

საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

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5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2010 წლის 6 აპრილი №268-13-4173

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English version

**Sealing materials for metallic threaded joints in
contact with 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and
hot water - Part 2: Non-hardening jointing
compounds**

Matériaux d'étanchéité pour raccords filetés en
contact des gaz de la 1ère, 2ème et 3ème
famille et de l'eau chaude - Partie 2:
Composition d'étanchéité non durcissante

Dichtmittel für Gewindeverbindungen in Kontakt
mit Gasen der 1., 2. und 3. Familie und
Heißwasser - Teil 2: Nichtaushärtende
Dichtmittel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-11-24. 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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 108 "Sealing materials and lubricants for gas appliances and gas equipment" the secretariat of which is held by NNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1997.

This European Standard consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: *Anaerobic jointing compounds*
- Part 2: *Non-hardening jointing compounds*
- Part 3: *Unsintered PTFE tapes*

This European Standard 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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-hardening sealing materials (jointing compounds) for metallic threaded joints. These jointing compounds applied as liquid, gel, paste or tape of non-woven synthetic fibres impregnated with jointing compound paste do at the most only partly harden or cure. This enables the threaded joint to be easily dismantled with commercial tools at ambient temperatures without damage of the threads.

There are three classes of jointing compounds defined by their properties and application range. Class A jointing compounds are suitable for normal installation purposes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases and heating systems. Class B jointing compounds are normally used in gas appliances and their auxiliary equipment, whereas Class C jointing compounds are for use in LPG storage application. Jointing compounds may be suitable for one or more classes.

A universally applicable jointing compound may be used for all gas, potable water, and hot water installation.

In respect of potential adverse effects of the jointing compounds covered by this European Standard on the quality of water intended for human consumption this Standard provides no information as to whether the jointing compounds may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use and characteristics of the jointing compounds should comply with current regulations, where they exist, depending the acceptance of verifiable European criteria.

Since the application techniques - sometimes due to different pressure limits and safety requirements - differ from country to country, it is difficult to harmonise the existing national standards and approval requirements for Class A jointing compounds. One particular point relates to the use of sealant supporting bases (e.g. hemp, flax or synthetic fibres). Whilst these should not be used to fill large gaps between bad fitting threads, in some countries they may be used to ensure that the jointing compound remains in its position on the male thread and is not stripped off during assembly of the joint. It will be up to the manufacturer's handling instructions (and the country of use) whether jointing compounds of Class A will be applied with or without such sealant supporting bases. Supporting bases are not used with Classes B and C jointing compounds.

The adjustment of prefabricated parts of an installation requires sometimes the assembled taper/parallel threaded joints to be turned back up to an angle of 45° . To ensure that jointing compounds fulfil this requirement in countries where such handling techniques are used, an additional requirement concerning the turn back test has been included. Such jointing compounds are additionally designated with "Rp".