

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

თხევადი საწვავი გაზის (LPG) აღჭურვილობა და აქსესუარები -
ავტომობილების გაზით შემავსებელი სადგურების მშენებლობა და
აღჭურვილობა - ნაწილი 1: ჩამომსხმელები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
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საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

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English Version

LPG equipment and accessories - Construction and
performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations -
Part 1: Dispensers

Équipements pour GPL et leurs accessoires - Construction
et caractéristiques des équipements GPL dans les stations-
service - Partie 1: Distributeurs

Flüssiggas-Geräte und Ausrüstungsteile - Bau- und
Arbeitsweise von Flüssiggas-Geräten für Autogas-
Tankstellen - Teil 1: Zapfsäulen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 February 2013.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 14678-1:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 286 “Liquefied petroleum gas equipment and accessories”, the secretariat of which is held by NSAI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2013.

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 14678-1:2006+A1:2009.

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.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Differences between this document and EN 14678-1:2006+A1:2009 include:

- The addition of test requirements to 5.7.1 and 5.8.1;
- The definition of unattended filling stations; and
- The addition of an environmental checklist.

EN 14678 consists of the following parts:

- EN 14678-1, LPG equipment and accessories — Construction and performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations — Part 1: Dispensers;
- EN 14678-2, LPG equipment and accessories — Construction and performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations — Part 2: Components other than dispensers and installation requirements;
- EN 14678-3, LPG equipment and accessories — Construction and performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations — Part 3: Refuelling installations at private and industrial premises.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100:2010. When provisions of this type C standard differ from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards.

This European Standard calls for the use of substances and procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

Protection of the environment is a key political issue in Europe and elsewhere. Protection of the environment is taken in a very broad sense. What is meant is the total life cycle aspects of, e.g. a product on the environment, including expenditure of energy and during all phases from mining of raw materials, fabrication, packaging, distribution, use, scrapping, recycling of materials, etc.

NOTE Annex D indicates which clauses in this European Standard address environmental issues. Clauses addressing environmental issues are restricted to a general guidance. Limiting values can be specified in national laws.

It is recommended that companies using this European Standard develop an environmental management policy. For guidance see ISO 14000 series [15], [16] and [17].

It has been assumed in the drafting of this European Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

All pressures are gauge unless otherwise specified.

The PED, Directive 97/23/EC [20], applies to any assembly with a component defined as category II or higher in this Directive:

- Article 1, 3.6 of the PED excludes equipment classified as no higher than category I under article 9 if it is covered by Directive 94/9/EC (ATEX).
- The category I limit is defined in Annex II Table 6 of the PED. It applies to piping for liquids whose vapour pressure at the maximum allowable temperature is greater than 0,5 bar (50 kPa) above DN 100 or, in the case of maximum allowable pressures greater than 10 bar (1 kPa), is above the product of DN and PS of 1 000.
- Because the maximum allowable pressure (PS) in this document is 25 bar (2 500 kPa) and the DN of the intended piping is less than 40, the product of DN and PS of 1 000 in Table 6 of the PED is not reached.
- The category I limit for vessels is defined in Annex II Table 1 of the PED. It also applies to vessels for liquids whose vapour pressure at the maximum allowable temperature is greater than 0,5 bar (50 kPa) above volumes (V) of 1 l up to a pressure of 200 bar or, in the case of the product of V and PS of 50.
- Because the maximum allowable pressure (PS) in this document is 25 bar (2 500 kPa) and if the V of the intended vessel is less than 2 l, the product of V and PS of 50 in Table 1 of the PED is not reached.