
**Road vehicles — Liquefied petroleum
gas (LPG) fuel systems components —**

**Part 3:
80% stop valve**

*Véhicules routiers — Équipements pour véhicules utilisant le gaz de
pétrole liquéfié (GPL) comme combustible —*

Partie 3: Valve de réservoir 80%



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Markings	2
5 Construction and assembly	2
6 Tests	2
6.1 Applicability	2
6.2 Hydrostatic strength	3
6.3 Leakage	3
6.4 Continued operation	3
6.5 Deformation check	4
6.6 Float pressure test	4
Bibliography	6

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 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 20766 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Road vehicles — Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel systems components —

Part 3: 80% stop valve

1 Scope

This document specifies general requirements and definitions of liquefied petroleum gas fuel components, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles, and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management; and
- e) refuelling receptacles.

NOTE 1 It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of ISO 20766, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

NOTE 2 All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 3 This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (Butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (Propane at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document.

Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

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 20766 (all parts)¹⁾, *Road vehicles — Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel systems components*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 20766-1 apply.

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

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

1) Under preparation.

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Markings

Marking of the component shall provide sufficient information to allow the following to be traced:

- a) the manufacturer's or agent's name, trademark or symbol;
- b) the model designation (part number); and
- c) the working pressure or working pressure and temperature range.

The following additional markings are recommended:

- the direction of flow (when necessary for correct installation);
- the type of fuel;
- electrical ratings (if applicable);
- the symbol of the certification agency;
- the type approval number;
- the serial number or date code; and
- reference to this document.

NOTE This information can be provided by a suitable identification code on at least one part of the component when it consists of more than one part.

5 Construction and assembly

The 80 % stop valve shall comply with the applicable provisions of ISO 20766-1 and ISO 20766-2, and with the tests specified in [Clause 6](#) of this document, when the device is installed and tested with the container size recommended by the valve manufacturer

The 80 % stop valve shall comply with:

- Closing volume between 80 % $\frac{0}{-5}$
- If the 80 % stop valve is electrically operated, then it shall be closed in power off position and insulation resistance and overvoltage tests are mandatory.

The 80 % stop valve, at the cut off position, the filling rate at differential pressure of 700 KPa shall not exceed 500 cc³/min.

6 Tests

6.1 Applicability

The tests required to be carried out are indicated in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Applicable tests

Test	Applicable	Test procedure as required by ISO 20766-2	Specific test requirements of this document
Hydrostatic strength	X	X	X (See 6.2)
Leakage	X	X	X (See 6.3)
Excess torque resistance	X	X	
Bending moment	X	X	
Continued operation	X	X	X (See 6.4)
Corrosion resistance	X	X	
Electrical over-voltage	X	X ^a	
Vibration resistance	X	X	
Brass material compatibility	X	X	
Oxygen ageing	X	X	
Non-metallic material immersion	X	X	
Ozone ageing	X	X	
Resistance to dry-heat	X	X	
Insulation resistance	X	X ^a	
Creep	X	X ^a	
Temperature cycle test	X	X ^a	
Deformation check		X ^a	6.5
Float pressure test		X ^a	6.6
X ^a Only if applicable.			

6.2 Hydrostatic strength

Test the 80 % stop valve according to the procedure for testing hydrostatic strength specified in ISO 20766-2. The test pressure shall be 2,25 times the working pressure.

6.3 Leakage

Test the 80 % stop valve at the temperatures and pressures given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Test temperatures and pressures

Temperature °C (±5 °C)	Pressure Factor × working pressure (WP)	
	First test	Second test
−40 or −20	0,75 × WP	0,025 × WP
20	0,025 × WP	2,25 × WP
85	0,05 × WP	

6.4 Continued operation

The 80 % stop valve shall be able to withstand 6 000 cycles of operation when tested according to the following procedure.

- Connect the 80 % stop valve in its normal position of work.

- b) Fill the tank/test setup until the 80 % stop valve is in its cut off position ($80\% \frac{0}{-5}$) of the tank volume.
- c) Measure the filling rate at a differential pressure of 700 KPa. At the cut off position the 80 % stop valve shall not exceed a filling rate of 500 cm³/minute.
- d) Cycle the 80 % stop valve for the 6 000 cycles between empty and its cut off position ($80\% \frac{0}{-5}$).
- e) Measure the filling rate at a differential pressure of 700 KPa. At the cut off position the 80 % stop valve shall not exceed a filling rate of 500 cm³/minute.

Failure in any sense during the procedure shall constitute a failure of the 80 % stop valve. All parts shall remain in position and function properly after this test. The measured filling rate between before and after the 6 000 cycles should be in line with the $80\% \frac{0}{-5}$.

Any device limiting the filling degree of the container and operating by a float, after having been subjected to the tests verifying that:

- it limits the degree of filling of the container to 80 % or less of its capacity;
- it does not allow - at the cut-off position - any filling of the container at a rate exceeding 0,5 litre/minute;
- shall be subjected to vibration resistance test (see ISO 20766-2) to ensure that the device is constructed to withstand expected dynamic vibrational stresses and to ensure that performance degradations or malfunctions will not be produced by the service vibration environment.

The connection between the float and the closing unit of the 80% stop valve shall not be deformed under normal conditions of use.

If the 80 % stop valve of the container comprises a float, the latter shall withstand an outside pressure of 4 500 kPa.

d) Charging-speed-test

Testing of the good function of the device limiting the filling degree of the container has to be performed by filling speeds of 20, 50 and 80 l/min or to the maximum flow rate under an upstream pressure of 700 kPa abs. Following this test, the 80 % stop valve shall comply with the hydrostatic strength test according to 6.2 of this document.

6.5 Deformation check

The connection between the float and the closing unit of the 80 % stop valve shall not be deformed under normal conditions of use.

- Place the sample in its normal working condition.
- Apply the working pressure.
- Check for deformation.
- Criteria: No visible deformation is allowed.

6.6 Float pressure test

If the 80 % stop valve of the container comprises a float, the latter shall withstand an outside pressure of 4 500 kPa

- Place the sample in its normal working condition.
- Apply pressure of 4 500 kPa.

- Check for deformation.
- Criteria: No visible deformation, cracking is allowed.

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