SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 10497:2021

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Preskušanje ventilov - Zahteve za protipožarno preskušanje (ISO/DIS 10497:2021)

Testing of valves - Fire type-testing requirements (ISO/DIS 10497:2021)

Prüfung von Armaturen - Anforderungen an die Typprüfung auf Feuersicherheit (ISO/DIS 10497:2021)

Essais des appareils de robinetterie - Exigences de l'essai au feu (ISO/DIS 10497:2021)

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23.060.01	Ventili na splošno	Valves in general

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Testing of valves — Fire type-testing requirements

Essais des appareils de robinetterie — Exigences de l'essai au feu

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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 of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 153, *Valves*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 10497:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— clarification and emphasised importance around the monitoring of cavity pressure during testing for double seated valves;

— catering for the testing of valves with more than one obturator;

— update of the qualification of other valves by “materials of construction” and inclusion of a new “design” clause;

— accepted fire test certificates of valves tested according to ISO 10497:2010.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document covers the requirements and method for evaluating the performance of valves when they are exposed to defined fire conditions. The performance requirements establish limits of acceptability of a valve, regardless of size, material or pressure rating. The burn period has been established to represent the maximum time required to extinguish most fires. Fires of longer duration are considered to be of major magnitude, with consequences greater than those anticipated in the test.

The test pressure during the burn is set at 0,2 MPa (2 bar) for soft-seated valves rated PN 10, PN 16, PN 25 and PN 40, Class 150 and Class 300, to better simulate the conditions that would be expected in a process plant when a fire is detected, and pumps are shut down. In this case, the source of pressure in the system is the hydrostatic head resulting from liquid levels in towers and vessels. This situation is approximated by this lower test pressure.

In production facilities, valves are typically of a higher rating and the pressure source is not easily reduced when a fire is detected. Therefore, for all other valves, the test pressure during the burn is set at a higher value to better simulate the expected service conditions in these facilities.

Use of this document assumes that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, because it calls for procedures that can be injurious to health, if adequate precautions are not taken. This document refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage of the procedure.

This document highlights the importance of accurate monitoring and recording of test data during fire testing. The monitoring and measuring of cavity pressure has been emphasised for all double seated valves. Empirical evidence has shown that the cavity pressure during a fire test can increase significantly unless relieved internally (by design) or externally. Without meeting the minimum requirements of the test report, valves cannot be certified as a fire safe design to this document.

It is recognised by this document that not all combinations of potential trim arrangements can be covered by a single fire test report. Certain design or material differences can be accepted by the purchaser if they do not influence sealing or operating performance. Further clarification on soft materials grouping and bolting has been included in this document.

Valves with more than one obturator are regularly used for in-line isolation and instrumentation service. As such, the need to qualify such designs as fire safe certified is now a common requirement. This document now caters for such valve designs.

Testing of valves — Fire type-testing requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies fire type-testing requirements and a fire type-test method for valves with one or more obturators. It is not applicable to the testing requirements for valve actuators other than manually operated gearboxes or similar mechanisms when these form part of the normal valve assembly. Other types of valve actuators (e.g. electrical, pneumatic or hydraulic) can need special protection to operate in the environment considered in this valve test, and the fire testing of such actuators is outside the scope of this document.

This document specifies the measurement and assessment criteria for:

a) through-seat leakage;

b) external leakage;

c) cavity overpressure relief of double seated valves;

d) operability.

This document specifies the rules whereby the fire-type testing qualification for a valve can be extended to untested sizes, pressure ratings, and materials of construction of the same basic design type.

Fire test reports of valves tested according to previous editions of ISO 10497 are acceptable when submitted together with the full and compliant fire test report as per 6.7 of the edition under which it was tested. Additional testing is specified for double seated valves where the body cavity relief valve setting was not recorded in the original fire test report.

NOTE For the purposes of this document, the terms “fire type-test” and “fire test” are synonymous.

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.

IEC 60584-2, *Thermocouples — Part 2: Tolerances*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
nominal size
DNalphanumeric designation of size for components of a pipework system, which is used for reference purposes, comprising the letters DN followed by a dimensionless whole number which is indirectly related to the physical size, in millimetres, of the bore or outside diameter of the end connections

[SOURCE: ISO 6708:1995, definition 2.1]

3.2
nominal pressure
PN
numerical designation relating to pressure which is a convenient rounded number for reference purposes, and which comprises the letters PN followed by the appropriate reference number

Note 1 to entry: It is intended that all equipment of the same nominal size (DN) designated by the same PN number have compatible mating dimensions.

