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Second edition  
2020-07

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## Gas cylinders — Quick-release cylinder valves — Specification and type testing

*Bouteilles à gaz — Robinets de bouteilles à ouverture rapide —  
Spécifications et essais de type*



Reference number  
ISO 17871:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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](http://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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cylinder fittings*, 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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17871:2015), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 17871:2015/Amd 1:2018.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- extension of the scope to valves for pressure drums and tubes;
- addition of the valve burst test pressure;
- deletion of the flame impingement test;
- deletion of internal leak tightness test at  $-40\text{ °C}$  for quick-release cylinder valves only used for fixed fire-fighting systems installed in buildings;
- complete revision of [4.2.11](#) and [Annex A](#).

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

This document covers the function of a quick-release cylinder valve as a closure (defined by the UN Model Regulations). Additional features of a quick-release cylinder valve (e.g. pressure regulators, residual pressure-retaining devices, non-return devices and pressure-relief devices) can be covered by other standards and/or regulations.

Quick-release cylinder valves complying with this document can be expected to perform satisfactorily under normal service conditions.

This document pays particular attention to:

- a) suitability of materials;
- b) safety (mechanical strength, impact strength, endurance, leak tightness);
- c) testing;
- d) marking.

This document has been written so that it is suitable to be referenced in the UN Model Regulations<sup>[1]</sup>.

In this document, the unit bar is used due to its universal use in the field of technical gases. However, it is noted that bar is not an SI unit, and that the corresponding SI unit for pressure is Pa ( $1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ ).

Pressure values given in this document are given as gauge pressure (pressure exceeding atmospheric pressure) unless noted otherwise.

Charging of agents with a compressed gas is in some areas, e.g. fire-fighting, referred to as super-pressurization.