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Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas-burning appliances — Particular requirements —

Part 9: Mechanical gas thermostats

Dispositifs de commande et de sécurité pour brûleurs à fioul et pour appareils à fioul — Exigences particulières —

Partie 9: Thermostats mécaniques

Reference number
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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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 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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 161, *Controls and protective devices for gas and/or oil*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 23551-9:2015), which has been technically revised.

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

— the Foreword, Introduction and Scope has been made consistent with new principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents;

— the structure and numbering of the clauses have been aligned with ISO 23550:2018;

— specific regional requirements in European countries have been moved to the main document.

A list of all parts in the ISO 23551 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.

Introduction

This document is designed to be used in combination with ISO 23550. Together with ISO 23550, this document establishes the full requirements as they apply to the product covered by this document.

Where needed, this document adapts ISO 23550 by stating in the corresponding clause:

— “with the following modification”;

— “with the following addition”;

— “is replaced by the following”; or

— “is not applicable”.

In order to identify specific requirements that are particular to this document, that are not already covered by ISO 23550, this document can contain clauses or subclauses that are additional to the structure of ISO 23550. These subclauses are indicated by the introductory sentence: “Subclause (or Annex) specific to this document.”

To ensure global relevance of this document, the differing requirements resulting from practical experience and installation practices in various regions of the world have been taken into account. The variations in basic infrastructure associated with gas and/or oil controls and appliances have also been recognized, some of which are addressed in Annexes F, G and H. This document intends to provide a basic framework of requirements that recognize these differences.

Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas-burning appliances — Particular requirements —

Part 9: Mechanical gas thermostats

1 Scope

This document specifies safety, construction, performance and testing requirements for mechanical gas thermostat intended for use with gas burners and gas burning appliances, hereafter referred to as "thermostats".

This document applies to mechanical gas thermostats of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 50 with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 50 kPa, for use with natural gas, manufactured gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). It is not applicable to corrosive and waste gases.

This document applies to mechanical thermostats:

— controlling the gas flow directly or indirectly through an integral gas valve, and which do not require external electrical energy for their operation;

— used on gas appliances where the thermostat is not directly exposed to the outdoor environment; and

— which are intended for operating control functions.

This document covers type testing only.

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 23550:2018, *Safety and control devices for gas and/or oil burners and appliances — General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 23550 and the following apply.

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

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

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

3.1
mechanical thermostat
thermostat which controls the temperature by adjusting the flow rate accordingly to the temperature of the *thermal sensing element* (3.11) without any external energy, such that the temperature remains within defined limits

3.2
adjustable thermostat
mechanical thermostat (3.1) in which the *temperature set-point* (3.15) can be adjusted by the user to anywhere between minimum and maximum values

3.3
fixed setting thermostat
mechanical thermostat (3.1) that has a pre-set fixed operating temperature which cannot be adjusted by the user

3.4
snap-acting thermostat
mechanical thermostat (3.1) with only two positions for the flow rate, i.e. "full on-off", "full on-reduced rate" or "reduced rate-off"

3.5
modulating thermostat
mechanical thermostat (3.1) which controls the flow rate in accordance with a predetermined and continuous function of the temperature of the *thermal sensing element* (3.11)

3.6
modulating thermostat
mechanical thermostat (3.1) that incorporates an on-off action and which acts as a *snap-acting thermostat* (3.4) between the closed and reduced positions and as a *modulating thermostat* (3.5) between the reduced and full-on positions

3.7
thermostat closure member
movable part of the thermostat which opens and closes the gas way and/or varies the flow rate

3.8
pre-setting device
device for adjusting an operating condition only by an authorized person

Note 1 to entry: It can be fixed or variable, e.g. when it is the gas flow that is adjustable, either an orifice or an adjusting screw can be used.