Note 2 to entry: The maximum allowable pressure depends on materials, design and working temperatures, and is selected from the tables of pressure/temperature ratings given in the appropriate standards.

[SOURCE: ISO 7268:1983, Clause 2, modified.]

3.3
NPS
alphanumeric designation of size for components of a pipework system, which is used for reference purposes, and which comprises the letters NPS followed by a dimensionless number indirectly related to the physical size of the bore or outside diameter of the end connections

Note 1 to entry: The number following the letters NPS does not represent a measurable value and is not intended to be used for calculation purposes except where specified in the relevant standard.

3.4
Class
alphanumeric designation used for reference purposes related to a combination of mechanical and dimensional characteristics of a component of a pipework system, which comprises the word "Class" followed by a dimensionless whole number

Note 1 to entry: The number following the word "Class" does not represent a measurable value and is not intended to be used for calculation purposes except where specified in the relevant standard.

3.5
symmetric seated valve
valve with an internal construction, which has a plane of symmetry perpendicular to the axis of the body ends

Note 1 to entry: This is a valve where both seat and sealing elements are identical.

3.6
asymmetric seated valve
valve with an internal construction, which has no plane of symmetry perpendicular to the axis of the body ends

Note 1 to entry: This is a valve with a single seat offset from the shaft centreline or containing a twin seated arrangement where both seats are not identical such as one bi-directional seat and one self-relieving seat.

3.7
soft seated
seat or sealing element made from, or including, thermoplastic, polymeric or elastomeric material

3.8
obturator
movable component of the valve whose position in the fluid flow path permits, restricts or obstructs the fluid flow

3.9
double seated valve
valve which utilises two seats for each obturator, resulting in a cavity, such as a trunnion mounted or floating ball valve, gate valve, plug valve

4 Test conditions

4.1 Direction and conditions for valves to be tested

4.1.1 Symmetric seated valves intended by the manufacturer for bi-directional installation shall be tested in one direction only.

4.1.2 Asymmetric seated valves intended by the manufacturer for bi-directional installation shall be tested by carrying out the burn test procedure twice, once in each direction of the potential installation.

The same valve may be refurbished and re-tested, or another, identical, valve may be tested in the other direction.

4.1.3 Valves intended solely for unidirectional installation shall be clearly and permanently marked as such, and shall be tested in the stated direction of installation.

4.1.4 If the valve being tested is fitted with a gearbox or other such manual device, only that particular assembly shall qualify. If a valve can be supplied with or without a gearbox, testing with a gearbox fitted shall qualify valves without a gearbox, but not the converse.

4.1.5 Valves (and gearboxes) shall not be protected with insulation material of any form during testing, except where such protection is part of the design of the component(s).

4.1.6 For valves with more than one obturator, if all seals and obturators are of the same design, through-seat leak testing of the upstream obturator in a single direction shall qualify all obturators in both directions. Asymmetric valves shall be tested on the upstream block in both directions.

For valves with more than one obturator, a qualified assembly is one where all obturators have been qualified in single valves that use the same obturator and seat/ seal design.

If required by the purchaser, tests of a complete manifold assembly shall be subject to agreement between purchaser and manufacturer. The test procedure used shall be agreed by all parties.

The complete assembly, including any auxiliary connections, vents, drains shall be subjected to the fire. The upstream obturator shall be in the closed position and the downstream obturator shall be in the partially open position throughout the test. Testing for external leakage shall be on the complete assembly.

If the valve comprises of an external vent valve, this shall be in the closed position. All other auxiliary connections shall be blinded sufficiently.

4.2 Pressure relief provision

4.2.1 If the valve under test incorporates a means of relieving cavity pressure as part of its standard design and if this provision activates during the fire test, the test shall be continued and any leakage to atmosphere from the provision shall be measured and counted as external leakage. If the design is such that the provision vents to the downstream side of the valve, any leakage shall be counted as through-seat leakage (see 5.6.11 and 5.6.13).

4.2.2 The test shall be stopped and considered void if the cavity pressure is exceeded which activates the relief valve described in 5.3.2.8.

4.2.3 Double seated valves tested in compliance with a previous edition of this document where the body cavity relief valve setting and/or cavity pressure during testing was not recorded in the original test report shall be subjected to a supplementary test before claiming compliance with this edition. An overpressure cavity relief test at ambient conditions shall be undertaken to demonstrate the relief