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European foreword

This document (EN 334:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 235 "Gas pressure regulators and associated safety devices for use in gas transmission and distribution", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2020.

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

This document supersedes EN 334:2005+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(s).

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

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- normative references have been updated;
- terms and definitions have been added;
- flange ratings as per the available European Standards both with PN and class designations have been included: PN 20 and PN 50 flanges, as per ISO 7005-2, concern spheroidal graphite cast iron only, because at the time of writing, there was no EN standard available for class designation;
- minimum requirements for elastomeric materials following the approach already have been adopted for metallic materials;
- "fail open" and "fail close" characteristics have been improved as per the CEN rules i.e. implementing for each characteristics, where originally missed, the relevant requirement/test method/ acceptance criteria;
- provisions for surveillance in use have been included, as already done for SSDs in EN 14382;
- closing force for stand-by monitor when classified as safety accessory to PED as already done for SSD when classified as safety accessory to PED;
- antistatic characteristics;
- statistical strength test on the basis of PED provisions;
- definition of Cg flow coefficient and an improvement of KG flow coefficient by adding the definition/test method/notice of its limits;
- improvement of the functional performance classification;
- Annex G Materials has been updated;

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- requirements/test procedure and acceptance criteria for non-metallic materials have been updated;
- vent limiter as possible fixture to be assembled in the pressure regulators;
- integration of environmental requirements;
- alignment of Normative references (Clause 2), Annex G, Annex ZA and its relevant clauses to CEN rules;
- the standard has been editorially revised.

This document can be used as a guideline for gas pressure regulators outside the ranges specified in this standard. This edition has introduced the application of statistical strength testing for series produced pressure and safety accessories on the basis of EU Directive 2014/68/EU, Annex I, Article 3.2.2 and Guideline H-14. Gas pressure regulators dealt with in this document are considered as standard pressure equipment in accordance with Clause 2 a) of Art. 1 of Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU (PED).

Gas pressure regulators according to this European Standard do not have their own source of ignition. However, the manufacturer is responsible to identify any potential ignition sources of his product which could be effective during the intended use¹⁾.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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¹⁾ Therefore gas pressure regulators are usually not within the scope of ATEX European legislation on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres. Any additional component (e.g. proximity switch, travel transducer etc.) should be independently considered in the framework of assemblies as per ATEX 2014/34/EU Guidelines – 2nd Edition - December2017 clauses § 44 "Combined equipment (assemblies)", § 46 "Components" and § 94 "Written attestation of conformity for components".

1 Scope

This document specifies constructional, functional, testing, marking, sizing and documentation requirements of gas pressure regulators:

- for inlet pressures up to 100 bar and nominal diameters up to DN 400;
- for an operating temperature range from -20 °C to +60 °C,

which operate with fuel gases of the 1st and 2nd family as defined in EN 437:2018 [1], used in the pressure control stations in accordance with EN 12186 or EN 12279, in transmission and distribution networks and also in commercial and industrial installations.

"Gas pressure regulators" hereafter will be called "regulators" except in the titles.

For standard regulators when used in pressure control stations complying with EN 12186 or EN 12279, the Annex ZA lists all applicable essential safety requirements of the European legislation on pressure equipment except external and internal corrosion resistance for applications in corrosive environment.

This document considers the following temperature classes/types of regulators:

- temperature class 1: operating temperature range from −10 °C to 60 °C;
- temperature class 2: operating temperature range from −20 °C to 60 °C;
- type IS: (integral strength type);
- type DS: (differential strength type).

This document applies to regulators which use the pipeline gas as a source of control energy unassisted by any external power source.

The regulator may incorporate a second regulator, used as monitor, complying with the requirements in this document.

The regulator may incorporate a safety shut off device (SSD) complying with the requirements of EN 14382.

The regulator may incorporate a creep (venting) relief device, complying with the requirements in Annex E and/or a vent limiter, complying with the requirements in Annex I.

This document does not apply to:

- regulators upstream from/on/in domestic gas-consuming appliances which are installed downstream of domestic gas meters;
- regulators designed to be incorporated into pressure control systems used in service lines²⁾ with volumetric flow rate $\leq 200 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ at normal conditions and inlet pressure $\leq 5 \text{ bar}$;
- regulators for which a specific document exists (e.g. EN 88-1 and EN 88-2, etc.);
- industrial process control valves in accordance with EN 1349.

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²⁾ The services lines are those defined in EN 12279.

The informative Annex G of this document lists some suitable materials for pressure bearing parts, inner metallic partition walls, auxiliary devices, integral process and sensing lines, connectors and fasteners. Other materials may be used when complying with the restrictions given in Table 5.

Continued integrity of gas pressure regulators is ensured by suitable surveillance checks and maintenance. For periodic functional checks and maintenance it is common to refer to national regulations/standards where existing or users/manufacturers practices.

This document has introduced the reaction of the pressure regulators to the specified reasonable expected failures in terms of "fail close" and "fail open" pressure regulator types, but it should be considered that there are other types of failures whose consequences can bring to the same reactions (these risks are covered via redundancy as per EN 12186) and that residual hazards will be reduced by a suitable surveillance in use / maintenance.

In this document, both pressure regulators that can be classified as "safety accessories" by themselves (monitors) according to European legislation on pressure equipment as well as regulators that can be used to provide the necessary pressure protection through redundancy (e.g. pressure regulator with integrated safety shut-off device, pressure regulator + in-line monitor, pressure regulator + safety shut off device) are considered.

The provisions in this document are in line with the state of art at the moment of writing.

This document does not intend to limit the improvement of actual provisions (materials, requirements, test methods, acceptance criteria, etc.) or the developing of new provisions for gas pressure regulators where they are suitable to ensure an equivalent level of reliability.

Some clauses of this standard should be re-considered at the time when characteristics for non-conventional gases will be available.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 549:1994, Rubber materials for seals and diaphragms for gas appliances and gas equipment

EN 1092-1:2018, Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated - Part 1: Steel flanges

EN 1092-2:1997, Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated - Part 2: Cast iron flanges

EN 1092-3:2003, Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated - Part 3: Copper alloy flanges

EN 1092-4:2002, Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated - Part 4: Aluminium alloy flanges

EN 1349:2009, Industrial process control valves

EN 1759-1:2004, Flanges and their joint - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, Class designated - Part 1: Steel flanges, NPS 1/2 to 24

EN 1759-3:2003, Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, Class designated - Part 3: Copper alloy flanges

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