# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

Matériel de soudage au gaz — Manomètres utilisés pour le soudage, le coupage et les techniques connexes

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 5171:2009</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9a151f77-2145-47a4-962e-7452667be35e/iso-5171-2009



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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 5171 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5171:1995), which has been technically revised. (standards.iteh.ai)

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this International Standard should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 8 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="http://www.iso.org/">http://www.iso.org/</a>. <a href

# Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for Bourdon-tube pressure gauges normally used with compressed gas systems at pressures up to 30 MPa (300 bar) in welding, cutting and allied processes. It also covers use for dissolved acetylene and for liquefied gases under pressure.

It does not cover gauges for acetylene in acetylene-manufacturing plants.

#### 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.

ISO 7-1, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 497, Guide to the choice of series of preferred numbers and of series containing more rounded values of preferred numbers

ISO 4589-2:1996, Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test

ISO 9539, Materials for equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes

ISO 10102, Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Double-headed open-ended engineers' wrenches — Length of wrenches and thickness of the heads

ANSI/ASME B1.20.1, *Pipe threads, general purpose (inch)*<sup>1)</sup>

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

#### Bourdon-tube pressure gauges

device incorporating elastic tube with direct indication by pointer and graduated scale of the pressure being measured

<sup>1)</sup> Published by and available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

#### 3.2

case

outer housing that contains the Bourdon tube and the movement

#### 3.3

dial

plate or area on which the scale is marked

#### 3.4

#### flange

circular extension of the case used for mounting

#### 3.5

pointer

indicator whose position in relation to the scale indicates the value of the measured pressure

#### 3.6

#### pointer stop

projection that stops the travel of the pointer

#### 3.7

#### scale

array of marks, together with any associated figuring, in relation to which the position of the pointer is observed

#### 3.8

#### vent

#### blowout device

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(standards.iteh.ai) safety device or venting area incorporated in the case or backplate to permit the rapid safe dissipation of internal pressure in the event of a leakage or burst in the Bourdon tube

#### 3.9

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#### window

transparent front through which the dial is observed

#### Pressure 4

#### Unit of pressure 4.1

All pressures given are gauge (effective) pressures in megapascals (MPa) and bar.

#### 4.2 Maximum scale reading

Where practical, the maximum scale reading for a particular gas and pressure level shall be selected from the values given in Table 1. Where not practical, the maximum scale reading shall be selected from the R10 series of preferred numbers or the more rounded values given in ISO 497.

#### 4.3 Maximum pressure mark

The maximum operating pressure shall be indicated on the dial by a symbol or coloured mark and shall not exceed 3/4 of the maximum scale reading.

For pressure gauges used with regulators conforming to ISO 2503, the maximum pressure mark is normally  $p_2$ NOTE for low-pressure gauges and p1 for high-pressure gauges, as defined in ISO 2503:1998, Table 4.

Values in megapascals (bar)

Pressure level	Acetylene	Oxygen and other gases
		0,25 (2,5)
		0,4 (4)
	0,1 (1)	0,6 (6)
Low-pressure (LP)	0,16 (1,6)	1,0 (10)
	0,25 (2,5)	1,6 (16)
		2,5 (25)
		4,0 (40)
		25 (250)
High-pressure (HP) <sup>a, b, c</sup>	4 (40)	31,5 (315)
		40 (400)

<sup>a</sup> 25 MPa (250 bar) pressure gauge for use with CO<sup>2</sup> and compressed gas cylinders filled to a maximum settled filling pressure of 18,5 MPa (185 bar) at 15 °C.

<sup>b</sup> 31,5 MPa (315 bar) pressure gauge for use with compressed gas cylinders filled to a maximum settled filling pressure of 23 MPa (230 bar) at 15 °C.

<sup>c</sup> 40 MPa (400 bar) pressure gauge for use with compressed gas cylinders filled to a maximum settled filling pressure of 30 MPa (300 bar) at 15 °C.

## 5 Manufacturing requirements (standards.iteh.ai)

#### 5.1 Materials

#### ISO 5171:2009

#### **5.1.1 General** https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9a151f77-2145-47a4-962e-7452667be35e/iso-5171-2009

The materials of the pressure gauge components liable to come into contact with the gas shall have adequate resistance to the chemical action of the gas under operating conditions.

Bourdon tubes and other parts in contact with acetylene gas shall conform to ISO 9539.

#### 5.1.2 Oxygen pressure gauges

Bourdon tubes and other parts in contact with the gas shall be resistant to the chemical action of the oxygen and shall not be flammable under operating conditions.

Thread sealants or sealing rings shall also be resistant to the chemical action of the oxygen and shall not be flammable under operating conditions.

Components in contact with oxygen gas shall conform to ISO 9539.

Only lubricants suitable for use in oxygen at the service pressure and temperature shall be used.

#### 5.2 Design and dimensions

#### 5.2.1 Operational requirement

#### 5.2.1.1 Accuracy

The pressure gauge accuracy shall be at least that of class 2,5, i.e. with a maximum deviation within the tolerance,  $\pm$  2,5 % (of full-scale reading), over the entire scale.

#### 5.2.1.2 Overpressure requirements

Those parts of the pressure gauge that are in contact with the gas shall not burst or leak when tested to a pressure corresponding to 2,5 times the maximum scale reading (see 8.7).

#### 5.2.1.3 Torsion

After application of the torque of  $10 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$  according to 8.4.1 for a period of not less than 30 s, the pressure gauge shall satisfy the conditions of accuracy specified in 5.2.1.1.

After application of the torque of 25 N·m according to 8.4.2 for a period of not less than 30 s, the pressure gauge shall be leak-tight at a pressure corresponding to the maximum scale reading.

The tests above apply to gauges with connecting threads of a nominal size of 1/4. Connecting threads of nominal size 1/8 shall only be used when equivalent safety can be demonstrated.

#### 5.2.1.4 Bending

After application of the load of 1 kN according to 8.5, the pressure gauge shall be leak-tight to atmosphere at a pressure corresponding to the maximum scale reading.

#### 5.2.2 Dimensions

The nominal size is based on the diameter of the casing (dimension *A* in Figures 1 and 2). The values 40, 50 and 63 are standardized.

The dimensions shall be in accordance with Figure 1 and Table 2, or Figure 2 and Table 3, as appropriate. The connecting dimensions are shown in Figure 3 and Table 4.



Figure 1 — Pressure gauge with bottom entry

Normal sizo	α	A	В		
Normal Size	degrees	mm	Parallel thread	Tapered thread	
40	270	40 <sup>+5</sup> -2	G1/8 <i>B</i> or G1/4 <i>B</i>	R1/8 or 1/8-27 NPT EXT or R1/4 or 1/4-18 NPT EXT	
50	270	50 <sup>+7</sup>	G1/8 <i>B</i> or G1/4 <i>B</i>	R1/8 or 1/8-27 NPT EXT or R1/4 or 1/4-18 NPT EXT	
63	270	63 <sup>+7</sup> <sub>-2</sub>	G1/4 <i>B</i>	R1/4 or 1/4-18 NPT EXT	

Table 2 — Dimensions of pressure gauge with bottom radial entry

The thread connection (see Figure 3), according to the type, shall conform to the following standards:

- for parallel thread, ISO 228-1;
- for tapered thread (Symbol R), ISO 7-1;
- for tapered thread (Symbol NPT), ANSI/ASME B1.20.1.



Key

1 fixing holes, F

