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Gas cylinders — Vocabulary

Bouteilles à gaz — Vocabulaire

Gasflaschen — Vokabular



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms related to pressure receptacles.....	1
3.1.1 All pressure receptacles.....	1
3.1.2 All gas cylinders.....	4
3.1.3 Composite gas cylinders.....	4
3.1.4 Acetylene cylinders.....	4
3.1.5 Bundles of cylinders, battery vehicles and MEGC.....	5
3.2 Terms related to accessories.....	6
3.3 Terms related to manufacture.....	10
3.4 Terms related to testing and inspection.....	11
3.5 Terms related to characteristics, properties and pressures.....	13
Annex A (informative) Pressure system for pressure receptacles	19
Annex B (informative) Terms of Clause 3 and additional terminology — Equivalent terms in French and German	20
Annex C (informative) Figures related to the additional terminology given in Annex B	37
Bibliography	50

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 58, *Gas cylinders*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 23, *Transportable gas cylinders*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 10286:2015), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

- changes to the formatting and structure throughout;
- editorial changes to fully align with the rules in ISO/IEC Directives Part 2.

In addition to text written in the official ISO languages (English, French), this document gives text in German. This text is published under the responsibility of the Member Body for Germany (DIN) and is given for information only. Only the text given in the official languages can be considered as ISO text.

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

The terms and definitions in this document are given in the following layout:

preferred term(s)	in bold typeface
admitted term(s)	or synonyms, in normal typeface
DEPRECATED: deprecated term	deprecated term(s), in normal typeface, with the designation "DEPRECATED":
definition	the definition, where available, in normal typeface
Note 1 to entry:	notes to entry, cross-references and examples.
Figures/non-verbal representations	

The terms in this document are sorted in systematic order as far as possible. Further guidance on terminological presentation can be found in ISO 10241-1.

The definitions support the understanding of the terms used in this document. They have been prepared with due regard to possible uses in different fields related to gas cylinders. However, it is possible that they will require adaption for particular uses.

Within this document, the term "ADR" is for simplification used as to also include similar regulations such as RID and ADN, where appropriate.

This document has been written so that it is suitable to be referenced in the UN Model Regulations^[4].

[Table 1](#) shows a hierarchical overview of pressure receptacles according to the UN Model Regulations.

[Annex A](#) shows the different pressures for pressure receptacles in relation to each other.

[Annex B](#) shows a table including equivalent terms for additional terminology.

[Annex C](#) shows figures related to the additional terminology given in [Annex B](#).

Terms given in square brackets are not within the scope of this document. They are shown for information only.

Table 1 — Hierarchical overview of terms for pressure receptacles

battery vehicle ^d	small receptacle containing gas (gas cartridge) and aerosol dispenser	MEGC (multiple-element gas container)	pressure receptacle						[tank ^a]
			cylinder	tube	pressure drum	bundle of cylinders	salvage pressure receptacle	[closed cryogenic receptacle ^b]	
a In scope of CEN/TC 296 and CEN/TC 286.									
b In scope of ISO/TC 220.									
c In scope of ISO/TC 197.									
d This designation is used in the ADR.									
NOTE Within this document, for simplification, the use of the term “ADR” also includes similar regulations such as RID and ADN, where appropriate.									

Gas cylinders — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms for gas cylinders.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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 Terms related to pressure receptacles

3.1.1 All pressure receptacles

3.1.1.1

pressure receptacle

DEPRECATED: receptacle

cylinder, tube, pressure drum, closed cryogenic receptacle, metal-hydride storage system, bundle of cylinders or salvage pressure receptacle

EXAMPLE Seamless gas cylinder:



3.1.1.2

gas cylinder **cylinder**

transportable pressure receptacle of a water capacity not exceeding 150 l

Note 1 to entry: In ISO/TC 58 standards, the term “gas cylinder” is frequently used for clarification.

3.1.1.3

tube

seamless transportable pressure receptacle of a water capacity exceeding 150 l but not more than 3 000 l

Note 1 to entry: In ISO/TC 58, standards for composite tubes also with a higher water capacity are under development.

3.1.1.4

pressure drum

welded transportable pressure receptacle of a water capacity exceeding 150 l and of not more than 1 000 l

3.1.1.5

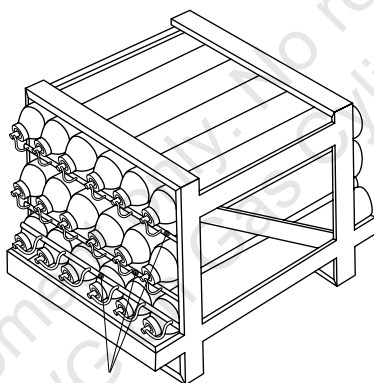
bundle of cylinders

cylinder bundle

DEPRECATED: cylinder pack

assembly of cylinders that are fastened together and which are interconnected by a manifold and transported as a unit having a total water capacity not exceeding 3 000 l except that bundles intended for the transport of toxic gases shall be limited to 1 000 l total water capacity

EXAMPLE



Note 1 to entry: In ISO/TC 58 standards, the term “bundle” is frequently used for simplification.

3.1.1.6

salvage pressure receptacle

pressure receptacle with a water capacity not exceeding 1 000 l into which are placed damaged, defective, leaking or non-conforming pressure receptacle(s) for the purpose of transport, e.g. for recovery or disposal

3.1.1.7

small receptacle containing gas

gas cartridge

non-refillable receptacle having a water capacity not exceeding 1 000 ml for receptacles made of metal and not exceeding 500 ml for receptacles made of synthetic material or glass, containing under pressure a gas or mixture of gases

Note 1 to entry: This definition is used in the ADR only. There is no definition in the UN Model Regulations.

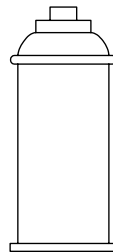
Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.

3.1.1.8**aerosol dispenser**

aerosol

non-refillable receptacle made of metal, glass or plastics and containing a gas, compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected

EXAMPLE



Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.

3.1.1.9**metal-hydride storage system**

single complete hydrogen storage system, including a receptacle, metal hydride, pressure relief device, shut-off valve, service equipment and internal components used for the transport of hydrogen only

3.1.1.10**cryogenic receptacle**

transportable thermally insulated receptacle for refrigerated liquefied gases, of a water capacity of not more than 1 000 l

3.1.1.11**MEGC****multiple-element gas container**

multimodal assembly of cylinders, tubes or bundles of cylinders which are interconnected by a manifold and assembled within a framework, including service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of gases

Note 1 to entry: This definition is taken from the UN Model Regulations. ADR uses a different definition.

3.1.1.12**battery vehicle**

vehicle containing elements which are linked to each other by a manifold and permanently fixed to a transport unit

Note 1 to entry: The following elements are considered to be elements of a battery-vehicle: cylinders, tubes, bundles of cylinders and pressure drums, as well as certain tanks destined for the carriage of gases with a capacity of more than 450 l.

Note 2 to entry: This term is used in the ADR only. There is no definition in the UN Model Regulations.

3.1.1.13**tank**

portable tank, including a tank container, a road tank-vehicle, a rail tank-wagon or a receptacle to contain solids, liquids or gases, having a capacity of not less than 450 l when used for the transport of gases

Note 1 to entry: This definition is taken from the UN Model Regulations. ADR uses a different definition.

3.1.1.14

portable

capable of being carried by hand

Note 1 to entry: When used in connection with tanks, this means “transportable”.

3.1.2 All gas cylinders

3.1.2.1

composite cylinder

cylinder reinforced by continuous filaments held in a matrix

3.1.2.2

acetylene cylinder

cylinder manufactured and suitable for the transport of acetylene, containing a porous material and solvent (where applicable) for acetylene with a valve and other accessories affixed to the cylinder

3.1.2.3

cylinder end

cylinder base or cylinder shoulder

3.1.3 Composite gas cylinders

3.1.3.1

composite overwrap

combination of fibres (including steel wire) and matrix

3.1.3.2

matrix

material that is used to bind and hold the fibres in place

3.1.3.3

liner

inner portion of a composite cylinder, comprising a metallic or non-metallic vessel, whose purpose is both to contain the gas and transmit the gas pressure to the composite overwrap

3.1.4 Acetylene cylinders

3.1.4.1

porous material

single- or multiple-component material introduced to, or formed in, the cylinder shell, that, due to its porosity, allows the absorption of a solvent/acetylene solution

Note 1 to entry: The porous material can be either:

- monolithic, consisting of a solid product obtained by reacting materials or by materials connected together with a binder; or
- non-monolithic, consisting of granular, fibrous or similar materials without the addition of a binder.

3.1.4.2

top clearance

gap between the inside of the cylinder shoulder and the monolithic porous material

3.1.4.3

solvent

liquid that is absorbed by the porous material and is capable of dissolving and releasing acetylene

3.1.4.4**specified solvent content**

weight of solvent that the acetylene cylinder shall contain and that is established during prototype testing

3.1.4.5**maximum acetylene content**

<acetylene cylinders> specified maximum weight of acetylene including saturation acetylene in an acetylene cylinder

3.1.4.6**maximum acetylene content**

<acetylene cylinder bundles> specified maximum weight of acetylene including saturation acetylene in the bundle cylinder

3.1.4.7**maximum acetylene charge**

maximum acetylene content minus the saturation acetylene

3.1.4.8**residual gas**

residual acetylene

weight of acetylene including the saturation acetylene contained in an acetylene cylinder returned for filling

3.1.4.9**saturation acetylene**

saturation gas

acetylene that remains dissolved in the solvent in the acetylene cylinder at atmospheric pressure (1,013 bar) and at a temperature of 15 °C

3.1.4.10**tare A**

sum of weights of the empty cylinder shell, the porous material, the specified solvent content, the valve, the coating and the valve guard, where applicable, and all other parts that are permanently attached to the acetylene cylinder when it is presented to be filled

3.1.4.11**tare S**

tare A plus the weight of the saturation acetylene

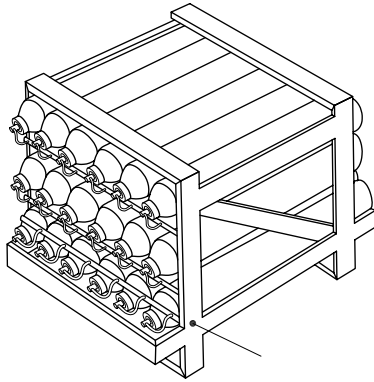
3.1.4.12**tare F**

tare A minus the specified solvent content

3.1.5 Bundles of cylinders, battery vehicles and MEGC**3.1.5.1****frame**

structural and non-structural members of a bundle which combine all other components together, while providing protection for the bundle's cylinders, valves and manifold, and which enable the bundle to be transported

EXAMPLE

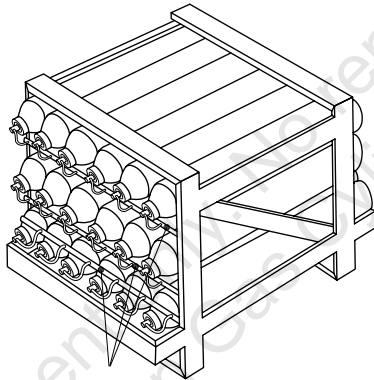


3.1.5.2

manifold

piping system for connecting pressure receptacle(s) valves or fittings to the main valve(s) or the main connection(s)

EXAMPLE



3.1.5.3

main connection

means of making a gas connection to a bundle/battery vehicle/MEGC

3.1.5.4

main valve

main shut-off valve

DEPRECATED: bundle valve

valve which is fitted to the manifold of a bundle, battery vehicle, battery wagon or MEGC isolating it from the main connection(s)

3.2 Terms related to accessories

3.2.1

accessory

device fitted to a pressure receptacle needed for operation and/or transport

EXAMPLE Cylinder valve, valve protection cap/valve guard, fitting, pressure regulator, pressure gauge.