3.9
fixed bypass
non-adjustable *pre-setting device* (3.8) for fixing the minimum gas flow through a thermostat

3.10
bypass adjusting device
screw adjustment or an exchangeable orifice, that fixes the minimum gas flow rate through the thermostat, and which is accessible only by the use of tools

3.11
thermal sensing element
part of a thermostat which is directly acted upon by temperature changes of the medium to be controlled or to be supervised, and which, through physical change thus produced, originates the motion directly or indirectly controlling the action of the closure member

3.12
operating curve
graphical representation of the flow rate as a function of the *thermal sensing element* (3.11) temperature at a given *temperature set-point* (3.15) and at a constant inlet pressure

3.13
backlash
difference of position of the *adjusting knob* (3.14) when it is moved in both directions to obtain the same flow rate at a constant thermal sensing element temperature

3.14
adjusting knob
adjusting spindle
adjusting dial
part of the thermostat used to select the *temperature set-point* (3.15)

3.15
temperature set-point
any value selected within the temperature range at which the controlled temperature should be maintained

3.16
temperature set-point range
range between the minimum and maximum adjustable *temperature set-points* (3.15), by means of the *adjusting knob* (3.14)

3.17
calibration flow rate
flow rate declared by the manufacturer for calibration

3.18
calibration temperature set-point
temperature at which the *calibration flow rate* (3.17) should be obtained with the adjustment set to the position and in the direction declared by the manufacturer

3.19
temperature differential
<snap-acting thermostats> difference in temperature necessary to obtain a change in the flow rate, at a given set-point

3.20
deviation
maximum deviation from the *temperature set-point* (3.15) declared by the manufacturer

3.21
drift
permanent change in the *operating curve* (3.12) of the thermostat

3.22
bypass
passage provided in which permits a flow of gas to the main burner(s) independently of the action of the thermostatic valve

3.23
calibration reference point
dial setting at which a control is calibrated for agreement between dial indication and sensing element temperature

3.24
maximum operating position
highest dial marking temperature for heating thermostats or the lowest dial marking temperature for refrigeration thermostats

4 Classification

4.1 Classes of controls

ISO 23550:2018, 4.1, is not applicable.

4.2 Groups of controls

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 4.2.

4.3 Types of DC supplied controls

ISO 23550:2018, 4.3, is not applicable.

4.4 Classes of control functions

ISO 23550:2018 4.4, is not applicable.

5 Test conditions

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, Clause 5, with the following addition:

Where applicable, the thermostat shall be mounted in an appropriate test fixture and the tests conducted with the thermal sensing element immersed in the intended medium (e.g. water, oil or air) for the application, as specified in the installation and operation instructions.

6 Construction

Specific regional requirements shall be as specified in Annex G.

6.1 General

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.1.

6.2 Construction requirements

6.2.1 Appearance

Shall be in accordance ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.1.

6.2.2 Holes

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.2.

6.2.3 Breather holes

ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.3 is not applicable.

6.2.4 Vent limiter

ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.4 is not applicable.

6.2.5 Screwed fastenings

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.5.

6.2.6 Moving parts

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.6.

6.2.7 Sealing caps

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.7.

6.2.8 Dismantling and reassembling for servicing and/or adjustment for controls

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.8, with the following addition.

If, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions the thermostat can be dismantled for servicing, such action shall not result in a change in temperature calibration exceeding the declared maximum set point deviation (see 7.6.1.1).

Suitable means for maintaining all adjustments shall be provided. Lock nuts or adjusting nuts held by springs or compression are considered satisfactory, except where their adjustment can be accidentally disturbed.

6.2.9 Auxiliary channels and orifices

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.9.

6.2.10 Pre-setting device

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.2.10.

6.3 Materials

6.3.1 General material requirements

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.1.

6.3.2 Housing

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.2.

6.3.3 Springs providing closing force and sealing force

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.3.

6.3.4 Resistance to corrosion and surface protection

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.4.

6.3.5 Impregnation

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.5.

6.3.6 Seals for glands for moving parts

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.6.

6.3.7 Jointing

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.3.7.

6.4 Connections

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 6.4.

Further requirements for GQC shall be in accordance with Annex D.

6.5 Gas controls employing with electrical components in the gas way

ISO 23550:2018, 6.5 is not applicable.

6.6 Flow characteristics

Subclause specific to this document.

An adjustable bypass shall be set by means of a variable pre-setting device or shall be adjusted by means of a fixed pre-setting device. Bypass rate adjustments shall be independent of pilot rate adjustments.

When specified by the manufacturer, it shall be possible to gain access to any fixed bypass or bypass adjusting device for cleaning without changing the calibration temperature set-point.

The opening and closing of the thermostat closure member with a total shut-off function shall happen by snap-action between the off position and the reduced flow position.

Figure 2 shows typical operating curves of a modulating, snap-acting and modulating on-off thermostat.

The flow rate at the moment of snap-action shall not be less than the value as specified in the installation and operating instructions.

6.7 Temperature adjustment of adjustable thermostats

Subclause specific to this document.

6.7.1 Range adjustment

The allowed temperature setting range of an adjustable thermostat shall be limited by stops. Where applicable, the operating instructions shall state the limits in which the temperature setting range may be adjusted using appropriate tools. The temperature setting range stops shall not change on their own accord.

6.7.2 Set point adjustment

If the adjusting knob is supplied as part of the thermostat, the marking of its positions shall be easily recognizable. It shall indicate the direction in which the temperature is raised or lowered. If numbers are used, higher numbers shall indicate higher temperatures, except for thermostats for refrigerators where higher numbers shall indicate lower temperatures.

It shall be possible to select any temperature set-point over the whole temperature set-point range by setting the adjusting knob or spindle between the stops within the maximum and minimum ambient temperatures as stated in the operating instructions.

The temperature set point adjustment means shall not change on its own accord.

6.7.3 Fixed setting thermostat

If provided, the adjustment means of a fixed setting thermostat shall be sealed (e.g. lacquer).

7 Performance

7.1 General

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.1.

7.2 Leak-tightness

7.2.1 General

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.2.1.

7.2.2 Requirements

ISO 23550:2018, 7.2.2 is replaced by the following:

For external leakage, controls shall not exceed the air rates given in ISO 23550:2018, Table 3.

For internal leakage, controls shall not exceed the air rates given in ISO 23550:2018, Table 4 or 60 cm^3/h whichever is greater.

7.2.3 Test

7.2.3.1 General

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.2.3.1.

Conversion of pressure loss to leakage rate shall be in accordance with Annex C. See also Annexes A and B for information on leak-tightness tests.

7.2.3.2 Test for external leak-tightness

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.2.3.2.

7.2.3.3 Test for internal leak-tightness of controls

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.2.3.3 with the following addition:

This test applies only to thermostats with complete shut-off. The knob is set at the middle of its temperature setting range and the thermal sensing element is slowly heated (or cooled for controls for refrigerators) until the valve is closed. The temperature of the thermal sensing element is then increased (or decreased for refrigerators) by a value equal to 10 % of the temperature range of the thermostat. The thermostat is then checked for internal leak-tightness.

The test is carried out in the direction of gas flow.

7.3 Torsion and bending

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.3.

7.4 Rated flow rate

7.4.1 General

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.4.1.

7.4.2 Requirements

ISO 23550:2018, 7.4.2 is replaced by the following.

The rated flow rate and bypass flow rate shall be measured.

The measured flow rate shall be at least 0,9 times the rated flow rate.

For thermostats with a variable preset bypass, the bypass flow rate shall be adjustable over the whole range. For thermostats with a fixed preset bypass, the bypass flow rate shall remain within the tolerance limits.

The rated flow rate and the bypass flow rates are stated in the installation and operating instructions.

7.4.3 Test

7.4.3.1 Apparatus

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.4.3.1.

7.4.3.2 Test procedure

ISO 23550:2018, 7.4.3.2, is replaced by the following:

Rated flow rate and by-pass flow rate are taken from the operating curves as indicated in 7.6.5. The corrected flow rate and the corrected rated bypass flow rate in accordance with 7.4.3.3 shall conform with the requirements of 7.4.2.

7.4.3.3 Conversion of air flow rate

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.4.3.3.

7.5 Durability

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 7.5. Requirements resistance to lubricants and gas shall be as specified in Annex E.

7.6 Functional requirements

Subclause specific to this document.

ISO 23550:2018, 7.6 is replaced by the following.

7.6.1 Calibration temperature set-point

7.6.1.1 Requirement

The deviation of the calibration temperature set-point at constant ambient temperature shall not exceed the value as stated in the operating instructions.

7.6.1.2 Test for calibration temperature set-point

With the body at the temperature of (20 ± 2) °C, the adjusting knob is set to the position and in the direction indicated by the manufacturer for calibration. The operating characteristic of the thermostat is drawn in accordance with 7.6.5.2.

