## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 23553-1

Second edition 2014-05-15

# Safety and control devices for oil burners and oil-burning appliances — Particular requirements —

### Part 1:

### Automatic and semi-automatic valves

iTeh STDispositifs de commande et de sécurité pour brûleurs à combustible liquide — Exigences (S particulières S.Iteh.ai)

Partie 1: Robinets automatiques et semi-automatiques ISO 23553-1:2014

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 161, Control and protective devices for gas and/or oil burners and appliances.

ISO 23553-1:2014

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 23553-112007), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 23553-1:2007/Cor1:2009).

ISO 23553 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Safety and control devices for oil burners* and oil-burning appliances — Particular requirements:

Part 1: Automatic and semi-automatic valves.

It should be noted that the following significant technical changes compared to the previous edition have been incorporated in this part of ISO 23553:

- a) change of the title from shut-off valves to automatic and semi-automatic valves;
- b) extension of the scope to automatic and semi-automatic valves;
- c) introduction of further classifications for valves;
- d) inclusion of references to the general electrical requirements of IEC 60730-1:2010;
- e) integration of non electrical requirements from IEC 60730-2-19;
- f) integration of electrical requirements from IEC 60730-2-19 which are unalterable for valves;
- g) inclusion of the subclause 7.7.103 "Test of endurance of electrically operated valves";
- h) change of endurance cycles for valves up to DN 15;
- i) extended limits of internal leakage for valves ≤ DN 50;
- j) test of closing function updated.

#### Introduction

This part of ISO 23553 is designed to be used in combination with ISO 23550. This part together with ISO 23550 establishes the full requirements as they apply to the product covered by this part of ISO 23553. This part of ISO 23553 adapts ISO 23550, where needed, by stating "with the following modification", "with the following addition", "is replaced by the following" or "is not applicable," in the corresponding clause.

In order to identify specific requirements that are particular to this part of ISO 23553, that are not already covered by ISO 23550, this document may contain clauses or subclauses that are additional to the structure of ISO 23550. These clauses are numbered starting from 101 or, in the case of an Annex, are designated AA, BB, CC etc.

In an attempt to develop a fully International Standard, it has been necessary to take into consideration the differing requirements resulting from practical experience and installation practices in various regions of the world and to recognize the variation in basic infrastructure associated with oil controls and appliances, some of which are addressed in  $\underline{\text{Annexes E}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{F}}$  and  $\underline{\text{G}}$ . This part of ISO 23553 intends to provide a basic framework of requirements that recognizes these differences.

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## Safety and control devices for oil burners and oil-burning appliances — Particular requirements —

#### Part 1:

### Automatic and semi-automatic valves

IMPORTANT — When reference is made in this part of — ISO 23553 to ISO 23550, the word "gas" shall be replaced by "oil" as appropriate. The current base standard, ISO 23550:2011, focuses on gas controls only. It is, however, the intention to revise the base standard in such a fashion that both, gas and oil product standards can be used in conjunction with the base standard. Attention is drawn especially to the following subclauses: 6.4, 7.4 and 7.5.

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 23553 specifies safety, constructional and performance requirements and testing of automatic and semi-automatic valves for oil.

It applies to automatic and semi-automatic valves which are:

- normally closed; iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
- used in combustion plants to interrupt the oil flow with or without delay on closing;
- for use with oil types (e.g. middle distillate fuel oil, crude oil, heavy fuel oil or kerosene) without gasoline; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9b44340a-54d2-4f8b-b1d1-

NOTE 1 For other oil types (e.g. oil emulsions), additional test methods can be agreed between the manufacturer and the test authority.

NOTE 2 Oil types from petroleum refining processes are classified ISO-F-D in ISO 8216-99 and form part of a device having other function(s), such as oil pumps. In this case the test methods apply to those parts or components of the device forming the automatic and semi-automatic valves, i.e. those parts which are necessary for the closing function;

- for use on burners or in appliances using oil;
- directly or indirectly operated, electrically or by mechanical or hydraulic means;
- fitted with or without closed-position indicator switches.

This part of ISO 23553 covers type testing only.

#### 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.

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

ISO 272, Fasteners — Hexagon products — Widths across flats

ISO 1179-1, Connections for general use and fluid power — Ports and stud ends with ISO 228-1 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing — Part 1: Threaded ports