3.2.2

fitting

connecting piece of one or more parts having no shut-off function

3.2.3**valve operating mechanism**

mechanism which closes and opens the valve orifice and which includes the internal and external sealing systems

EXAMPLE A threaded valve spindle which, when rotated, raises and lowers a seal/seat.

3.2.4**valve operating device**

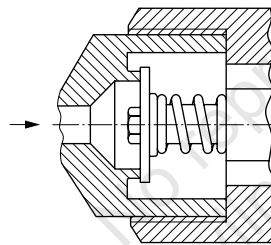
component which actuates the valve operating mechanism

EXAMPLE Handwheel, key, knob, toggle, lever or actuator.

3.2.5**non-return valve**

automatic valve which allows gas to flow only in one direction

EXAMPLE

**3.2.6****residual pressure valve****RPV**

cylinder valve which incorporates a residual pressure device

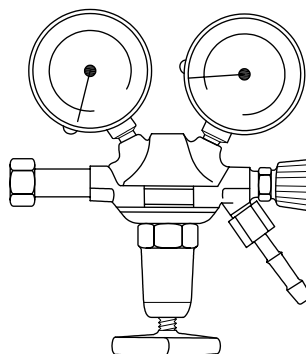
3.2.7**residual pressure device****RPD**

device that prevents ingress of contaminants by maintaining a positive differential pressure between the pressure within the cylinder and the valve outlet

3.2.8**excess flow device**

device designed to close or partially close when the flow of liquid or vapour passing through it exceeds a predetermined value and to re-open when the pressure differential across the device has been restored below a certain value

EXAMPLE



3.2.9

pressure relief device

PRD

bursting disk, fusible plug and pressure relief valve for protecting the pressure receptacle against overpressurization

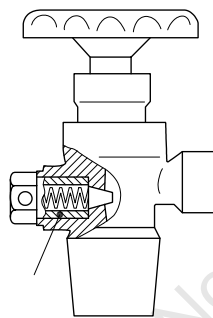
3.2.10

pressure relief valve

DEPRECATED: safety valve

pressure actuated valve held shut by a spring or other means and designed to relieve excessive pressure automatically by starting to open at a set pressure and re-closing after the pressure has fallen below the set pressure

EXAMPLE

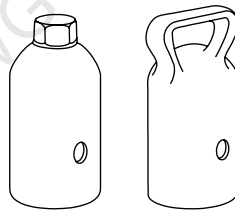


3.2.11

valve protection cap

device securely fixed over the valve during handling, transport and storage and which is removed for access to the valve

EXAMPLE

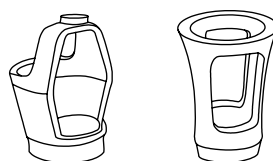


3.2.12

valve guard

device securely fixed over the valve during handling, transport and storage and which does not need to be removed for access to the valve

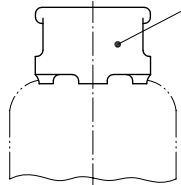
EXAMPLE



3.2.13 valve shroud

integral part of a welded cylinder or pressure drum for valve protection during transport, handling and storage

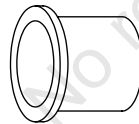
EXAMPLE



3.2.14 dust cap

device which is intended to protect the external inlet or outlet connection of a pressure receptacle valve against the ingress of dust, dirt or other contamination

EXAMPLE



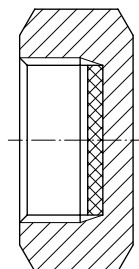
3.2.15 dust plug

device which is intended to protect the internal inlet or outlet connection of a pressure receptacle valve against the ingress of dust, dirt or other contamination

3.2.16 sealing cap

device which is intended to seal the external outlet connection of a pressure receptacle valve

EXAMPLE



3.2.17 sealing plug

device which is intended to seal the internal outlet connection of a pressure receptacle valve

EXAMPLE



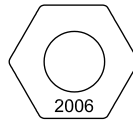
3.2.18

periodic inspection date ring

DEPRECATED: test date ring

ring indicating the year of the next periodic inspection

EXAMPLE



3.2.19

risk label

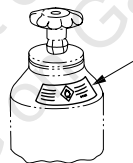
label giving information on the primary and subsidiary risks of the content given by a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped)

3.2.20

precautionary label

label giving information on the recommended measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to the content, which includes the UN no. and the risk label

EXAMPLE



3.3 Terms related to manufacture

3.3.1

procedure

series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner

3.3.2

method

element of a procedure

3.3.3

workmanship

quality of manufacturing

3.3.4

autofrettage

pressure application procedure which strains the metal liner past its yield strength sufficient to cause permanent plastic deformation, and results in the liner having compressive stresses and the fibres having tensile stresses when at zero internal gauge pressure

3.4 Terms related to testing and inspection

3.4.1

testing

carrying out one or more test(s)

3.4.2

test

technical operation(s) for determining one or more characteristics according to a specified procedure to identify differences between specified, expected and actual results

3.4.3

inspection

evaluation of conformity by observation and judgement accompanied as appropriate by measurement, examination, testing or gauging

3.4.4

verification

DEPRECATED: check

confirmation, by examination of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled

3.4.5

examination

process having the object of determining a condition by judgement

Note 1 to entry: The examination results in a pass or fail or further measurement, testing or gauging.

3.4.6

maintenance

refurbishment

DEPRECATED: reconditioning

set of activities performed during the operating life of pressure equipment to ensure it complies with the relevant specification

Note 1 to entry: Maintenance can include cleaning and replacing worn or damaged parts meeting the original specification.

3.4.7

periodic inspection and maintenance

planned inspection and maintenance task carried out at specified intervals

Note 1 to entry: This term is mainly used for acetylene and sub-atmospheric cylinders.

3.4.8

repair

set of activities performed on defective pressure equipment to restore its compliance with the relevant specification

Note 1 to entry: Repair can include replacing worn or damaged parts meeting the original specification.

3.4.9

certificate

document that records the conformity of pressure equipment with specified requirements

Note 1 to entry: Certificates can also apply to processes, systems, persons or organizations.

3.4.10

competent authority

any body or authority designated or otherwise recognized as such for any purpose in each country by its government

Note 1 to entry: The term “competent body” is not to be used. UN Model recommendations only use “competent authority” and “inspection body”.

3.4.11

inspection body

independent inspection and testing body approved by the competent authority

Note 1 to entry: This note only applies to the German language.

3.4.12

competent person

DEPRECATED: authorized person

person who is qualified, trained, experienced and approved to perform specified activities such as periodic inspection and test, welding, etc.

3.4.13

inspector

person who is qualified, trained, experienced and authorized to perform inspection and testing

3.4.14

burst pressure ratio

ratio of burst pressure to test pressure

Note 1 to entry: Sometimes it is used as ratio of burst pressure to working pressure.

3.4.15

leak

<valve> loss of fluid across the valve seat (internal leak) or to atmosphere (external leak)

3.4.16

bursting

burst

structural failure of an object due to pressure with extended propagation

Note 1 to entry: For a pressure receptacle, the two failure modes are leak or burst.

Note 2 to entry: In the past, the term “rupture” was sometimes used.

3.4.17

imperfection

any departure of a quality characteristic from its intended level or state

Note 1 to entry: The existence of an imperfection does not necessarily imply nonconformity with the specification, nor does it have necessarily any implication as to the usability of a product. An imperfection should be rated on a scale of severity, in accordance with appropriate specifications, to establish whether or not the product is of acceptable quality.

3.4.18

defect

DEPRECATED: fault

imperfection of sufficient magnitude to warrant rejection of the product based on specified criteria

3.4.19**flaw**

imperfection or defect in the structure of a material

Note 1 to entry: In many standards, the term is used for a machined notch introduced for calibration or testing purposes.

3.4.20**bulge**

visible swelling of the wall

3.4.21**dent****flat**

visible depression in the wall that has neither penetrated nor removed metal

3.4.22**cut****gouge****groove****metallic impression****scale impression**

impression in the wall where metal has been removed, displaced or redistributed

Note 1 to entry: The appropriate term shall be chosen depending on the context.

3.4.23**blister**

small bulge on the wall containing a continuous layer of inclusions

3.4.24**lamination**

layering of the material with a surface breaking imperfection

3.4.25**crack**

split or separation in the metal typically appearing as a line on the surface

3.4.26**pitting**

small holes in metal due to chemical or water attack

3.5 Terms related to characteristics, properties and pressures**3.5.1****gas**

any substance that is completely gaseous at 1,013 bar¹⁾ and 20 °C or has a vapour pressure exceeding 3 bar at 50 °C

Note 1 to entry: The word “substance” encompasses pure substances as well as mixtures.

3.5.2**gas mixture**

combination of different single gases deliberately mixed in specified proportions

1) 1 bar = 10⁵ Pa = 100 kPa = 0,1 MPa = 10⁵ N/m²

3.5.3

compressed gas

gas, which, when packaged under pressure for transport, is entirely gaseous at $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note 1 to entry: This category includes all gases with a critical temperature less than or equal to $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.5.4

liquefied gas

gas which, when packaged for transport, is partially liquid (or solid) at temperatures above $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

3.5.5

low pressure liquefied gas

liquefied gas, which has a critical temperature above $+65\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

3.5.6

high pressure liquefied gas

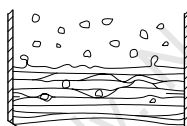
liquefied gas, which has a critical temperature between $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+65\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

3.5.7

dissolved gas (under pressure)

gas which, when packaged under pressure for transport, is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent

EXAMPLE



3.5.8

refrigerated liquefied gas

cryogenic gas

gas which is made partially liquid because of its low temperature at its actual pressure

3.5.9

inert gas

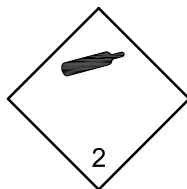
gas which does not readily react chemically with other substances

3.5.10

asphyxiant gas

gas which dilutes or replaces the oxygen normally in the atmosphere

EXAMPLE



Note 1 to entry: All gases with the exception of oxygen and its mixtures are asphyxiant. The term is mainly used for gases not connected with other hazards, flammability, toxicity, etc.