7.6.2 Backlash

7.6.2.1 Requirement

For modulating thermostats, the backlash shall not exceed 5 % of the angular movement of the setting point adjustment range of the thermostat.

7.6.2.2 Test for backlash

The thermal sensing element is held at a constant temperature equal to the middle of the temperature range.

The thermostat is supplied with air at 2 kPa. The pressure difference with all the thermostat closure members in the fully open position is adjusted to 250 Pa.

During the test, the body of the thermostat is maintained at a constant ambient temperature within ±1 °C.

Turn the range spindle from the minimum temperature set-point until the calibration flow rate is obtained and record this position. Continue to turn the range spindle to the maximum temperature set-point and then turn the spindle back again to the position at which the calibration flow rate is obtained. Record this position. Measure the backlash which is the angular difference between these two positions.

7.6.3 Opening of a snap-acting thermostat with a closed position

7.6.3.1 Requirement

The total leakage of a snap-acting thermostat or of a modulating on-off thermostat during the opening procedure up to the point of snap-action shall not exceed 1 dm^3 of air.

7.6.3.2 Test for opening of a snap-acting thermostat with a closed position

The thermostat is supplied with air at 2 kPa. The pressure difference with all the valves in the fully open position is adjusted to 250 Pa.

During the test, the body of the thermostat is held at a constant ambient temperature within ±1 °C.

The thermostat is set at the calibration temperature set-point as stated in the operating instructions. The thermal sensing element is immersed in a bath, the temperature of which is increased at a rate of 0,5 °C/min until the closure member is closed. The temperature is then lowered at the rate of 0,5 °C/min until the thermostat snaps open. During the lowering of the temperature the total flow is measured from the temperature at which closure occurred up to the moment of snap-action.

For a refrigeration thermostat, the above temperature changes are reversed.

7.6.4 Opening pressure and closing pressure for thermostats with a closed position

7.6.4.1 Requirement

The thermostat shall be capable of opening and closing between the minimum and 1,2 times the maximum inlet pressure as specified in 10.1, but at least against a maximum pressure of 5 kPa.

7.6.4.2 Test for opening pressure and closing pressure for thermostats with a closed position

Using the equipment as shown in Figure 1, pressure equal to 1,2 times the maximum inlet pressure, but at least 5 kPa, is supplied to the inlet of the thermostat. The pressure drop, with the valve in the fully open position, is adjusted to 250 Pa. Check that the valve opens and closes at a temperature change of the thermal sensing element. For nominal sizes and internal diameters, see Table 1.

7.6.5 Operating characteristic of the thermostat

7.6.5.1 Requirement

A thermostat shall maintain the temperature range and tolerances, temperature differential and/or the modulation band as specified in the installation and operation instructions.