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- ISO 1179-2, Connections for general use and fluid power Ports and stud ends with ISO 228-1 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing Part 2: Heavy-duty (S series) and light-duty (L series) stud ends with elastomeric sealing (type E)
- ISO 1179-3, Connections for general use and fluid power Ports and stud ends with ISO 228-1 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing Part 3: Light-duty (L series) stud ends with sealing by 0-ring with retaining ring (types G and H)
- ISO 1179-4, Connections for general use and fluid power Ports and stud ends with ISO 228-1 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing Part 4: Stud ends for general use only with metal-to-metal sealing (type B)
- ISO 3601-5, Fluid power systems O-rings Part 5: Specification of elastomeric materials for industrial applications
- ISO 6149-1, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use Ports and stud ends with ISO 261 metric threads and O-ring sealing Part 1: Ports with truncated housing for O-ring seal
- ISO 6149-3, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use Ports and stud ends with ISO 261 metric threads and O-ring sealing Part 3: Dimensions, design, test methods and requirements for light-duty (L series) stud ends
- ISO/TR 7620, Rubber materials Chemical resistance
- ISO 8216-99, Petroleum products Fuels (class F) Classification Part 99: General
- ISO 8434-1, Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use 4- Part 1: 24 degree cone connectors
- ISO 8434-2, Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use 22 Part 2: 37 degree flared connectors
- ISO 8434-3, Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use Part 3: 0-ring face seal connectors
- ISO 8434-6, Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use 22-5 Part 6: 60 degree cone connectors with or without 0-ring 3743872bcc0a/iso-23553-1-2014
- ISO 9974-1, Connections for general use and fluid power Ports and stud ends with ISO 261 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing Part 1: Threaded ports
- ISO 9974-3, Connections for general use and fluid power Ports and stud ends with ISO 261 threads with elastomeric or metal-to-metal sealing Part 3: Stud ends with metal-to-metal sealing (type B)
- ISO 23550:2011, Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas-burning appliances General requirements
- ISO 23553, Safety and control devices for oil burners and oil-burning appliances Particular requirements
- ISO 23936-1, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries Non-metallic materials in contact with media related to oil and gas production Part 1: Thermoplastics
- ISO 23936-2, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries Non-metallic materials in contact with media related to oil and gas production Part 2: Elastomers
- ${\tt IEC\,60534-1}, Industrial-process\,control\,valves Part\,1: Control\,valve\,terminology\,and\,general\,considerations$
- IEC 60534-2-3, Industrial-process control valves Part 2-3: Flow capacity; test procedures
- IEC 60730-1:2010, Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use Part 1: General requirements
- 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 1092-4, Flanges and their joints — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated — Part 4: Aluminium alloy flanges

EN 1254-1, Copper and copper alloys — Plumbing fittings — Part 1: Fittings with ends for capillary soldering or capillary brazing to copper tubes

EN 1254-2, Copper and copper alloys — Plumbing fittings — Part 2: Fittings with compression ends for use with copper tubes

EN 1254-3, Copper and copper alloys — Plumbing fittings — Part 3: Fittings with compression ends for use with plastics pipes

EN 1254-5, Copper and copper alloys — Plumbing fittings — Part 5: Fittings with short ends for capillary brazing to copper tubes

EN 10226-1, Pipe threads where pressure tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Taper external threads and parallel internal threads; Dimensions, tolerances and designation

EN 10226-2, Pipe threads where pressure tight joints are made on the threads — Part 2: Taper external threads and taper internal threads. Dimensions, tolerances and designation

EN 10241, Steel threaded pipe fittings

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EN 10242, Threaded pipe fitting in malleable cast iront/9b44340a-54d2-4f8b-b1d1-3743872bcc0a/iso-23553-1-2014

EN 10284, Malleable cast iron fittings with compression ends for polyethylene (PE) piping systems

EN 10305-1, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 1: Seamless cold drawn tubes

EN 10305-2, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 2: Welded cold drawn tubes

EN 10305-3, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 3: Welded cold sized tubes

EN 10305-4, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 4: Seamless cold drawn tubes for hydraulic and pneumatic power systems

EN 10305-6, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 6: Welded cold drawn tubes for hydraulic and pneumatic power systems

EN 12516 (all parts), Industrial valves — Shell design strength

EN 12627, Industrial valves — Butt welding ends for steels valves

EN 12760, Valves — Socket welding ends for steel valves

prEN 10344, Malleable cast iron fittings with compression ends for steel pipes

prEN 12514-4:2009, Parts for supply systems for consuming units with liquid fuels — Part 4: Safety requirements and tests — Pipings and parts within pipelines

ANSI/ASME B 1.1, Unified inch screw threads (UN and UNR thread form)

#### ISO 23553-1:2014(E)

ANSI/ASME B1.20.1, Pipe threads, general purpose (inch)

ANSI/ASME B 16.1, Cast iron pipe flanges and flanged fittings, class 25, 125, 250 and 800

ANSI/ASME B 16.5, Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard

ANSI/SAE J 512, Automotive tube fittings

ANSI/SAE J 514, Hydraulic tube fittings

ASTM D 396, Standard Specification for Fuel Oils

NEMA 250, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1 000 V Maximum)

UL 50, Standard for Safety Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 23550:2011 and the following apply.