3.5.11

flammable gas

gas which is ignitable in air at atmospheric pressure and a temperature of $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

EXAMPLE

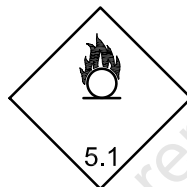


Note 1 to entry: The UN Model Regulations have a compromised definition.

3.5.12 oxidizing gas

gas which is able, at atmospheric pressure, to support the rate of combustion more than a reference oxidizer consisting of 23,5 % oxygen in nitrogen

EXAMPLE



3.5.13 toxic gas

gas which is either known to be or presumed to be a health hazard to humans because it has a LC_{50} value for acute toxicity equal to or less than 5 000 ml/m³ (ppm²)

EXAMPLE



Note 1 to entry: Other risks such as tissue corrosiveness are sometimes associated.

3.5.14 corrosive gas

gas with the ability to damage or destroy living tissues or materials

EXAMPLE



Note 1 to entry: For tissue corrosiveness, see ISO 13338.

Note 2 to entry: For corrosion, see ISO 11114-1.

2) ppm = parts per million

Note 3 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.

3.5.15

pyrophoric gas

gas which, at atmospheric pressure, is spontaneously flammable when in contact with air

3.5.16

industrial gas

gas which is used in a technical process or similar activity, excluding medical and breathing applications

3.5.17

refrigerant gas

gas used in a heat cycle usually including, for enhanced efficiency, a reversible phase change from a gas to a liquid

3.5.18

calibration gas

analytical gas

scientific gas

gas which is used for analysis calibration or for purposes for supplying energy (flame, oven, etc.) and other similar purposes

EXAMPLE Gas for chromatography, atomic absorption spectro-photometer (AAS).

3.5.19

liquefied petroleum gas

LPG

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

3.5.20

breathable gas

breathing gas

gas supporting life to be used in a breathing or a diving apparatus usually in a non-standard atmospheric medium such as water, high altitude, space or confined or polluted medium but not for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic uses

EXAMPLE Air, oxygen and gas mixtures (nitrogen/oxygen, helium/oxygen, nitrogen/helium/oxygen).

3.5.21

gas for medical use

medical gas

gas intended to be administered to patients for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes, with or without pharmacological action, or to be used for surgical tools

Note 1 to entry: It includes medicinal gases.

3.5.22

gas for inhalation

medicinal gas intended for the introduction into the body through respiration

Note 1 to entry: The gas can be administrated alone directly or after mixing at the point of use with oxygen or air.

3.5.23

medicinal gas

gas for medical use intended to be administered to patients, having pharmacological action and classified as a medicinal product

3.5.24

test pressure

required pressure applied during a pressure test

3.5.25**yield pressure**

pressure at which the actual yield strength of a cylinder is reached

3.5.26**burst pressure**

highest pressure reached in a cylinder during a burst test

3.5.27**developed pressure**

pressure developed by the gas contents in a cylinder at a uniform temperature of $T_{\max}$

Note 1 to entry: $T_{\max}$ is the expected maximum uniform temperature in normal service as specified in international or national cylinder filling regulations.

3.5.28**filling pressure**

pressure to which a cylinder is filled at the time of filling

Note 1 to entry: It varies according to the gas temperature in the cylinder, which is dependent on the charging parameters and the ambient conditions. It is normally higher than the working pressure (because of the heat of compression) and is always less than the test pressure.

3.5.29**working pressure**

<acetylene> settled pressure at a uniform reference temperature of 15 °C in an acetylene cylinder containing the specified solvent content and the maximum acetylene content

Note 1 to entry: There is no definition for working pressure for acetylene in the UN Model Regulations.

3.5.30**working pressure**

<compressed gas> settled pressure of a compressed gas at a uniform reference temperature of 15 °C in a full gas cylinder

Note 1 to entry: In North America, service pressure is often used to indicate a similar condition, usually at 21,1 °C (70 F).

Note 2 to entry: In East Asia, service pressure is often used to indicate a similar condition, usually at 35 °C.

Note 3 to entry: This note applies only to German language.

3.5.31**design pressure**

pressure based on which the minimum wall thickness is calculated

Note 1 to entry: In most cylinder design regulations, it is the *test pressure* ([3.5.24](#)).

3.5.32**settled pressure**

pressure of the contents of a pressure receptacle in thermal and diffusive equilibrium

3.5.33**maximum filling weight**

product of the minimum guaranteed water capacity of the pressure receptacle and the filling ratio of the gas contained

Note 1 to entry: For liquefied gas.

3.5.34**gross weight**

DEPRECATED: total weight

<general> sum of weights

3.5.35

gross weight

DEPRECATED: total weight

<acetylene cylinders> tare A plus the maximum acetylene content or tare S plus the maximum acetylene charge

3.5.36

maximum gross weight

<cylinder bundles> sum of the tare of the bundle and the maximum permissible filling weight

3.5.37

tare

DEPRECATED: tare weight

<acetylene cylinders> reference weight of the acetylene cylinder including the specified solvent content

Note 1 to entry: The tare for acetylene cylinders is further refined in [3.1.4.10](#) to [3.1.4.12](#).

3.5.38

tare

<general> weight of the pressure receptacle when empty, including accessories fitted as presented for filling

3.5.39

filling ratio

filling factor

filling degree

ratio of the mass of gas to the mass of water at 15 °C that would fill completely a pressure receptacle fitted ready for use

Note 1 to entry: It is often expressed in kg/l or similar.

3.5.40

critical temperature

temperature above which a substance cannot exist in the liquid state

Note 1 to entry: For gas mixtures, the corresponding term is “pseudo-critical temperature”.

Annex A (informative)

Pressure system for pressure receptacles

The terms defined in the main part of the document are illustrated in [Figure A.1](#). The numerals given in parentheses are the corresponding reference numbers in [Clause 3](#).

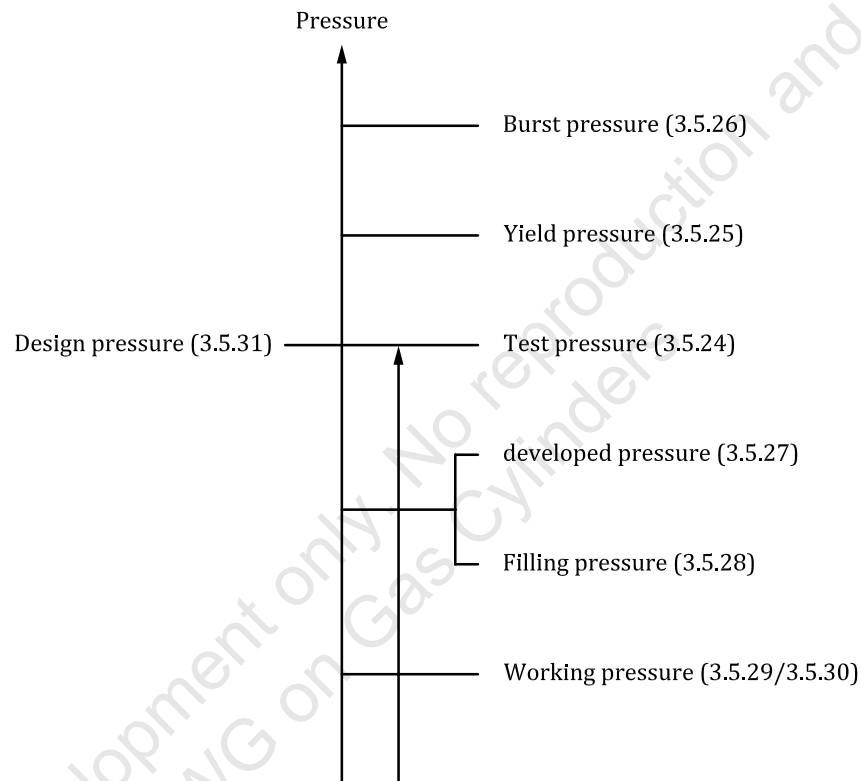


Figure A.1 — Pressures for gas cylinders

Annex B (informative)

Terms of [Clause 3](#) and additional terminology — Equivalent terms in French and German

Table B.1 — Terms of [Clause 3](#) and additional terminology — Equivalent terms in French and German

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.1	Terms related to pressure receptacles	Termes relatifs aux récipients à pression	Begriffe für Druckgefäße	3.1	—
B.1.1	Terms related to all pressure receptacles	Termes relatifs à tous les récipients à pression	Begriffe für alle Druckgefäße	3.1.1	—
B.1.1.1	pressure receptacle DEPRECATED: receptacle	récipient à pression DÉCONSEILLÉ: récipient	Druckgefäß ABGELEHNT: Gefäß	3.1.1.1	—
B.1.1.2	gas cylinder cylinder	bouteille à gaz bouteille	Gasflasche Flasche	3.1.1.2	—
B.1.1.3	tube	tube	Großflasche	3.1.1.3	—
B.1.1.4	pressure drum	fût à pression	Druckfass	3.1.1.4	—
B.1.1.5	bundle of cylinders cylinder bundle DEPRECATED: cylinder pack	cadre de bouteilles	Flaschenbündel	3.1.1.5	—
B.1.1.6	salvage pressure receptacle	emballage de secours	Bergungsdruckgefäß	3.1.1.6	—
B.1.1.7	small receptacle containing gas gas cartridge	récipient de faible capacité contenant du gaz cartouche à gaz	Gefäß, klein, mit Gas Gaskartusche Gaspatrone	3.1.1.7	—
B.1.1.8	aerosol dispenser aerosol	générateur d'aérosol aérosol	Druckgaspackung Aerosolpackung	3.1.1.8	—
B.1.1.9	metal-hydride storage system	dispositif de stockage à hydrure métallique	Metallhydrid-Speichersystem	3.1.1.9	—
B.1.1.10	cryogenic receptacle	récipient cryogénique	Kryo-Behälter	3.1.1.10	—
B.1.1.11	MEGC multiple-element gas container	CGEM conteneur à gaz à éléments multiples	MEGC Gascontainer mit mehreren Elementen	3.1.1.11	—
B.1.1.12	battery vehicle	véhicule-batterie	Batteriefahrzeug	3.1.1.12	—
B.1.1.13	tank	citerne	Tank	3.1.1.13	—
B.1.1.14	portable	portable	tragbar	3.1.1.14	—
B.1.1.15	refillable	rechargeable	wiederbefüllbar	—	—
B.1.1.16	non-refillable	non rechargeable	nicht wiederbefüllbar	—	—
B.1.1.17	stationary	fixe	ortsfest	—	—
B.1.1.18	transportable	transportable	ortsbeweglich	—	—
B.1.1.19	concave base	fond concave	Konkavboden	—	C.1
B.1.1.20	convex base	fond convexe	Konvexboden	—	C.2
B.1.1.21	hemispherical base	fond hémisphérique	Kugelboden	—	C.3

