
**Road vehicles — Compressed natural
gas (CNG) fuel system components —
Part 2:
Performance and general test methods**

*Véhicules routiers — Composants des systèmes de combustible gaz
naturel comprimé (GNC) —*

Partie 2: Performances et méthodes d'essai générales

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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 41, *Specific aspects for gaseous fuels*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15500-2:2012), which has been technically revised.

ISO 15500 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Compressed natural gas (CNG) fuel system components*:

- *Part 1: General requirements and definitions*
- *Part 2: Performance and general test methods*
- *Part 3: Check valve*
- *Part 4: Manual valve*
- *Part 5: Manual cylinder valve*
- *Part 6: Automatic valve*
- *Part 7: Gas injector*
- *Part 8: Pressure indicator*
- *Part 9: Pressure regulator*
- *Part 10: Gas-flow adjuster*
- *Part 11: Gas/air mixer*
- *Part 12: Pressure relief valve (PRV)*
- *Part 13: Pressure relief device (PRD)*

- *Part 14: Excess flow valve*
- *Part 15: Gas-tight housing and ventilation hose*
- *Part 16: Rigid fuel line in stainless steel*
- *Part 17: Flexible fuel line*
- *Part 18: Filter*
- *Part 19: Fittings*
- *Part 20: Rigid fuel line in material other than stainless steel*

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Introduction

For the purposes of this part of ISO 15500, all fuel system components in contact with natural gas have been considered suitable for natural gas as defined in ISO 15403 (all parts). However, it is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered herein can be examined to meet the criteria of this part of ISO 15500 and can be tested in accordance with the appropriate functional tests.

All references to pressure in this part of ISO 15500 are considered to be gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This part of ISO 15500 is based on a service pressure for natural gas used as fuel of 20 MPa (200 bar¹⁾), settled at 15 °C. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 25 MPa (250 bar) service pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1,25.

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1) 1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 10⁵ Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm².