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Determination of the resistance to cryogenic spillage of insulation materials —

Part 1: Liquid phase

Détermination de la résistance des matériaux d'isolation thermique suite à un refroidissement cryogénique —

Partie 1: Phase liquide



Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword ... **iv**

Introduction ... **v**

1 Scope ... **1**

2 Normative references ... **1**

3 Terms and definitions ... **2**

4 Test configurations ... **2**
4.1 General ... 2
4.2 Sample holder ... 2

5 Construction of the test items and substrates ... **3**
5.1 General ... 3
5.2 Material ... 3
5.3 Release tank ... 3
5.4 Specimen support ... 4
5.5 Sample holder ... 6
5.6 Test method ... 6

6 Cryogenic spillage protection materials ... **7**
6.1 General ... 7
6.2 Wet applied coating systems ... 7
6.3 Pre-formed system testing ... 7

7 Instrumentation ... **7**
7.1 General ... 7
7.2 Thermocouple location ... 7

8 Test apparatus and conditions ... **8**
8.1 Injection point and position ... 8
8.1.1 General ... 8
8.1.2 Injection point position ... 8
8.2 Test environment ... 8

9 Test procedure ... **9**

10 Repeatability and reproducibility ... **10**

11 Uncertainty of measurement ... **10**

12 Test report ... **10**

13 Practical applications of test results ... **11**
13.1 General ... 11
13.2 Performance criteria ... 11
13.2.1 General ... 11
13.2.2 Coatings and spray-applied materials ... 11
13.2.3 Systems and assemblies ... 11
13.3 Factors affecting the validity of the test ... 12
13.3.1 General ... 12
13.3.2 Leakage of the release tank ... 12
13.3.3 Failure of thermocouples ... 12
13.3.4 Loss of sample integrity/loss of containment ... 12

Annex A (normative) **Methods of fixing thermocouples** ... **13**

Annex B (normative) **Complete set-up** ... **15**

Annex C (normative) **Thermocouple positioning inside the sample holder** ... **17**

Annex D (informative) **Classification** ... **19**

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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structure for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Liquefied natural gas installations and equipment*.

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Introduction

The test described in the procedure in this document is one in which some of the properties of cryogenic spillage protection materials can be determined. This test is designed to give an indication of how cryogenic spillage protection materials will perform in a sudden exposure to cryogenic liquid.

The dimensions of the test specimen can be smaller than typical items of structure and plant and the release of liquid can be substantially less than that which might occur in a credible event. However, individual thermal and mechanical loads imparted to the cryogenic spillage protection materials, from the cryogenic spillage defined in the procedure described in this document, have been shown to be similar to those by large-scale cryogenic spillage.

Further parts of ISO 20088 are planned for future publication:

— Part 2 : Vapour phase;

— Part 3: High pressure jet release.

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Determination of the resistance to cryogenic spillage of insulation materials —

Part 1:
Liquid phase

CAUTION — The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out cryogenic spillage testing is drawn to the fact that liquid nitrogen testing can be hazardous and that there is a danger of receiving a "cold burn" and/or the possibility that harmful gases (risk of anoxia) can be evolved during the test. Mechanical and operational hazards can also arise during the construction of the test elements or structures, their testing and disposal of test residues. An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health shall be made and safety precautions shall be identified and provided. Appropriate training and personal protection equipment shall be given to relevant personnel.

1 Scope

This document describes a method for determining the resistance to liquid cryogenic spillage on cryogenic spillage protection (CSP) systems. It is applicable where CSP systems are installed on carbon steel and will be in contact with cryogenic fluids.

Liquid nitrogen is used as the cryogenic medium since it has a lower boiling point than liquid natural gas or liquid oxygen and it is not flammable. Additionally, it can be safely used for experiment.

Future parts of the standard will cover vapour phase and jet exposure conditions.

The test laboratory is responsible to conduct an appropriate risk assessment according to local regulation in order to consider the impact of liquid and gaseous nitrogen exposure to equipment and personnel.

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 630-1, *Structural steels — Part 1: General technical delivery conditions for hot-rolled products*

ISO 845, *Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent density*

ISO 8301, *Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties — Heat flow meter apparatus*

ISO 16903, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Characteristics of LNG, influencing the design, and material selection*

ISO 22899-1, *Determination of the resistance to jet fires of passive fire protection materials — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 10029, *Tolerances on dimensions, shape and mass for hot rolled steel plates 3mm thick or above*

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
floating liquid natural gas
FLNG
floating liquid natural gas facilities such as floating production storage and offloading (LNG-FPSO), floating storage and re-gasification unit (LNG-FSRU)

3.2
cryogenic spill
unintended exposure to cryogenic liquid (CL) at –196°C

3.3
cryogenic spill protection
CSP
coating or cladding arrangement, or free-standing system which, in the event of a cryogenic spill, will provide thermal protection to restrict the heat transfer rate of the substrate

3.4
limiting temperature
minimum temperature that the equipment, assembly or structure to be protected may be allowed to reach

3.5
release point
assembly from which the cryogenic fluid flows out

3.6
sponsor
person or organization who/which requests a test

3.7
specimen owner
person or company that holds/produces a material to test

4 Test configurations

4.1 General

There is one basic configuration under which the test can be conducted. This is a liquid configuration where the material to be tested is rapidly exposed to liquid nitrogen in a pool at a temperature of –196 °C. For reasons of clarity, flexible hoses used for fume extraction are not shown in Figures 1 to 4 below.

4.2 Sample holder

Samples will be tested in a sample holder with exact dimension as specified in ISO 22899-1:2007, Figure 11.

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