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.1.1.22	footring Note 1 to entry: The figure shows a welded foot ring as an example. On seamless cylinders foot rings are shrunk/pressed on only.	frette de pied Note 1 à l'article: La figure montre un ensemble de frette de pied soudée. Pour les bouteilles sans soudure, les frettes de pied sont mis en place par contraction	Fußring Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Das Bild zeigt als Beispiel einen angeschweißten Fußring. Bei nahtlosen Flaschen werden Fußringe nur aufgeschrumpft/aufgepresst.	—	C.4
B.1.1.23	integral foot ring	frette de pied intégrée	integrierter Fußring Integralboden	—	C.5
B.1.1.24	length	longueur	Länge	—	C.6
B.1.1.25	wall thickness DEPRECATED: thickness Note 1 to entry: Because of the different uses of the term "thickness", it should not be used as synonym for "wall thickness".	épaisseur de paroi DÉCONSEILLÉ: épaisseur Note 1 à l'article : En raison des différents usages du terme «épaisseur», il ne doit être employé comme synonyme de «épaisseur de paroi».	Wanddicke ABGELEHNT: Dicke Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Wegen der unterschiedlichen Verwendung des Begriffs „Dicke“ sollte dieser Begriff nicht als Synonym für „Wanddicke“ verwendet werden.	—	C.7
B.1.1.26	outside diameter	diamètre extérieur	Außendurchmesser	—	C.8
B.1.1.27	filling	remplissage	Füllen	—	—
B.1.1.28	discharge withdrawal	vidange	Entnahme	—	—
B.1.2	Terms related to all gas cylinders	Termes relatifs à tous les types de bouteilles à gaz	Begriffe für sämtliche Gasflaschen	3.1.2	—
B.1.2.1	composite cylinder	bouteille composite	Composite-Flasche	3.1.2.1	—
B.1.2.2	acetylene cylinder	bouteille d'acétylène	Acetylenflasche	3.1.2.2	—
B.1.2.3	cylinder end	extrémité de bouteille	Flaschenende Flaschenboden oder Flaschen schulter	3.1.2.3	—
B.1.2.4	seamless gas cylinder	bouteille à gaz sans soudure	nahtlose Gasflasche	—	C.9
B.1.2.5	welded gas cylinder	bouteille à gaz soudée	geschweißte Gasflasche	—	C.10
B.1.2.6	double-ended gas cylinder	bouteille à gaz à deux ogives	Doppelhalsgasflasche	—	C.11
B.1.2.7	cylinder shell shell	enveloppe de bouteille enveloppe	Flaschenmantel	—	C.12
B.1.2.8	cylinder base base	fond de la bouteille fond	Flaschenboden Boden	—	—
B.1.2.9	cylinder shoulder shoulder DEPRECATED: head	ogive de la bouteille ogive DÉCONSEILLÉ: tête	Flaschenschulter Schulter	—	C.13
B.1.2.10	cylinder neck neck	goulot de bouteille goulot	Flaschenhals Hals	—	C.14
B.1.2.11	cylinder neck thread	filetage du goulot de bouteille	Flaschenhalsgewinde	—	—
B.1.3	Terms related to composite gas cylinders	Termes relatifs aux bouteilles à gaz composites	Begriffe für Composite-Gasflaschen	3.1.3	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.1.3.1	composite overwrap	enveloppe composite	Composite-Umwicklung	3.1.3.1	—
B.1.3.2	matrix	matrice	Matrix	3.1.3.2	—
B.1.3.3	liner	liner	Liner	3.1.3.3	—
B.1.3.4	hoop-wrapped cylinder type 2 cylinder	bouteille frettée bouteille de type 2	umfangsumwickelte Flasche Typ-2-Flasche	—	C.15
B.1.3.5	fully wrapped cylinder Note 1 to entry: There are different types of fully wrapped cylinders: type 3, type 4 and type 5.	bouteille bobinée composite Note 1 à l'article: Il existe différents type de bouteilles entièrement bobinées composites: type 3, type 4 et type 5.	vollumwickelte Flasche Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Es existieren verschiedene Arten vollumwickelter Flaschen: Typ 3, Typ 4 und Typ 5.	—	C.16
B.1.3.6	non-load bearing liner	liner n'influant pas sur la résistance de la bouteille	nicht-lasttragender Liner	—	—
B.1.3.7	linerless cylinder	bouteille sans liner	Flasche ohne Liner	—	—
B.1.3.8	cylinder neck boss	bossage du goulot de la bouteille	Flaschenhalsstutzen	—	C.17
B.1.3.9	protective sleeve	gaine	Schutzhülle	—	—
B.1.4	Terms related to acetylene cylinders	Termes relatifs aux bouteilles d'acétylène dissous	Begriffe für Acetylenflaschen	3.1.4	—
B.1.4.1	porous material	matière poreuse	poröses Material	3.1.4.1	—
B.1.4.2	top clearance	jeu	oberer Spalt	3.1.4.2	—
B.1.4.3	solvent	solvant	Lösemittel	3.1.4.3	—
B.1.4.4	specified solvent content	teneur spécifiée en solvant	festgelegter Lösemittelgehalt	3.1.4.4	—
B.1.4.5	maximum acetylene content <acetylene cylinders>	teneur maximale en acétylène <bouteilles d'acétylène>	maximaler Acetylengehalt <Acetylenflaschen>	3.1.4.5	—
B.1.4.6	maximum acetylene content <acetylene cylinder bundles>	teneur maximale en acétylène <cadres de bouteilles d'acétylène>	maximaler Acetylengehalt <Acetylenflaschenbündel>	3.1.4.6	—
B.1.4.7	maximum acetylene charge	charge maximale d'acétylène	maximale Acetylenfüllung	3.1.4.7	—
B.1.4.8	residual gas residual acetylene	gaz résiduel acétylène résiduel	Restgas Restacetylen	3.1.4.8	—
B.1.4.9	saturation acetylene	acétylène de saturation	Sättigungsacetylen	3.1.4.9	—
B.1.4.10	tare A	tare A	Tara A	3.1.4.10	—
B.1.4.11	tare S	tare S	Tara S	3.1.4.11	—
B.1.4.12	tare F	tare F	Tara F	3.1.4.12	—
B.1.4.13	monolithic	monolithique	monolithisch	—	—
B.1.5	Terms related to bundles of cylinders, battery vehicles and MEGC	Termes relatifs aux cadres de bouteilles, véhicules batterie et CGEM	Begriffe für Flaschenbündel, Batteriefahrzeuge und MEGC	3.1.5	—
B.1.5.1	frame	châssis	Rahmen	3.1.5.1	—
B.1.5.2	manifold	tuyau collecteur	Sammelleitung	3.1.5.2	—
B.1.5.3	main connection	connexion principale	Hauptanschluss	3.1.5.3	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.1.5.4	main valve	vanne principal	Hauptabsperrventil	3.1.5.4	—
B.1.6	Terms related to welded gas cylinders	Termes relatifs aux bouteilles à gaz soudées	Begriffe für geschweißte Gasflaschen	—	—
B.1.6.1	two-piece cylinder	bouteille à gaz soudée «deux pièces»	zweiteilige Flasche	—	C.18
B.1.6.2	three-piece cylinder	bouteille à gaz soudée «trois pièces»	dreiteilige Flasche	—	C.19
B.1.6.3	metal boss	insert métallique	metallischer Stutzen	—	C.20
B.2	Terms related to accessories	Termes relatifs aux accessoires	Begriffe für Ausrüstungsteile	3.2	—
B.2.1	accessory	accessoire	Ausrüstungsteil	3.2.1	—
B.2.2	fitting	raccord	Fitting	3.2.2	—
B.2.3	valve operating mechanism	mécanisme de manœuvre du robinet	Ventilbetätigungsmechanismus	3.2.3	—
B.2.4	valve operating device	dispositif de manœuvre du robinet	Ventilbetätigungseinrichtung	3.2.4	—
B.2.5	non-return valve	clapet anti-retour	Rückschlagventil	3.2.5	—
B.2.6	residual pressure valve RPV	clapet à pression résiduelle RPV	Restdruckventil RPV	3.2.6	—
B.2.7	residual pressure device RPD	dispositif de pression résiduelle RPD	Restdruckeinrichtung RPD	3.2.7	—
B.2.8	excess flow device	limiteur de débit	Strömungsbegrenzungseinrichtung	3.2.8	—
B.2.9	pressure relief device PRD	dispositif de décompression PRD	Druckentlastungseinrichtung PRD	3.2.9	—
B.2.10	pressure relief valve DEPRECATED: safety valve	soupape DÉCONSEILLÉ: soupape de	Druckentlastungsventil	3.2.10	—
B.2.11	valve protection cap	chapeau de protection de robinet	Ventilschutzkappe	3.2.11	—
B.2.12	valve guard	chapeau ouvert	Ventilschutzkorb	3.2.12	—
B.2.13	valve shroud	chapeau ouvert	Ventilschutzkragen	3.2.13	—
B.2.14	dust cap	bouchon anti-poussière	Schmutzkappe	3.2.14	—
B.2.15	dust plug	bouchon de protection de la sortie du robinet	Ventilausgangsschutzstopfen	3.2.15	—
B.2.16	sealing cap	obturateur de sortie du robinet	Ventilausgangskappe	3.2.16	—
B.2.17	sealing plug	bouchon de sortie du robinet	Ventilausgangsstopfen	3.2.17	—
B.2.18	periodic inspection date ring DEPRECATED: test date ring	rondelle indiquant la date d'épreuve	Prüfdatumsring	3.2.18	—
B.2.19	risk label	étiquette de risque	Gefahrenetikett	3.2.19	—
B.2.20	precautionary label	étiquette de précautions	Gefahrgutaufkleber	3.2.20	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.2.21	valve	robinet	Ventil	—	C.21
B.2.22	O-ring valve O-ring gland seal valve	robinet à joint torique	O-Ring-Ventil	—	—
B.2.23	compression packed valve compression packed gland seal valve	robinet à garniture	Packungsventil	—	—
B.2.24	diaphragm valve diaphragm gland seal valve	robinet à membrane	Membranventil	—	—
B.2.25	pressure seal valve	robinet à joint d'étanchéité	Dichtringventil	—	—
B.2.26	reverse seated valve	robinet à siège inversé	mit dem Druck schließendes Ventil	—	—
B.2.27	top outlet valve	robinet à sortie par le haut	Ventil mit vertikalem Ausgang	—	—
B.2.28	yoke-type valve	robinet à étrier	Bügelanschlussventil	—	C.22
B.2.29	yoke	étrier	Spannbügel	—	—
B.2.30	pin-index valve post-type medical valve	robinet à ergots robinets à usage médical	Pin-Index Ventil	—	C.23
B.2.31	valve with integrated pressure regulator VIPR	Robinet avec détendeur de pression intégré VIPR	Ventil mit integriertem Druckregler VIPR	—	—
B.2.32	quick-release cylinder valve quick-opening valve	robinet à ouverture rapide	Schnellöffnungs-Flaschenventil	—	—
B.2.33	non-return cylinder valve	robinet anti-retour	Rückschlag-Flaschenventil	—	—
B.2.34	valve seat	siège de robinet	Ventilsitz	—	C.24
B.2.35	valve body	corps de robinet	Ventilkörper	—	C.25
B.2.36	valve stem	queue de robinet	Ventileinschraubstutzen	—	C.26
B.2.37	valve inlet	entrée de robinet raccord d'entrée de robinet	Ventileingang	—	C.27
B.2.38	valve inlet connection	raccord d'entrée de robinet	Ventileingangsanschluss	—	—
B.2.39	valve outlet	sortie de robinet	Ventilausgang	—	C.28
B.2.40	valve outlet connection	raccord de sortie de robinet	Ventilausgangsanschluss Ventilseitenstutzen	—	C.29
B.2.41	handwheel	volant	Handrad	—	C.30
B.2.42	toggle	rotule	Kipphebel	—	C.31
B.2.43	valve filling connection Note 1 to entry: The valve outlet connection is mainly used as the valve filling connection.	raccord de remplissage de robinet Note 1 à l'article: Le raccord de sortie de robinet est principalement utilisé comme raccord de remplissage de robinet.	Ventilfüllanschluss Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Der Ventilausgangsanschluss wird größtenteils als Ventilfüllanschluss verwendet.	—	—
B.2.44	valve spindle	tige de commande du robinet	Ventilspindel	—	C.32

