INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12614-12

Second edition
2021-06

Road vehicles — Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components —

Part 12: Rigid fuel line in copper and its alloys

Véhicules routiers — Équipements pour véhicules utilisant le gaz naturel liquéfié (GNL) comme combustible —

Partie 12: Circuit de combustible rigide en cuivre et ses alliages

Reference number
ISO 12614-12:2021(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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 41, *Specific aspects of gaseous fuels*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12614-12:2014), which has been technically revised.

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

— editorial changes.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12614 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Road vehicles — Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components —

Part 12: Rigid fuel line in copper and its alloys

1 Scope

This document specifies tests and requirements for the rigid fuel line in copper and its alloys, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following:

a) fuel containers;

b) stationary gas engines;

c) container mounting hardware;

d) electronic fuel management;

e) refuelling receptacles.

It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered herein can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests.

All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1,6 MPa (16 bar[1)]). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2 MPa (20 bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1,25.

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.

ISO 12614-1, *Road vehicles — Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components — Part 1: General requirements and definitions*

ISO 12614-2, *Road vehicles — Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components — Part 2: Performance and general test methods*

EN 12735-1, *Copper and copper alloys — Seamless, round tubes for air conditioning and refrigeration — Part 1: Tubes for piping systems*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12614-1 apply.

1) 1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 105 Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm^2.

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