#### 3.101

valves

#### 3.101.1

#### valve

device consisting essentially of a valve body, closure member, and actuator that controls the oil flow

Note 1 to entry: The actuator may be actuated by electrical or mechanical means.

Note 2 to entry: The actuation may be done by fuel pressure, electrical, hydraulic or pneumatic energy.

#### 3.101.2

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#### normally closed valve

nc

valve which is in closed position when no actuating energy is applied

#### 3.101.3

#### automatic valve

normally closed valve that closes on removal of the actuating energy

#### 3.101.4

#### semi-automatic valve

normally closed valve that is actuated manually and returns to the closed position upon removal of the actuating energy

#### 3.101.5

#### safety shut-off valve

normally closed valve, automatic or semi-automatic, that prevents the oil flow when de-energized

#### 3.102

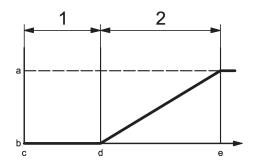
#### response times

#### 3.102.1

#### opening time

time from the beginning until the end of the change in position of the closure member from the closed to the open position

Note 1 to entry: For illustration refer to Figure 1.



#### Key

- 1 delay time
- 2 opening time
- a open
- b closed

- c signal for opening
- d start of period of change in position
- e end of period of change in position

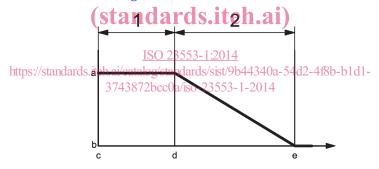
Figure 1 — Response time of closure member during opening

#### 3.102.2

#### closing time

time from the beginning until the end of the change in position of the closure member from the open to the closed position

Note 1 to entry: For illustration refer to Figure 2. ARD PREVIEW



#### Key

- 1 delay time
- 2 closing time
- a open
- b closed

- c signal for closing
- d start of period of change in position
- e end of period of change in position

Figure 2 — Response time of closure member during closing

#### 3.103

#### opening force

force which effects the opening of the automatic valve

#### 3.104

#### closing force

force which effects the closing of the closure member in the case of failure or interruption of the externally applied actuating energy, such as spring force, independent of any force provided by oil pressure

#### 3.105

#### frictional force

largest force required to move the actuating mechanism and the closure member from the open position to the closed position with the closing force removed, independent of any force provided by oil pressure

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from ISO 23551-1:2012, 3.109.

#### 3.106

#### opening (closing) characteristics

curve representing the movement of the closure member against time on opening (closing)

#### 3.107

#### actuator

part effecting the movement of the closure member

Note 1 to entry: Also media could effect the movement.

#### 3.108

#### auxiliary medium

medium used for actuating the moving parts of the system (pneumatic or hydraulic)

#### 3.109

#### auxiliary medium pressure

pressure exerted by the auxiliary medium during actuation of the moving parts

#### 3.110

## commercial / industrial valve eh STANDARD PREVIEW

C/I Valve

a normally closed automatic or semi-automatic shut-off valve th.ai)

#### 3.111

#### ISO 23553-1:2014

#### control valve

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valve which controls the hydraulic or pneumatic means supplied to the actuating mechanism

[SOURCE: ISO 23551-1:2012, 3.115]

#### Classification

#### 4.1 Classes of control

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 4.1.

#### 4.2 Groups of control

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 4.2 with the following modification:

Group 1 is not applicable.

#### **Test conditions** 5

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, Clause 5 with the following modification:

Controls which can be converted for use with another oil by exchanging components are additionally tested with the conversion components.

#### 6 Construction

#### 6.1 General

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.1.

#### **6.2 Construction requirements**

#### 6.2.1 Appearance

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.1.

#### **6.2.2** Holes

ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Holes for screws, pins, etc., which are used for the assembly of parts or used to install the valve shall not penetrate oil passageways.

Holes necessary in manufacture which connect oil passageways to the atmosphere but which do not affect the function of the valve shall be permanently sealed by metallic means. Suitable jointing compounds may additionally be used.

### 6.2.3 Breather holesTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.3 is replaced by 6.2.104 (Stanuards.iteh.ai)

#### 6.2.4 Screwed fastenings

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Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011; 6a2 a standards/sist/9b44340a-54d2-4f8b-b1d1-3743872bcc0a/iso-23553-1-2014

NOTE Specific regional requirements are given in Annex F.

#### 6.2.5 Jointing

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.5.

#### 6.2.6 Moving parts

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.6

#### 6.2.7 Sealing caps

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.7.

#### 6.2.8 Dismantling and reassembling for servicing and/or adjustment

Shall be according to ISO 23550:2011, 6.2.8 with the following addition:

#### 6.2.8.101 General

Adjustment means shall be secured by means providing protection against access by uninstructed persons or shall be declared as requiring such protection in the application.

NOTE For example, these means may:

a) be sealed with a material suitable for the temperature range of the valve such that tampering is apparent; or