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.2.45	upper spindle	tige de commande supérieure	Oberspindel	—	—
B.2.46	lower spindle	tige de commande inférieure	Unterspindel	—	—
B.2.47	back-up ring	bague d'appui	Stützring	—	—
B.2.48	thrust washer	rondelle de butée	Gleitscheibe	—	—
B.2.49	thrust ring	bague de butée	Gleitring	—	—
B.2.50	gland nut	écrou presse-étoupe	Kopfschraube	—	—
B.2.51	seat packing	garniture du siège	Dichtpackung	—	—
B.2.52	gasket	joint d'étanchéité	Dichtscheibe	—	C.33
B.2.53	O-ring	joint torique	O-Ring	—	C.34
B.2.54	concentricity	concentricité	Konzentrität	—	C.35
B.2.55	eccentricity	excentration	Exzentrizität	—	C.36
B.2.56	taper thread	filetage conique	kegeliges Gewinde konisches Gewinde	—	C.37
B.2.57	parallel thread	filetage parallèle	zylindrisches Gewinde	—	C.38
B.2.58	external thread male thread	filetage extérieur filetage mâle	Außengewinde	—	C.39
B.2.59	internal thread female thread	filetage intérieur filetage femelle	Innengewinde	—	C.40
B.2.60	right-hand thread RH thread	filetage à droite filetage RH	Rechtsgewinde RH Gewinde	—	—
B.2.61	left-hand thread LH thread	filetage à gauche filetage LH	Linksgewinde LH Gewinde	—	—
B.2.62	lubricant	lubrifiant	Gleitmittel	—	—
B.2.63	valve opening torque	couple d'ouverture	Ventil- Öffnungsdrehmoment	—	—
B.2.64	valve closing torque	couple de fermeture	Ventil-Schließdrehmoment	—	—
B.2.65	valving torque	couple de serrage de robinet	Ventileindrehmoment	—	C.41
B.2.66	excess flow valve	robinet limiteur de débit	Strömungsbegrenzungsventil Rohrbruchventil	—	—
B.2.67	shut-off valve	robinet d'arrêt	Absperrventil	—	—
B.2.68	pressure regulator	détendeur	Druckregler Druckminderer	—	C.42
B.2.69	bursting disc rupture disc	disque de rupture	Berstscheibe	—	C.43
B.2.71	fusible plug	bouchon fusible	Schmelzsicherung	—	C.44
B.2.72	neckring	collerette	Halsring	—	C.45
B.2.73	threaded neckring	collerette fileté	Gewindehalsring	—	C.46
B.2.74	cylinder plug plug	bouchon de bouteille bouchon	Flaschenstopfen Stopfen	—	C.47
B.2.75	indicating groove (for left-hand thread)	encoche (pour filetage à gauche)	Kennzeichnungs-Rille (für Linksgewinde)	—	C.48
B.2.76	eduction tube	tube plongeur	Entnahmerohr Tauchrohr Steigrohr	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.2.77	pallet	panier	Palette	—	C.49
B.3	Terms related to manufacture	Termes relatifs aux fabrication	Begriffe für Herstellung	—	—
B.3.1	manufacture construction production Note 1 to entry: It is recommended to use the term “manufacture” in ISO/TC 58 standards. The term “construction” is often used in the regulations.	fabrication construction production Note 1 à l'article: Il est recommandé d'utiliser le terme «fabrication». Le terme «construction» est fréquemment utilisé dans les réglementations.	Herstellung Bau Produktion Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Es wird empfohlen, in den Normen des ISO/TC 58 den Begriff „Herstellung“ zu verwenden. Der Begriff „Bau“ wird oft in Vorschriften verwendet.	—	—
B.3.2	procedure	procédure	Verfahren	3.3.1	—
B.3.3	method	méthode	Methode	3.3.2	—
B.3.4	workmanship	exécution	Ausführung	3.3.3	—
B.3.5	autofrettage	autofrettage	Autofrettage	3.3.4	—
B.3.6	design	conception	Auslegung	—	—
B.3.7	specification	spécification	Spezifikation	—	—
B.3.8	process	procédé	Prozess	—	—
B.3.9	technique	technique	Technik	—	—
B.3.10	technology	technologie	Technologie	—	—
B.3.11	manufacturing process	procédé de fabrication	Herstellungsprozess	—	—
B.3.12	forging	forgeage	Schmieden	—	—
B.3.13	drop forging stamping	estampage emboutissage	Gesenkschmieden	—	—
B.3.14	deep drawing	emboutissage profond	Tiefziehen	—	—
B.3.15	hot piercing and extruding	emboutissage à chaud avec extrusion	Warmfließpressen und Extrudieren	—	—
B.3.16	soldering Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.	brasage Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'allemand uniquement.	Löten Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Gemeint ist Weichlöten; für Hartlöten siehe B.3.17.	—	—
B.3.17	brazing	brasage fort	Hartlöten	—	—
B.3.18	welding	soudage	Schweißen	—	—
B.3.19	arc welding	soudage à l'arc	Lichtbogenschweißen	—	—
B.3.20	submerged arc welding	soudage à l'arc immergé	Unterpulverschweißen	—	—
B.3.21	joint	assemblage	Verbindung	—	—
B.3.22	weld joint	soudure	Schweißnahtverbindung Schweißnahtstoß	—	—
B.3.23	butt joint Note 1 to entry: Short form for “butt weld joint”. Note 2 to entry: Figure C.50 shows the preparation of the weld configuration.	assemblage bout à bout Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'anglais uniquement. Note 2 à l'article: La figure montre la préparation de la configuration de la soudure.	Stumpfstoß Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Diese Anmerkung betrifft nur die englische Sprache. Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Das Bild zeigt die Schweißnahtvorbereitung.	—	C.50