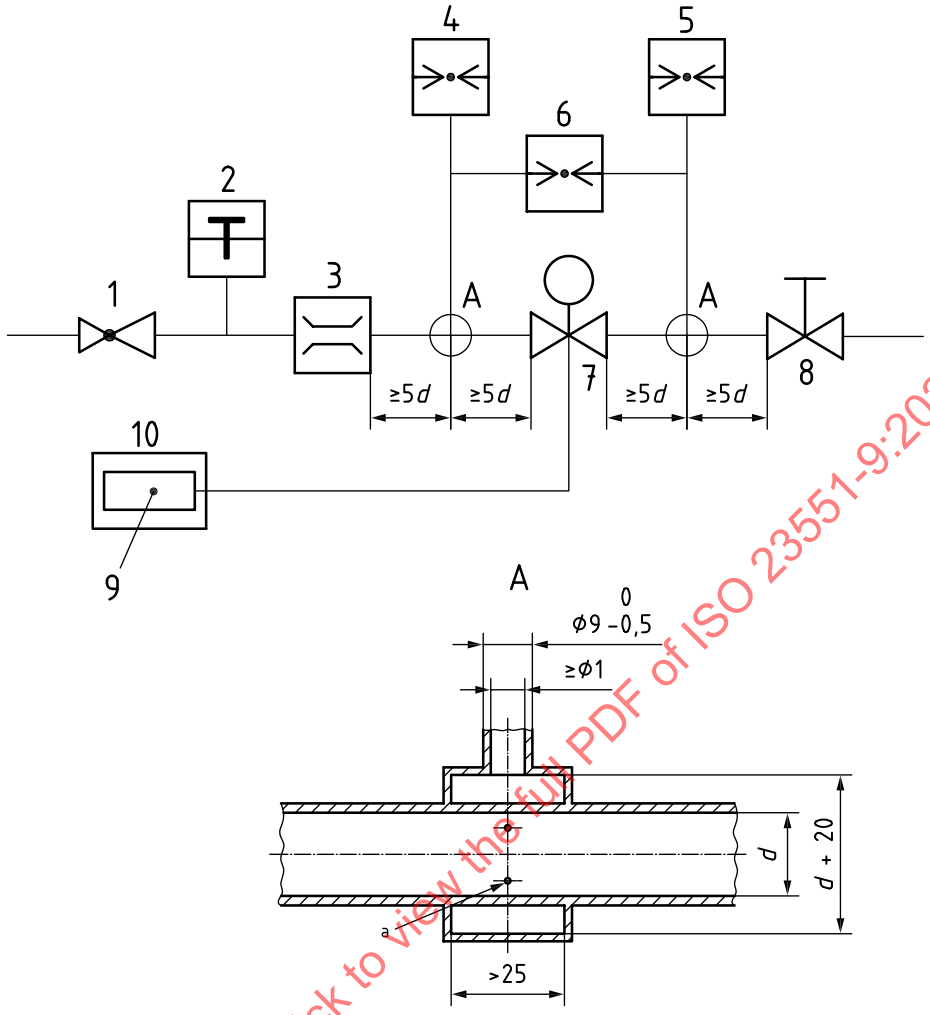
7.6.5.2 Test for operating characteristic of the thermostat

The test shall be carried out using air at an inlet pressure of 2 kPa. The thermostat shall be connected in the test equipment as indicated in Figure 1. For nominal sizes and internal diameters, see Table 1.

With the closure member(s) in the open position, the pressure difference is adjusted to 250 Pa by actuating valve No. Eight flow rate control. There shall be no further modification to this adjustment during the tests described in this subclause. The flow rate is then compared to the rated flow rate.

With the thermostat closure member of the modulating thermostat closed, the bypass, if provided, is adjusted to 20 % of the maximum flow rate or to a different value if declared by the manufacturer and it shall not be readjusted during the test.

As shown in Figure 2, curves of thermostat flow rate versus temperature are plotted at both the minimum and maximum temperature set-points, first with falling temperature, and then with rising temperature. The curve will also be plotted for the calibration temperature set-point if it is different from the minimum or maximum. In this case, the setting is obtained by turning as indicated in 7.6.1.2.



