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Gas cylinders — Composite construction — Periodic inspection and testing

*Bouteilles à gaz — Construction composite — Contrôles et essais
périodiques*



Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 on 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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Operational requirements for gas cylinders*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11623:2002), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- up-to-date terminology particularly for the various types of composite cylinders;
- up-to-date normative references for steel and aluminium-alloy liner materials;
- list defects according to severity with an additional set of acceptance/rejection criteria;
- replacement of the procedure regarding obstructed cylinder valve (former Annex A) with a reference to ISO 25760;
- addition of a new, normative Annex B for the internal inspection of translucent composite cylinders;
- information regarding intervals between periodic inspection and testing based on cylinder type, formerly listed in Tables 1 through 4, moved into new, informative Annex C;
- update of some photographs to provide sharper examples of damage.

This corrected version of ISO 11623:2015 incorporated the following correction.

In 12.5, paragraph 1, the word 'followed' has been replaced with 'preceded'.

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Introduction

The principal aim of periodic inspection and testing is that at the completion of the test, the cylinders can be reintroduced into service for a further period of time. It is not possible to identify all considerations for periodic inspection and testing of composite cylinders in this International Standard. In such cases or where there is doubt, questions regarding specific cylinders should be directed to the manufacturer or owner.

This International Standard is intended to be used under a variety of national regulatory regimes, but has been written so that it is suitable for the application of the UN Model Regulations (see Reference [1]). Attention is drawn to requirements in the relevant national regulations of the country (countries) where the cylinders are intended to be used that might override the requirements given in this International Standard. Where there is any conflict between this International Standard and any applicable regulation, the regulation always takes precedence.