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.3.24	lap joint Note 1 to entry: Short form for “lap weld joint”. Note 2 to entry: Figure C.51 shows the preparation of the weld configuration.	assemblage à recouvrement Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'anglais uniquement. Note 2 à l'article: La figure montre la préparation de la configuration de la soudure.	Überlappstoß Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Diese Anmerkung betrifft nur die englische Sprache. Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Das Bild zeigt die Schweißnahtvorbereitung.	—	C.51
B.3.25	joggle joint Note 1 to entry: Short form for “joggle weld joint”. Note 2 to entry: Figure C.52 shows the preparation of the weld configuration.	joint soyé Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'anglais uniquement. Note 2 à l'article: La figure montre la préparation de la configuration de la soudure.	Sickenstoß Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Diese Anmerkung betrifft nur die englische Sprache. Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Das Bild zeigt die Schweißnahtvorbereitung.	—	C.52
B.3.26	folded joint with sealing compound	assemblage à joint agrafé avec masse de remplissage	Abgedichtete Falzverbindung	—	C.53
B.3.27	heat treatment	traitement thermique	Wärmebehandlung	—	—
B.3.28	annealing	recuit	Glühen	—	—
B.3.29	stress relieving	traitement de détensionnement	Spannungsarmglühen	—	—
B.3.30	solution heat treatment	traitement thermique de mise en solution	Lösungsglühen	—	—
B.3.31	artificial ageing	vieillessement artificiel	künstliche Alterung	—	—
B.3.32	hardening	écrouissage	Härten	—	—
B.3.33	quenching	trempe	Abschrecken	—	—
B.3.34	tempering	revenu	Anlassen	—	—
B.3.35	quenching and tempering	trempe et revenu	Vergüten	—	—
B.3.36	normalizing	normalisé	Normalisieren	—	—
B.3.37	protective coating	revêtement de protection	Schutzbeschichtung	—	—
B.3.38	external coating	revêtement externe	Außenbeschichtung	—	—
B.3.39	metal spraying	métallisation par projection	Metallspritzen	—	—
B.3.40	painting	peinturage	Lackierung	—	—
B.3.41	paint	peinture	Lack	—	—
B.3.42	surface finish	état de surface	Oberflächenbeschaffenheit	—	—
B.3.43	grinding	meulage	Schleifen	—	—
B.3.44	shot blasting	grenailage	Kugelstrahlen	—	—
B.3.45	tumbling	tonnelage	Scheuern	—	—
B.3.46	pickling	décapage	Beizen	—	—
B.3.47	bright dipping	décapage brillant	Blankbeizen	—	—
B.3.48	electropolishing	électropolissage	Elektropolieren	—	—
B.3.49	galvanizing	galvanisation	Galvanisieren	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.3.50	nickel electroplating	électronickelage	elektrisch Nickelbeschichten	—	—
B.3.51	chemical nickel plating	nickelage chimique	chemisch Nickelbeschichten	—	—
B.3.52	winding speed	vitesse d'enroulement	Wickelgeschwindigkeit	—	—
B.3.53	winding tension	tension d'enroulement	Wickelspannung	—	—
B.3.54	winding angle	angle ou pas d'enroulement	Wickelwinkel	—	C.54
B.3.55	fibre tensioning	mise sous tension des fibres	Faserspannen	—	—
B.3.56	equivalent fibre	fibre équivalente	gleichwertige Faser	—	—
B.3.57	equivalent liner	liner équivalent	gleichwertiger Liner	—	—
B.3.58	impregnation	imprégnation	Imprägnierung	—	—
B.3.59	bond line angle Note 1 to entry: Refers to two-piece composite cylinders.	angle de ligne de joint Note 1 à l'article: Fait références aux bouteilles composites «deux pièces».	Fügewinkel Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Bezieht sich auf zweiteilige Composite-Flaschen.	—	C.55
B.4	Terms related to testing and inspection	Termes relatifs aux essais et inspection	Begriffe für Prüfung(en) und Inspektion	3.4	—
B.4.1	testing	mise à l'essai	Prüfen	3.4.1	—
B.4.2	test	essai épreuve	Prüfung	3.4.2	—
B.4.3	inspection	inspection	Inspektion	3.4.3	—
B.4.4	verification DEPRECATED: check	vérification DÉCONSEILLÉ: contrôle	Verifizierung ABGELEHNT: Kontrolle	3.4.4	—
B.4.5	examination	examen	Untersuchung	3.4.5	—
B.4.6	maintenance refurbishment DEPRECATED: reconditioning	maintenance remise en état DÉCONSEILLÉ: reconditionnement	Instandhaltung Instandsetzung ABGELEHNT: Wiederherstellung	3.4.6	—
B.4.7	periodic inspection and maintenance	inspection et maintenance périodique	wiederkehrende Inspektion und Instandhaltung	3.4.7	—
B.4.8	repair	réparation	Reparatur	3.4.8	—
B.4.9	certificate	certificat	Bescheinigung Zertifikat	3.4.9	—
B.4.10	competent authority	autorité compétente	zuständige Behörde	3.4.10	—
B.4.11	inspection body	organisme de contrôle	Inspektionsstelle	3.4.11	—
B.4.12	competent person DEPRECATED: authorized person	personne compétente DÉCONSEILLÉ: personne autorisée	sachkundige Person ABGELEHNT: autorisierte Person	3.4.12	—
B.4.13	inspector	inspecteur	Inspektor	3.4.13	—
B.4.14	burst pressure ratio	rapport de pression	Berstdruckverhältnis	3.4.14	—
B.4.15	leak <valve>	fuite <robinet>	Undichtigkeit Undichtheit <Ventil>	3.4.15	—
B.4.16	bursting burst	éclatement défaillance	Bersten	3.4.16	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.4.17	imperfection	imperfection	Mangel Ungänze	3.4.17	—
B.4.18	defect DEPRECATED: fault	défaut	Fehler	3.4.18	—
B.4.19	flaw	anomalie	Kerbe	3.4.19	—
B.4.20	bulge	renflement	Beule	3.4.20	—
B.4.21	dent flat	enfonce- ment méplat	Delle	3.4.21	—
B.4.22	cut gouge groove metallic impression scale impression	entaille goujure rainure empreinte métallique écaille	Einschnitt Riefe Rille metallischer Eindruck Zundereindruck	3.4.22	—
B.4.23	blister	cloque	Blase	3.4.23	—
B.4.24	lamination	stratification	Schichtung	3.4.24	—
B.4.25	crack	fissure	Riss	3.4.25	—
B.4.26	pitting	piqûre	Lochfraß	3.4.26	—
B.4.27	type test prototype test	essai de type essai de prototype	Baumusterprüfung	—	—
B.4.28	periodic inspection	contrôle périodique	wiederkehrende Inspektion	—	—
B.4.29	periodic inspection and test	contrôle et essai péri- odiques	wiederkehrende Inspektion und Prüfung	—	—
B.4.30	qualification	qualification	Qualifizierung	—	—
B.4.31	requalification	requalification	erneute Qualifizierung	—	—
B.4.32	assessment	évaluation	Bewertung	—	—
B.4.33	reassessment	réévaluation	Neubewertung	—	—
B.4.34	retest	ré-épreuve	Wiederholungsprüfung	—	—
B.4.35	prefill check	contrôle préalable à la mise en service	Überprüfung vor dem Füllen	—	—
B.4.36	country of use	pays d'utilisation	Verwendungsland	—	—
B.4.37	type approval design type approval	approbation de type approbation du type de modèle	Baumusterzulassung	—	—
B.4.38	regulation	réglementation	Rechtsvorschrift Vorschrift	—	—
B.4.39	test procedure	méthode d'essai	Prüfverfahren	—	—
B.4.40	test report	rapport d'essai	Prüfbericht	—	—
B.4.41	test record	enregistrement d'essai	Prüfprotokoll Prüfaufzeichnung	—	—
B.4.42	stamp marking	poinçonnage	Stempelung	—	—
B.4.43	inspection body's stamp	poinçon de l'organisme de contrôle	Stempel der Inspektionsstelle	—	—
B.4.44	design variant	variante de modèle	Auslegungsvariante	—	—
B.4.45	hydraulic pressure test hydraulic proof pressure test	essai de pression hydraulique	hydraulische Druckprüfung Wasserdruckprüfung	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.4.46	hydraulic volumetric expansion test	essai d'expansion volumétrique hydraulique	hydraulische Volumenausdehnungsprüfung	—	—
B.4.47	permanent expansion	expansion permanente	bleibende Volumenzunahme	—	—
B.4.48	permanent elongation	déformation permanente	bleibende Dehnung	—	—
B.4.49	burst test	essai de rupture	Berstprüfung	—	—
B.4.50	hydraulic burst test	essai de rupture hydraulique	hydraulische Berstprüfung	—	—
B.4.51	flawed cylinder burst test	essai de rupture sur bouteille entaillée	Berstprüfung an gekerbter Flasche	—	—
B.4.52	fatigue test	essai de fatigue	Ermüdungsprüfung	—	—
B.4.53	pneumatic pressure cycle test	essai de cyclage sous pression pneumatique	pneumatische Lastwechselprüfung	—	—
B.4.54	hydraulic pressure cycle test	essai de cyclage sous pression hydraulique	hydraulische Lastwechselprüfung	—	—
B.4.55	flawed cylinder cycle test FCC test	essai de cyclage sur bouteille entaillée	Lastwechselprüfung an gekerbter Flasche	—	—
B.4.56	ambient temperature cycle test	essai de cyclage à température ambiante	Lastwechselprüfung bei Umgebungstemperatur	—	—
B.4.57	environmental temperature cycle test	essai de cyclage à température environnementale	Temperaturlastwechselprüfung unter Umweltbedingungen	—	—
B.4.58	leak-before-break test LBB test	essai de fuite avant rupture essai LBB	Leck-vor-Bruch-Prüfung	—	—
B.4.59	cycle frequency	fréquence de cyclage	Lastwechselfrequenz	—	—
B.4.60	corrosion test	essai de corrosion	Korrosionsprüfung	—	—
B.4.61	flattening test Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.	essai d'aplatissement Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'allemand uniquement.	Faltversuch Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Bitte beachten, dass der Begriff „test“ alleinstehend als „Prüfung“ übersetzt wird, siehe B.4.2.	—	—
B.4.62	impregnated fibre test	essai de fibre imprégnée	Prüfung der imprägnierten Faser	—	—
B.4.63	vacuum test	essai de tenue au vide	Vakuumprüfung	—	—
B.4.64	vacuum cycling conditioning	préparation par cyclage sous vide	Vakuumlastwechselkonditionierung	—	—
B.4.65	fire resistance test bonfire test	essai de résistance au feu	Feuerbeständigkeitsprüfung Bonfire-Test	—	—
B.4.66	backfire test Note 1 to entry: Used for type approval of acetylene cylinders only.	essai de retour de flamme Note 1 à l'article: Terme utilisé pour l'approbation de type des bouteilles d'acétylène uniquement.	Rückzündprüfung Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Wird ausschließlich für die Baumusterzulassung von Acetylenflaschen verwendet.	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.4.67	high temperature creep test	essai de fluage à haute température	Hochtemperatur-Auslagerungsprüfung	—	—
B.4.68	sustained load cracking test SLC test	essai de fissuration sous charge constante essai SLC	Prüfung auf Rissbildung unter Dauerbeanspruchung	—	—
B.4.69	drop test	essai de chute	Fallprüfung	—	—
B.4.70	impact test <material test>	essai de flexion par choc <essai de matériau>	Kerbschlagbiegeprüfung	—	—
B.4.71	impact test <product test>	essai de flexion par choc <essai de produit>	Stoßprüfung	—	—
B.4.72	gun fire test bullet test high velocity impact test	essai de coup de feu essai de tir à balle essai d'impact à grande vitesse	Beschussprüfung Hochgeschwindigkeitsaufprallprüfung	—	—
B.4.73	salt water immersion test	essai d'immersion dans l'eau salée	Salzwassertauchprüfung	—	—
B.4.74	permeability test	essai de perméabilité	Permeationsprüfung	—	—
B.4.75	leak test tightness test leak tightness test	essai d'étanchéité	Dichtheitsprüfung	—	—
B.4.76	leak tight	étanche	gasdicht	—	—
B.4.77	leakage rate	taux de fuite	Leckrate	—	—
B.4.78	tensile test Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.	essai de traction Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'allemand uniquement.	Zugversuch Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Bitte beachten, dass der Begriff „test“ alleinstehend als „Prüfung“ übersetzt wird, siehe B.4.2.	—	—
B.4.79	hardness test	essai de dureté	Härteprüfung	—	—
B.4.80	bend test	essai de pliage	Biegeprüfung	—	—
B.4.81	ultrasonic test	contrôle par ultrasons	Ultraschallprüfung	—	—
B.4.82	acoustic emission test	contrôle par émission acoustique	Schallemissionsprüfung	—	—
B.4.83	eddy current test	contrôle par courant de Foucault	Wirbelstromprüfung	—	—
B.4.84	magnetic particle test	magnétoscopie	Magnetpulverprüfung	—	—
B.4.85	x-radiography	radiographie	Röntgen-Radiographie	—	—
B.4.86	x-radioscopy	radioscopie	Röntgen-Radioskopie	—	—
B.4.87	rupture	rupture	Bruch	—	—
B.4.88	fracture	fracture	Bruch	—	—
B.4.89	plug gauge	tampon lisse de contrôle	Grenzlehrdorn	—	C.56
B.4.90	threaded plug gauge	tampon fileté de contrôle	Gewinde-Grenzlehrdorn	—	C.57
B.4.91	plain ring gauge ring gauge	tampon lisse de contrôle	Grenzlehring	—	C.58
B.4.92	threaded ring gauge	calibre fileté de contrôle	Gewinde-Grenzlehring	—	C.59
B.4.93	flail	chaînette à boules	Reinigungskette	—	C.60

