not a significant design factor. Such equipment may include: pumps and compressors

Note 1 to entry: The semi-hermetic and open type compressors used in refrigerating systems may be subject to the exclusion article 1.2.j of the Directive 2014/68/EU by referring to the working party group guidelines WPG 1/11, 1/12 and 2/34. The compressor manufacturer needs to decide on the basis of a case by case assessment, if the exclusion article 1.2.j of the Directive 2014/68/EU is applicable.

Note 2 to entry: This definition is aligned to directive 2014/68 EU.

3.4.9**condenser**

heat exchanger in which refrigerant vapour is liquefied by removal of heat

3.4.10**gas cooler**

heat exchanger in a transcritical system in which supercritical refrigerant is cooled by removal of heat

3.4.11**receiver**

vessel permanently connected to a system by inlet and outlet pipes for accumulation of liquid refrigerant

3.4.12**accumulator**

vessel capable of holding liquid refrigerant and permanently connected between the exit of the evaporator and suction of the compressor

3.4.13**evaporator**

heat exchanger in which liquid refrigerant is vaporised by absorbing heat from the substance to be cooled

3.4.14**coil or grid**

component of the refrigerating system constructed from pipes or tubes suitably connected and serving as a heat exchanger (e.g. evaporator or condenser)