

Gas cylinders — Residual pressure valves — General requirements and type testing

ICS 23.020.30

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 15996:2005+A1:2007. It is identical with ISO 15996:2005, incorporating amendment 1:2007. It supersedes BS EN ISO 15996:2005 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to ISO text carry the number of the ISO amendment. For example, text altered by ISO amendment 1 is indicated by A1 A1.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee PVE/3, Gas containers, to Subcommittee PVE/3/1, Valve fittings for gas containers.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee 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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English version

Gas cylinders - Residual pressure valves - General requirements and type testing (ISO 15996:2005)

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Exigences générales et essais de type (ISO 15996:2005)

Gasflaschen - Restdruckventile - Allgemeine
Anforderungen und Typprüfung (ISO 15996:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 March 2005.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15996:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58 "Gas cylinders" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2005.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15996:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15996:2005 without any modifications.

Foreword to amendment A1

This amendment (EN ISO 15996:2005/A1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58 "Gas cylinders" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 23 "Transportable gas cylinders" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 15996:2005 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2008.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15996:2005 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 15996:2005/A1:2007 without any modification.

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 15996 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cylinder fittings*.

Introduction

Gas cylinders are fitted with valves, to contain and control the discharge of their contents.

Increased requirements about avoidance of contamination of gases and gas cylinders has led to the development of gas cylinder valves incorporating residual pressure devices.

These devices are designed to maintain a small positive differential pressure between the inlet and the outlet of the cylinder valve. This prevents the gas cylinder from being completely empty in customer use and stops ingress of atmospheric contamination.

Many of these devices include a non-return function that protects the cylinder from back flow from downstream processes.

