

### **SLOVENSKI STANDARD** SIST EN 15609:2022

### 01-februar-2022

Nadomešča: SIST EN 15609:2012

#### Oprema in pribor za utekočinjeni naftni plin (UNP) - Pogonski sistemi na UNP za čolne, jahte in druga vodna plovila - Zahteve za vgradnjo

LPG equipment and accessories - LPG propulsion systems for boats, yachts and other watercraft - Installation requirements

## i'l'eh S'l'Al

Flüssiggas (LPG) Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile - Flüssiggas (LPG) Antriebssysteme für Boote, Jachten und andere Wasserfahrzeuge

Equipements pour gaz de pétrole liquéfié et leurs accessoires - Systèmes de propulsion GPL des bateaux, yachts et autres navires

#### SIST EN 15609:2022

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#### SIST EN 15609:2022

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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### LPG equipment and accessories - LPG propulsion systems for boats, yachts and other watercraft - Installation requirements

Équipements pour gaz de pétrole liquéfié et leurs accessoires - Systèmes de propulsion GPL des bateaux, yachts et autres navires - Exigences d'installation Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile -Flüssiggas(LPG)-Antriebsanlagen für Boote, Jachten und andere Wasserfahrzeuge - Einbauvorschriften

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 October 2021.

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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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions. **ards.iteh.ai**)

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

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#### EN 15609:2021 (E)

### **European foreword**

This document (EN 15609:2021) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15609:2012.

This document has been prepared under a Standardization Request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s) / Regulation(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s) / Regulation(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition include:  $\Lambda$  **R** 

- Addition of fusible plug requirements;
- Addition of requirements for Outboard engines;
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- Addition of LPG generator sets;
- Addition of Informative Annex G Types of LPG propulsion systems; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ba5flfl3-
- Addition of requirements for Fixed container diquid phase for liquid LPG injection fuel system;
- Addition of new definitions;
- Updated text to paragraphs 4.2.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.12.2;
- Update to Annex ZA, Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2013/53/EU [1] aimed to be covered;
- Removal of Environmental annex, references now made to CEN/TS 16765 [2].

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Introduction

This document specifies requirements for the installation of equipment for the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the propulsion systems of small watercraft.

This document calls for the use of substances and procedures that can be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken.

Protection of the environment is a key political issue in Europe and elsewhere. For TC 286 this is covered in CEN/TS 16765 [2] LPG equipment and accessories - Environmental considerations for CEN/TC 286 standards, and this Technical Specification should be read in conjunction with this document. The Technical Specification provides guidance on the environmental aspects to be considered regarding equipment and accessories produced for the LPG industry and the following is addressed:

- a) design;
- b) manufacture;
- c) packaging;
- d) use and operation; and
- e) disposal.

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

This document is based on EN 12979 [3]. ards.iteh.ai)

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#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the installation requirements for LPG propulsion systems on watercraft with hull lengths less than or equal to 24 m, as defined in EN ISO 8666 [11]. This document does not cover appliances with directly attached gas cylinders, such as portable self-contained camping stoves and portable gas lamps.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 3-7:2004+A1:2007, Portable fire extinguishers - Part 7: Characteristics, performance requirements and test methods

EN 1442:2017, LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for LPG - Design and construction

EN 10025-2:2019, Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for nonalloy structural steels

EN 12805:2002, Automotive LPG components - Containers DARD

EN 12806:2003, Automotive liquefied petroleum gas components - Other than containers

EN 13110:2012+A1:2017, LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded aluminium cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) - Design and construction

EN 14140:2014,<sup>1</sup> LPG equipment and accessories <u>Transportable re</u>fillable welded steel cylinders for LPG - Alternative design and construction/standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ba5f1f13-

EN 14291:2004, Foam producing solutions for leak detection on gas installations<sup>22</sup>

EN 14427:2014, LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable fully wrapped composite cylinders for LPG - Design and construction

EN 16129:2013, Pressure regulators, automatic change-over devices, having a maximum regulated pressure of 4 bar, with a maximum capacity of 150 kg/h, associated safety devices and adaptors for butane, propane, and their mixtures

EN 60529:1991,<sup>2</sup> Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) (IEC 60529:1989)

EN ISO 898-1:2013, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread (ISO 898-1:2013)

EN ISO 8846:2017, Small craft - Electrical devices - Protection against ignition of surrounding flammable gases (ISO 8846:1990)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As impacted by EN 14140:2014/AC:2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As impacted by EN 60529:1991/A1:2000.