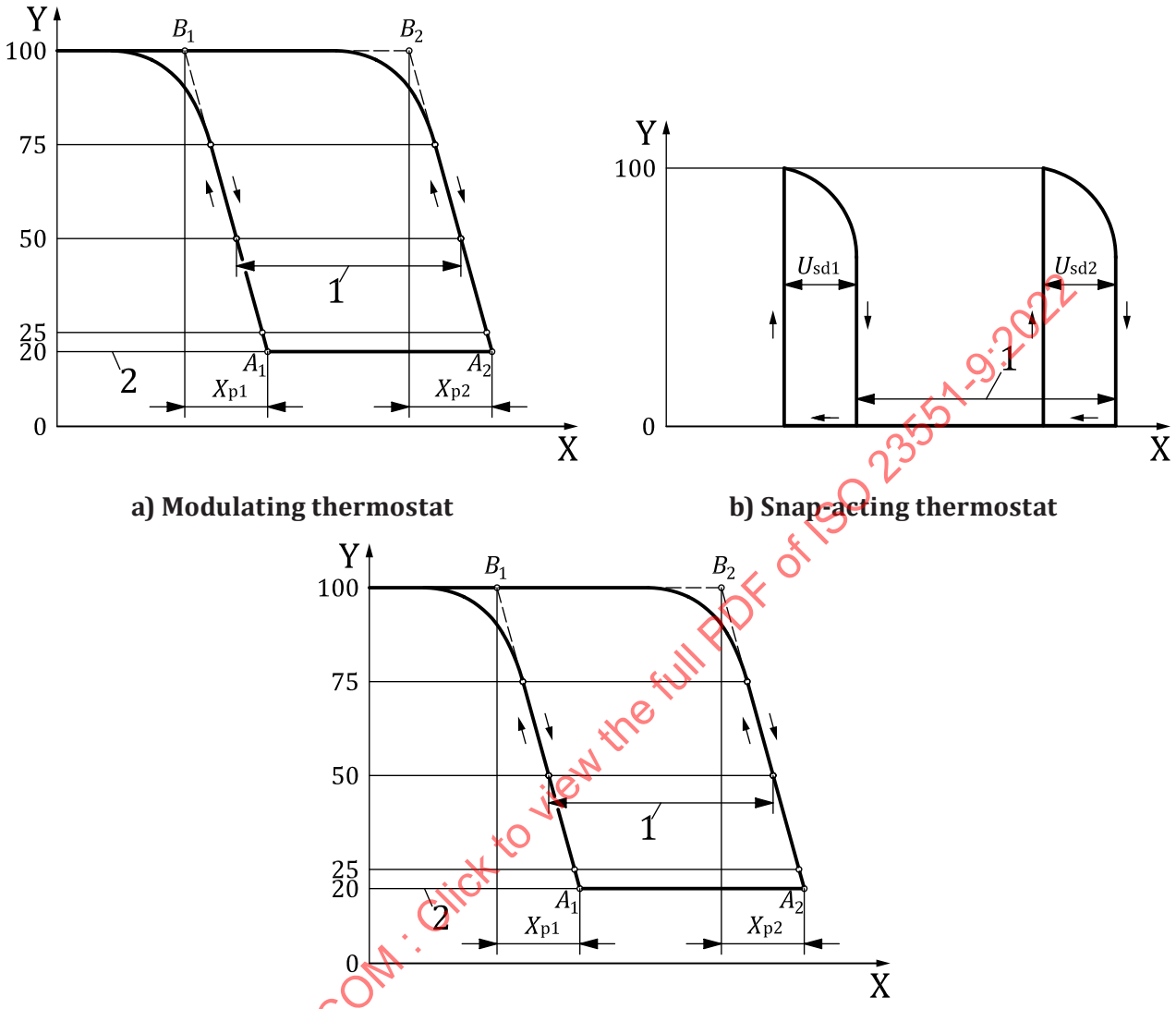
Key

1 adjustable regulator for inlet pressure
2 thermometer
3 flow meter
4 inlet pressure gauge
5 outlet pressure gauge
6 differential pressure gauge
7 control under test
8 manual control tap
9 thermal sensing element
10 temperature controlled chamber
a 4 holes ⌀1,5 mm

Figure 1 — Thermostat test apparatus

Table 1 — Nominal size and Internal diameter

Nominal size DN	Internal diameter mm
6	6
8	9
10	13
15	16
20	22
25	28
32	35
40	41
50	52



a) Modulating thermostat

b) Snap-acting thermostat

c) Modulating on-off thermostat

Key

X	thermal sensing element temperature, in °C
Y	rated flow rate, in %
1	temperature range, in °C
2	by-pass flow rate, in %
X_{p1}, X_{p2}	modulating band, in °C
U_{sd1}, U_{sd2}	temperature differential, in °C
A	bypass flow rate
B	rated flow rate

Figure 2 — Typical operating characteristics of a thermostat over a range of temperature set-point adjustments

For each temperature set-point, the flow rate is given as a percentage of the maximum flow rate measured at that set-point (i.e. the maximum flow rate may be higher at higher temperature set-points).

In the modulating band or temperature differential, the thermal sensing element temperature is changed at a maximum rate of 1 °C/min.

To determine the modulating band, a straight line is drawn through the two points on the curve corresponding to the 75 % and 25 % of the rated flow rate, and shall extend from the bypass flow rate A up to the rated flow rate B [see Figure 2 a) and Figure 2 c)].

The modulating band, X_p, is the temperature difference between A and B [see Figure 2 a) and Figure 2 c)].

The temperature differential, U_{sd}, for a snap-acting thermostat is shown in Figure 2 b).