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.4.94	external visual examination Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.	examen visuel externe Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'allemand uniquement.	äußere Sichtprüfung äußere visuelle Prüfung Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Bitte beachten, dass der Begriff „examination“ allein stehend als „Untersuchung“ übersetzt wird, siehe B.4.5.	—	—
B.4.95	internal visual examination Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the German language only.	examen visuel interne Note 1 à l'article: Cette note s'applique à l'allemand uniquement.	innere Sichtprüfung innere visuelle Prüfung Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Bitte beachten, dass der Begriff „examination“ allein stehend als „Untersuchung“ übersetzt wird, siehe B.4.5.	—	—
B.4.96	fracture surface	surface de rupture	Bruchfläche	—	—
B.4.97	notch	entaille	Kerbe	—	—
B.4.98	ridge	plein	Grat	—	—
B.4.99	rib	nervure	Steg	—	—
B.4.100	arc burn	brûlure d'arc	Lichtbogenspuren	—	—
B.4.101	torch burn	brûlure de chalumeau	Brennerspuren	—	—
B.4.102	shoulder fold	pli d'ogive	Falte in der Schulter	—	—
B.5	Terms related to characteristics, properties and pressures	Termes relatifs aux caractéristiques, propriétés et pressions	Begriffe für Merkmale, Eigenschaften und Drücke	3.5	
B.5.1	gas	gaz	Gas	3.5.1	—
B.5.2	gas mixture	mélange de gaz	Gasgemisch	3.5.2	—
B.5.3	compressed gas	gaz comprimé	verdichtetes Gas	3.5.3	—
B.5.4	liquefied gas	gaz liquéfié	verflüssigtes Gas	3.5.4	—
B.5.5	low pressure liquefied gas	gaz liquéfié à basse pression	unter niedrigem Druck verflüssigtes Gas	3.5.5	—
B.5.6	high pressure liquefied gas	gaz liquéfié à haute pression	unter hohem Druck verflüssigtes Gas	3.5.6	—
B.5.7	dissolved gas (under pressure)	gaz dissous (sous pression)	(unter Druck) gelöstes Gas	3.5.7	
B.5.8	refrigerated liquefied gas cryogenic gas	gaz liquéfié réfrigéré gaz cryogénique	tiefgekühlt verflüssigtes Gas tiefkaltes Gas	3.5.8	—
B.5.9	inert gas	gaz inerte	inertes Gas	3.5.9	—
B.5.10	asphyxiant gas	gaz asphyxiant	erstickend wirkendes Gas	3.5.10	—
B.5.11	flammable gas	gaz inflammable	entzündbares Gas	3.5.11	—
B.5.12	oxidizing gas	gaz comburant	oxidierendes Gas	3.5.12	—
B.5.13	toxic gas	gaz toxique	giftiges Gas	3.5.13	—
B.5.14	corrosive gas	gaz corrosif	ätzendes Gas korrosives Gas	3.5.14	—
B.5.15	pyrophoric gas	gaz pyrophorique pyrophores Gas	pyrophores Gas	3.5.15	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.5.16	industrial gas	gaz industriel	Industriegas	3.5.16	—
B.5.17	refrigerant gas	gaz réfrigérant fluide frigorigène	Kältemittelgas	3.5.17	—
B.5.18	calibration gas analytical gas scientific gas	gaz d'étalonnage gaz d'analyse gaz scientifique	Kalibriergas Analysegas	3.5.18	—
B.5.19	liquefied petroleum gas LPG	gaz de pétrole liquéfié GPL	Flüssiggas LPG	3.5.19	—
B.5.20	breathable gas breathing gas	gaz respirable gaz respiratoire	atembares Gas Atemgas	3.5.20	—
B.5.21	gas for medical use medical gas	gaz pour usage médical	Gas für medizinische Zwecke	3.5.21	—
B.5.22	gas for inhalation	gaz pour inhalation	Gas zur Inhalation	3.5.22	—
B.5.23	medicinal gas	gaz médicinal	medizinisches Gas	3.5.23	—
B.5.24	test pressure	pression d'épreuve	Prüfdruck	3.5.24	—
B.5.25	yield pressure	pression limite d'élasticité	Fließdruck	3.5.25	—
B.5.26	burst pressure	pression de rupture	Berstdruck	3.5.26	—
B.5.27	developed pressure	pression développée	sich entwickelnder Druck	3.5.27	—
B.5.28	filling pressure	pression de remplissage	Fülldruck	3.5.28	—
B.5.29	working pressure <acetylene>	pression de service <acétylène>	Betriebsdruck <Acetylen>	3.5.29	—
B.5.30	working pressure <compressed gas>	pression de service <gaz comprimé>	Betriebsdruck <verdichtetes Gas>	3.5.30	—
B.5.31	design pressure	pression de calcul	Auslegungsdruck	3.5.31	—
B.5.32	settled pressure	pression stabilisée	sich einstellender Druck	3.5.32	—
B.5.33	maximum filling weight	charge maximale de remplissage	maximales Füllgewicht	3.5.33	—
B.5.34	gross weight DEPRECATED: total weight <general>	masse brute DÉCONSEILLÉ: poids total <général>	Gesamtgewicht <allgemein>	3.5.34	—
B.5.35	gross weight DEPRECATED: total weight <acetylene cylinders>	masse brute DÉCONSEILLÉ: poids total <bouteilles d'acétylène>	Gesamtgewicht <Acetylenflaschen>	3.5.35	—
B.5.36	maximum gross weight <cylinder bundles>	masse brute maximale <cadres de bouteille>	maximales Gesamtgewicht <Flaschenbündel>	3.5.36	—
B.5.37	tare DEPRECATED: tare weight <acetylene cylinders>	tare DÉCONSEILLÉ: masse de tare <bouteilles d'acétylène>	Tara ABGELEHNT: Taragewicht <Acetylenflaschen>	3.5.37	—
B.5.38	tare <general>	tare <général>	Tara <allgemein>	3.5.38	—
B.5.39	filling ratio filling factor filling degree	taux de remplissage facteur de remplissage degré de remplissage	Füllfaktor	3.5.39	—
B.5.40	critical temperature	température critique	kritische Temperatur	3.5.40	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.5.41	single gas pure gas DEPRECATED: single component gas	gaz pur DÉCONSEILLÉ: gaz à composant unique	Einzelgas Monogas ABGELEHNT: Einkomponentengas	—	—
B.5.42	type of gas	type de gaz	Gasart	—	—
B.5.43	noble gas helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon or radon	gaz rare hélium, néon, argon, krypton, xénon ou radon.	Edelgas Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon oder Radon	—	—
B.5.44	compressed natural gas CNG	gaz naturel comprimé GNC	verdichtetes Erdgas CNG	—	—
B.5.45	hydrostatic test pressure	pression d'épreuve hydrostatique	hydrostatischer Prüfdruck	—	—
B.5.46	weight Note 1 to entry: In ISO/TC 58 standards, "weight" is used to mean "mass" and is given in kg.	masse DÉCONSEILLÉ: poids Note 1 à l'article: Dans les normes de l'ISO/TC 58, la «masse» est exprimée en kg.	Gewicht Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: In Normen von ISO/TC 58 wird „Gewicht“ im Sinne von „Masse“ verwendet und in kg angegeben.	—	—
B.5.47	water capacity DEPRECATED: capacity	capacité en eau DÉCONSEILLÉ: capacité	Fassungsraum geometrisches Volumen	—	—
B.6	Terms related to materials, strength and stress	Termes relatifs aux matériaux, résistance et contrainte	Begriffe für Werkstoffe, Festigkeit und Spannung	—	—
B.6.1	material	matériau	Werkstoff	—	—
B.6.2	steel	acier	Stahl	—	—
B.6.3	killed steel mild steel	acier calmé acier doux	beruhigter Stahl	—	—
B.6.4	semi-killed steel	acier semi-calmé	halb-beruhigter Stahl	—	—
B.6.5	rimming steel unkilled steel	acier effervescent acier non calmé	unberuhigter Stahl	—	—
B.6.6	stainless steel	acier inoxydable	Edelstahl	—	—
B.6.7	cast	coulée	Guss	—	—
B.6.8	cast of steel heat of steel	coulée d'acier	Stahlguss	—	—
B.6.9	aluminium	aluminium	Aluminium	—	—
B.6.10	alloy	alliage	Legierung	—	—
B.6.11	low alloy steel	acier faiblement allié	niedrig legierter Stahl	—	—
B.6.12	fibre material	matériau fibreux	Faserwerkstoff	—	—
B.6.13	steel wire	fil d'acier	Stahldraht	—	—
B.6.14	fibre	fibre	Faser	—	—
B.6.15	fibre stress	contrainte exercée dans la fibre	Faserspannung	—	—
B.6.16	fibre stress ratio	rapport des contraintes exercées dans la fibre	Faserspannungsverhältnis	—	—
B.6.17	strand	mèche	Faden	—	—
B.6.18	strand geometry	forme de la mèche	Fadenabmessung	—	—
B.6.19	glass transition temperature	température de transition vitreuse	Glasübergangstemperatur	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.6.20	glass fibre	fibre de verre	Glasfaser	—	—
B.6.21	aramid fibre	fibre d'aramide	Aramidfaser	—	—
B.6.22	carbon fibre	fibre de carbone	Kohlenstofffaser	—	—
B.6.23	fibre unravelling	effilochage des fibres	Faserablösung	—	—
B.6.24	polymer	polymère	Polymer	—	—
B.6.25	elastomer	élastomère	Elastomer	—	—
B.6.26	thermoplastic	thermoplastique	Thermoplast	—	—
B.6.27	thermosetting	thermodurcissable	warmaushärtend	—	—
B.6.28	curing agent	durcisseur	Härter	—	—
B.6.29	polymerisation cycle	cycle de polymérisation	Polymerisationszyklus	—	—
B.6.30	polymerisation process	procédé de polymérisation	Polymerisationsprozess	—	—
B.6.31	accelerator	accélérateur	Beschleuniger	—	—
B.6.32	density	densité	Dichte	—	—
B.6.33	melting point	point de fusion	Schmelzpunkt	—	—
B.6.34	melt flow index	indice de fluidité à chaud	Schmelzindex	—	—
B.6.35	resin	résine	Harz	—	—
B.6.36	adhesive DEPRECATED: glue	adhésif DÉCONSEILLÉ: colle	Klebstoff	—	—
B.6.37	adhesive system	système adhésif	Klebesystem	—	—
B.6.38	auto-ignition temperature AIT	température d'auto-inflammation AIT	Selbstentzündungs-temperatur	—	—
B.6.39	heat distortion temperature	température de distorsion thermique	Wärmeverformungs-beständigkeitstemperatur	—	—
B.6.40	creep	fluage	Kriechen	—	—
B.6.41	fatigue resistance	résistance à la fatigue	Dauerfestigkeit	—	—
B.6.42	fatigue cracking	fissuration par fatigue	Ermüdungsrissbildung	—	—
B.6.43	embrittlement	fragilisation	Versprödung	—	—
B.6.44	brittle fracture	rupture fragile	Sprödbbruch	—	—
B.6.45	ductile fracture	rupture ductile	Dehnungsbruch duktiler Bruch zäher Bruch	—	—
B.6.46	toughness	dureté	Zähigkeit	—	—
B.6.47	shear properties	propriétés de cisaillement	Schereigenschaften	—	—
B.6.48	intercrystalline corrosion	corrosion intercrystalline	interkristalline Korrosion	—	—
B.6.49	stress corrosion	corrosion sous contrainte	Spannungskorrosion	—	—
B.6.50	stress corrosion cracking	fissuration par corrosion sous contrainte	Spannungsrisskorrosion	—	—
B.6.51	corrosion allowance	surépaisseur de corrosion	Korrosionszuschlag	—	—
B.6.52	impact strength	résistance au choc	Kerbschlagzähigkeit	—	—
B.6.53	impact value according to Charpy V	résilience selon Charpy V	Kerbschlagzähigkeitswert nach Charpy V	—	—
B.6.54	impact energy	énergie d'impact	Kerbschlagarbeit	—	—

