

BS EN 1089-3:2011



BSI Standards Publication

Transportable gas cylinders — Gas cylinder identification (excluding LPG)

Part 3: Colour coding

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1089-3:2011. It supersedes BS EN 1089-3:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PVE/3/7, Gas containers - Gas cylinder (receptacle) operations.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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English Version

**Transportable gas cylinders - Gas cylinder identification
(excluding LPG) - Part 3: Colour coding**

Bouteilles à gaz transportables - Identification de la
bouteille à gaz (GPL exclu) - Partie 3: Code couleur

Ortsbewegliche Gasflaschen - Gasflaschen-Kennzeichnung
(ausgenommen Flüssiggas (LPG)) - Teil 3: Farbcodierung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 May 2011.

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 1089-3:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 23 "Transportable gas cylinders", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2012.

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

This document supersedes EN 1089-3:2004.

This document has been technically revised by the following:

- a) the white colouration of gas cylinder body dedicated for medical use;
- b) the new specific colour dedicated to nitric oxide/ nitrogen for medical use;
- c) the introduction of definitions (gas for medical use, breathing gas, industrial gas);
- d) the application of bright green colouration for inert gas mixtures N_2 or He with O_2 less than 20 % (exception for the two specific colours);
- e) the restriction of configuration of two colours on shoulder as quadrants to air (medical use or for breathing use);
- f) a guidance for the selection of shoulder with typical examples of assignment of colour.

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

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations 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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The labelling of gas cylinders as required by the RID/ADR- Regulations is the primary method of indicating dangers of cylinder contents. However, colour coding is used to identify the contents of gas cylinders from a distance, e.g. in case of a fire. It is recognized that other systems are in use and may be used in conjunction with the requirements of this European Standard.

This European standard, along with EN ISO 13769, EN ISO 21007-1 and EN ISO 21007-2 belongs to a series of European Standards specifying gas cylinder identification requirements.

NOTE Labelling and marking of gas cylinders is subject to provisions of RID/ADR which take precedence over marking clauses in this standard.