EN ISO 9094:2017, Small craft - Fire protection (ISO 9094:2015)

EN ISO 10133:2017, Small craft - Electrical systems - Extra-low-voltage d.c. installations (ISO 10133:2012)

EN ISO 10239:2017, Small craft - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems (ISO 10239:2014)

EN ISO 11105:2020, Small craft - Ventilation of petrol engine and/or petrol tank compartments (ISO 11105:2020)

EN ISO 12217-1:2017, Small craft - Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization - Part 1: Nonsailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m (ISO 12217-1:2015)

EN ISO 12217-2:2017, Small craft - Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization - Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m (ISO 12217-2:2015)

EN ISO 12217-3:2017, Small craft - Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization - Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m (ISO 12217-3:2015)

EN ISO 13297:2018, Small craft - Electrical systems - Alternating current installations (ISO 13297:2014)

ISO 20826:2006, Automotive LPG components — Containers

## 3 Terms and definitions the STANDARD

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12806 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ba5f1f13-NOTE The definition for watercraft.can be found in Directive 2013/53/EU. e29a-4414-bfb3-bbd4031/ee45/sist-en-15609-2022

### 3.1 liquefied petroleum gas

#### LPG

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

Note 1 to entry: For automotive LPG specification, see EN 589 [4].

#### 3.2

#### LPG system

assembly of components enabling a watercraft to use LPG in its propulsion system

#### 3.3

#### interconnected LPG system

ICS

engine that is hydraulically interconnected with a petrol or diesel fuelling system

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#### 3.4

#### outboard engine

engine used for propulsion of the watercraft that is mounted so that the engine is outside the hull of the watercraft

EXAMPLE long tail engines or other engines designed to be removable

#### 3.5

#### competent person

person who by combination of appropriate qualification, training, experience, and resources, is able to make objective judgments on the subject

#### 3.6

#### pressure vessel

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

#### 3.7

#### cylinder

transportable pressure receptacle with a water capacity not exceeding 150 l

#### 3.8

#### contents gauge

device to indicate the liquid level or contents in a pressure vessel

#### 3.9

#### pressure relief valve

PRV

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

3.10

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#### overfill protection device

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 marine applications, the predetermined amount is 80 % of the water capacity.

#### 3.11

#### filler valve

valve system for liquid fill service

#### 3.12

#### fusible plug

component protecting the pressure vessel from bursting by venting the LPG content at a pre-set temperature

#### 3.13

#### 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

#### 3.14

#### non-return valve

valve designed to close automatically to restrict reverse flow

#### 3.15

#### fuel system

installation required to supply LPG to the engine

#### 3.16

#### pressure regulator

#### vaporizer

device that vaporizes LPG, reduces and/or regulates the outlet pressure to a pre-set value independent of variations of the inlet pressure and/or the flow rate

Note 1 to entry: The shut-off valve can be integrated in the vaporizer/regulator.

#### 3.17

#### 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

#### 3.18

#### ventilation system

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assembly of ducts and an electrical ventilator that is capable of extracting hydrocarbons from the inside of the watercraft and allowing the entrance of fresh air

#### 3.19

#### container housing

# ventilated enclosure intended solely for storage of one or more LPG containers, pressure regulators and safety devices, and located on the exterior of the boat where any leakage would flow overboard

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#### container locker

gas-tight (to the craft) enclosure with an overboard drain, where any leakage would flow overboard, intended solely for storage of one or more LPG containers in a cockpit or recess in the watercraft

#### 3.21

#### permanently installed

securely fastened so that tools have to be used for removal

#### 3.22

#### accessible

capable of being reached for inspection, removal or maintenance without the removal of permanent watercraft structures

Note 1 to entry: Hatches are not regarded as permanent watercraft structures in this sense, even if tools such as wrenches or screwdrivers are needed to open them.