7.6.6 Ambient temperature range of the body

7.6.6.1 Requirement

The variation of the calibration temperature set-point due to temperature variation at the body of the thermostat shall not exceed the maximum value as declared by the manufacturer.

7.6.6.2 Test for ambient temperature range of the body

After the test in 7.6.1.2, the body of the thermostat is placed in a thermostatically controlled oven at (60 ± 2) °C, or at the maximum temperature as stated in the operating instructions, whichever is higher.

Any change of calibration is measured in accordance with 7.6.1.2, when thermal equilibrium has been reached.

7.6.7 Effect of storage and transport temperatures

7.6.7.1 Requirement

The thermostat shall withstand an ambient temperature range of −15 °C to +60 °C or wider limits if declared by the manufacturer and stay within drift tolerances as stated in the operating instructions. The ambient temperature range for space heating and refrigeration thermostats shall be −15 °C to +50 °C or wider limits if declared by the manufacturer.

7.6.7.2 Test for effect of storage and transport temperatures

The thermostat, including capillary and thermal sensing element, is maintained at the minimum and then maximum temperature as specified in 7.6.7.1 for 2 h.

After returning to ambient temperature, any change of calibration is measured in accordance with 7.6.1.2.

7.6.8 Thermal overload of the thermal sensing element

7.6.8.1 Requirement

The thermal sensing element shall withstand an overload temperature equal to its maximum operating temperature plus 15 % of the temperature range or 25 °C, whichever is greater, and the thermostat shall stay within the drift tolerances as stated in the installation and operating instructions.

The exceptions are as given in Table 2.

7.6.8.2 Test for thermal overload of the thermal sensing element

During the test, the thermostat is adjusted to the maximum temperature set-point. The thermal sensing element is placed for 1 h at the maximum overload temperature given in 7.6.8.1, with the body of the thermostat at room temperature.

Any change of calibration is measured in accordance with 7.6.1.2.

Table 2 — Exceptions for thermal overload

Application	Thermal sensing element overload temperature	
Water heating	110 °C	or greater if stated in the installation and operating instructions
Independent space heating and refrigerators	50 °C	

7.6.9 Operating torque of the thermostat set-point adjuster

7.6.9.1 Requirement

The torque required to turn the adjusting knob (or spindle) from and to the closed position shall not be greater than 0,5 Nm.

7.6.9.2 Test for operating torque of the thermostat set-point adjuster

The operating torque is measured with an appropriate torque meter, having an accuracy of ± 10 % and at an operating speed of 1,5 rad/s.

The operating torque is measured at a thermal sensing element temperature which allows opening and closing of the closure member(s). Each test consists of five measurements of torque. The maximum recorded torque value is used.

7.6.10 Effect of high ambient temperature on performance of thermostats for top burners and griddles

7.6.10.1 Requirement

The variation of the calibration temperature set-point due to temperature variation at the body of the thermostat from 32 °C to 149 °C (90 °F to 300 °F) shall not exceed 8,5 °C (15 °F).

7.6.10.2 Test

The thermostat dial is set at 149 °C (300 °F). The body of the thermostat is placed in a thermostatically controlled chamber at 32 ± 2 °C (90 ± 3 °F), the calibration is measured in accordance with 7.6.1.2, when thermal equilibrium has been reached. The temperature of the chamber is then increased to 149 ± 2 °C (300 ± 3 °F). Any change of calibration is measured in accordance with 7.6.1.2, when thermal equilibrium has been reached.

7.7 Endurance

Subclause specific to this document.

7.7.1 Mechanical cycling

7.7.1.1 Requirement

The thermostat shall conform with the following requirements before and after the endurance test of 7.7.1.2:

— 7.6.9;

— 7.6.2;

— 7.2;

— 7.6.1.

7.7.1.2 Test

Each mechanical cycle consists of a movement of the setting means over its complete travel and a return to its starting point. The rate of cycling is approximately 10 per min.

The testing apparatus shall allow the setting means to operate smoothly and without interfering with the normal operation of the thermostat and will apply a torque not greater than 0,5 Nm.

Throughout the cycle, the spindle is held in the unlatched position so that the latch-pin is not in contact with its guide.