Table B.1 (continued)

	English	French	German	See Clause	See Figure
B.6.55	percentage elongation after fracture	pourcentage d'allongement après rupture	Bruchdehnung in Prozent	—	—
B.6.56	yield strength yield point DEPRECATED: yield stress	limite d'élasticité	Streckgrenze	—	—
B.6.57	proof strength	limite conventionnelle d'élasticité	Dehngrenze	—	—
B.6.58	0,2 % proof strength	limite conventionnelle d'élasticité à 0,2 %	0,2 %-Dehngrenze	—	—
B.6.59	upper yield strength	limite supérieure d'élasticité	obere Streckgrenze	—	—
B.6.60	lower yield strength	limite inférieure d'élasticité	untere Streckgrenze	—	—
B.6.61	tensile strength	résistance à la traction	Zugfestigkeit	—	—
B.6.62	design stress factor	facteur de sécurité	Beanspruchungsfaktor	—	—
B.6.63	stress ratio	rapport de contrainte	Spannungsverhältnis	—	—
B.6.64	safety factor	coefficient de sécurité	Sicherheitsfaktor Sicherheitsbeiwert	—	—
B.6.65	modulus of elasticity	module d'élasticité	Elastizitätsmodul E-Modul	—	—
B.6.66	Brinell hardness HB	dureté Brinell HB	Brinellhärte HB	—	—

Annex C (informative)

Figures related to the additional terminology given in [Annex B](#)

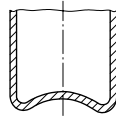


Figure C.1 — concave base

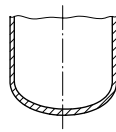


Figure C.2 — convex base

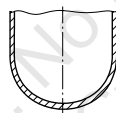


Figure C.3 — hemispherical base

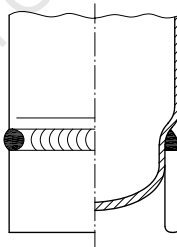


Figure C.4 — footring

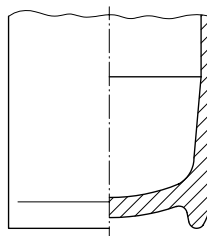


Figure C.5 — integral footing

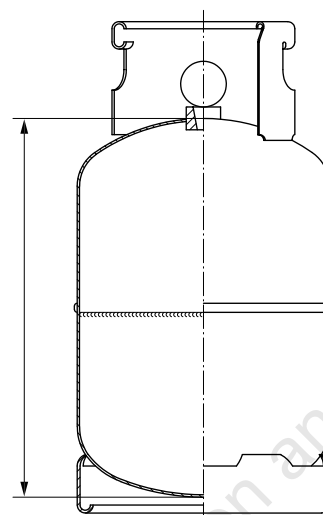
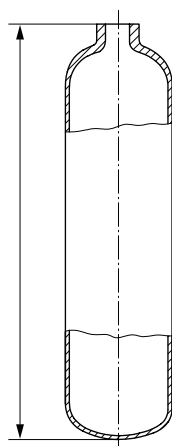


Figure C.6 — length

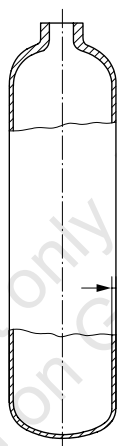


Figure C.7 — wall thickness

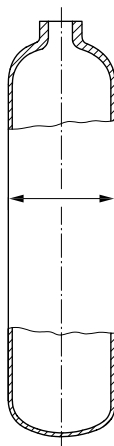


Figure C.8 — outside diameter

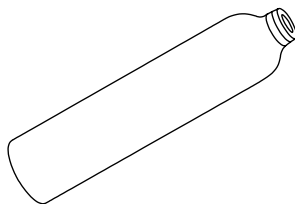


Figure C.9 — seamless gas cylinder

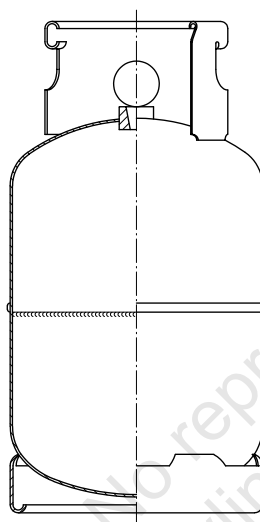


Figure C.10 — welded gas cylinder

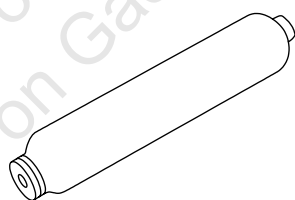


Figure C.11 — double-ended gas cylinder

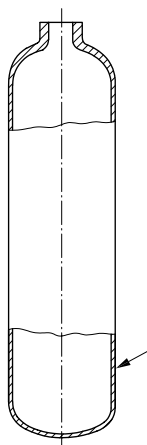


Figure C.12 — cylinder shell, shell

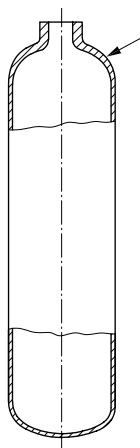


Figure C.13 — cylinder shoulder, shoulder

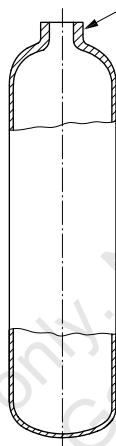


Figure C.14 — cylinder neck, neck

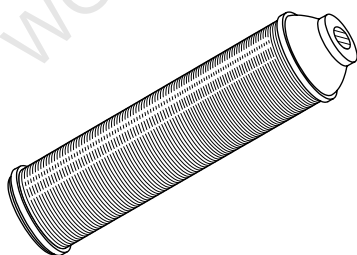


Figure C.15 — hoop-wrapped cylinder, type 2 cylinder

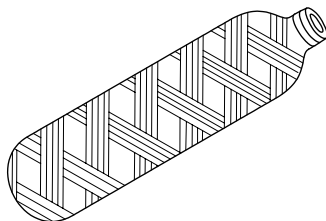


Figure C.16 — fully wrapped cylinder

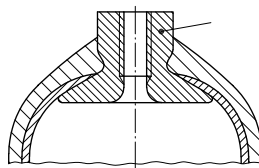


Figure C.17 — cylinder neck boss

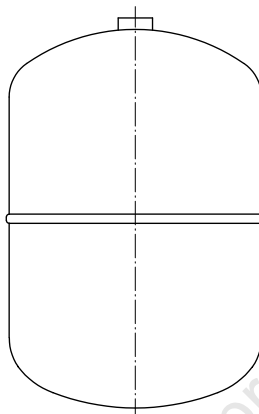


Figure C.18 — two-piece cylinder

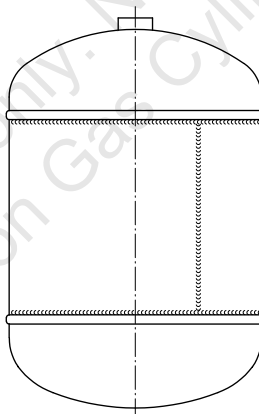


Figure C.19 — three-piece cylinder

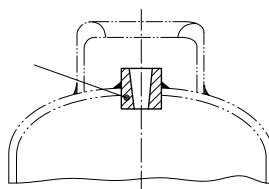


Figure C.20 — metal boss

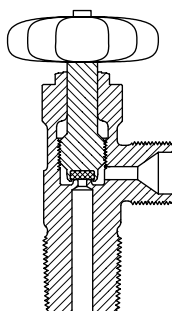


Figure C.21 — valve

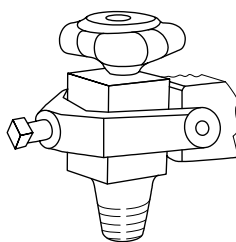


Figure C.22 — yoke-type valve

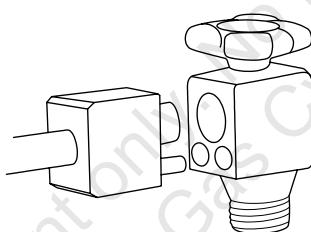


Figure C.23 — pin-index valve, post-type medical valve

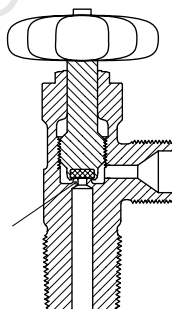


Figure C.24 — valve seat