#### 3.23

#### readily accessible

capable of being reached for operation, inspection or maintenance without the removal of any watercraft structure, the use of any tools or the removal of any item of portable equipment stowed in places intended for storage of portable equipment such as lockers, drawers or shelves

Note 1 to entry: Hatches are not regarded as permanent watercraft structures in this sense.

#### 3.24

#### installer

person or organisation who, due to qualifications, training, experience and resources, can assume technical responsibility for the installation of the LPG propulsion system

#### 3.25

#### appliance

appliance that is designed for heating, cooking, lighting, refrigeration, hot water production or electricity production (fuel cell or generator), using LPG as its energy source

#### 3.26

#### cockpit

area within the watercraft that can retain water, however briefly, due to rain, waves, boat heeling, etc

Cockpits are normally designed for the accommodation of people but, for the purpose of this Note 1 to entry: document, the term "cockpit" is used either for a proper cockpit or for any other type of recess. This means that bulwarks can create a large cockpit, cockpit(s) can be situated anywhere in the boat and a cockpit can open aft to the sea. Open boats can effectively comprise the whole watercraft is a deck.

#### 3.27

#### venting tube

duct that connects the gas-tight housing to the atmosphere 09.2022

#### https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ba5flfl3-3.28 shut-off valve

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

#### 3.29

#### gas detection

revealing of the presence of LPG due to exposure outside the LPG containment system

#### 3.30

#### bi-fuel system

engine designed to operate two separate fuel systems and to run either on LPG or an alternative fuel

Note 1 to entry: For the purpose of this document, the fuels are LPG and petrol.

#### 3.31

#### dual-fuel system

engine with two independent fuel systems that can run on one fuel alone or both fuels simultaneously

For the purpose of this document, the fuels are LPG and diesel. Note 1 to entry:

Both fuels are metered separately. Note 2 to entry:

Note 3 to entry: The consumed amount of one fuel relative to the other can vary depending on the operation.

#### 3.32 electronic control unit ECU

device that controls the LPG supply to the engine

#### 3.33

#### inspection body

independent inspection and testing body approved by the competent authority

#### 3.34

#### liquid LPG injection system

fuel system that feeds the engine by injecting liquid LPG directly into the intake manifold or directly in the combustion chamber, where it vaporises, and not use a reducer/vaporizer device

#### 3.35

#### quick-connector

coupling used to provide a fast, make-or-break connection of fluid

Note 1 to entry: In the case of LPG, pressurized-transfer lines.

#### **4** Components

#### 4.1 Overview

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The LPG system shall be designed by a competent person.

Individual components of the system, and the system as a whole, shall be designed to withstand the combined conditions of pressure, vibration, shocks, corrosion and movement encountered under normal operation.

All materials used in LPG systems shall be compatible with LPG and with other liquids or compounds with which it might come into contact under/normal/operating conditions, e.g. grease, lubricating oil, bilge solvents, fresh water and sea water. b3-6bd403f7ee45/sist-en-15609-2022

Efforts should be made to prevent grease, lubricating oil, bilge solvents and other chemicals from contaminating the marine environment.

#### 4.2 LPG containers/cylinders

#### 4.2.1 General

The LPG container(s) shall be protected from corrosion in the marine environment by an adequate surface treatment system, or be constructed from materials suited to the marine environment.

For the purpose of this document, two types of LPG pressure vessels are identified:

- cylinders; and
- fixed containers.

#### 4.2.2 Cylinders

LPG cylinders can be used in the liquid or gas/vapour phase to fuel the engine of a watercraft depending on the choice of technology and the required power.

The cylinders used on watercraft shall comply with one of the following:

a) EN 1442:2017;