The total number of cycles, *N*, is that given in Table 3 in accordance with the declared application or as stated in the operating instructions if greater than the value given in Table 3.

The thermostat shall be first cycled with the body at the declared maximum temperature for *N*/2 cycles, then with the body at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C for *N*/2 cycles.

Throughout the test, the thermal sensing element shall be held at a temperature approximately equal to two-thirds of the temperature range above the minimum setting.

No additional lubrication or adjustment is permitted during the test.

Table 3 — Number of mechanical cycles

Number of cycles *N*		
Type of thermostat	**Thermostats for hotplates and instantaneous water heaters**	**All other thermostats**
No tap fitted	5 000	1 000
Integral tap operated by set-point adjuster	30 000	5 000

7.7.2 Thermal cycling

7.7.2.1 Requirement

The thermostat shall conform with the following requirements before and after the endurance test of 7.7.2.2:

— 7.2;

— 7.6.1;

— 7.6.5.

7.7.2.2 Test

Each thermal cycle consists of changing the temperature of the thermal sensing element to either side of T_s and returning to its starting temperature.

The adjusting knob is set to the temperature corresponding to T_s, where T_s is calculated with Formula (1):

$$T_s = T_u + 2/3\ (T_o - T_u) \quad (1)$$

where

T_o is the maximum temperature set-point;

T_u is the minimum temperature set-point.

The test is made with air flowing through the thermostat, and at a pressure of 2 kPa.

The body shall be maintained at (60 ± 2) °C or at a higher temperature as stated in the operating instructions.

The temperature change and number of cycles shall be chosen in such a way that:

— for modulating thermostat, the whole of the proportional band is used, 10 000 cycles;

— for snap-action thermostats, the differential is used, 100 000 cycles;

— for combined modulating/snap-action, the proportional band plus the differential is used, 10 000 cycles.

8 Electrical equipment

ISO 23550:2018, Clause 8 is not applicable.

9 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

ISO 23550:2018, Clause 9 is not applicable.

10 Marking, installation and operating instructions

10.1 Marking

ISO 23550:2018, 10.1 is replaced by the following:

The following information, at least, shall be durably marked on the thermostat in a clearly visible position:

a) manufacturer and/or trademark;

b) type reference;

c) maximum inlet pressure in Pa or kPa (see 7.6.4);

d) ambient temperature range;

e) group 1 (if applicable);

f) direction of gas flow (by a cast or embossed arrow);

NOTE f) is not necessary, if the thermostat is constructed and intended for only one type of gas appliance and if incorrect installation is impossible.

g) date of manufacture (at least year) — may be in code;

h) when means are provided for the user to vary the temperature setting, such means shall clearly indicate the direction of movement to increase or decrease the temperature and the minimum and maximum operating positions. One of the dial graduations shall be located at the calibration reference point.

Specific regional requirements shall be as specified in Annex G and Annex H.

10.2 Installation and operating instructions

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 10.2, with the following addition.

Instructions shall include all relevant information on use, installation, operation and servicing, in particular:

a) type reference;

b) number of mechanical cycles (see 7.7.1.2);

c) group 1 (if applicable);

d) rated flow rate;

e) ambient temperature range;

f) mounting position(s);

g) inlet pressure range in Pa or kPa;

h) gas connection(s);

i) gas families for which the thermostat is suitable;

j) the thermal overload temperature and the related thermostat drift tolerance (see 7.6.8);

k) conversion to other gas families;

l) the temperature range and its tolerances, the temperature differential and the modulation band (see 7.6.5);

m) minimum flow (see 6.6), bypass flow rate or bypass flow rate change (see 7.4);

n) the thermostat drift tolerance due to storage and transport temperature (see 7.6.7);

o) the calibration temperature set point and effect of ambient temperature (see 7.6.1 and 7.6.6);

p) notice for installer to consider e.g. condition for up-stream pressure, dirt, corrosion products.

10.3 Warning notice

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, 10.3.

Annex A
(informative)

Leak-tightness test — Volumetric method

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, Annex A.

Annex B
(informative)

Leak-tightness test — Pressure-loss method

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, Annex B.

Annex C
(normative)

Conversion of pressure loss into leakage rate

Shall be in accordance with ISO 23550:2018, Annex C.