

1677-1986 Refrigerating systems A4 21pp E
Provides a basis for uniform requirements for the design, construction and installation of refrigerating systems. It does not apply to the use of water or air as a refrigerant, to household refrigerators or to room airconditioners, nor to other small refrigerating equipment, including water coolers, containing not more than 2.5 kg of refrigerant. Sections deal with classification of buildings, of refrigerating systems and of refrigerants; installation requirements; design and construction of equipment; erection tests and general instructions. Appendices provide supporting information.
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SAA REFRIGERATION CODE

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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australasian Steamship Owners Federation
Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating
(Incorporated)
Australian Retailers Association
Commercial Refrigeration Manufacturers Association of Australia
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment, S.A.
Department of Industrial Relations, N.S.W.
Department of Labour and Industry, Tasmania.
Department of Labour and Industry, W.A.
Department of Labour Relations, Qld
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia
Railways of Australia Committee
State Electricity Commission of Victoria

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS

known as the

SAA REFRIGERATION CODE

AS 1677—1981

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P R E F A C E

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Refrigeration. It incorporates the published amendments to the previous edition, but apart from changes intended to clarify the scope and other clauses in Section 1, and the updating of referenced standards, is technically unchanged from that edition.

The major purpose of Amendment 1 to the 1974 edition was to modify the requirements for small components subject to vapour pressure. The standard had been relatively conservative in comparison with those of other countries, and had subjected these small components to full-scale pressure vessel requirements, requiring *inter alia* pressure-relief facilities, certified steels, minimum material thicknesses and the like. The amendment provided a relaxed design rule for certain components that were below a specified size or capacity limit. The amendment also rationalized and simplified certain overlapping sections of the standard, and incorporated rules for calculating discharge capacities for safety valves, particularly to cope with fires outside the equipment. The general effect was to bring the Australian standard into closer alignment with related British, U.S., and ISO standards.

Amendment 2 to the 1974 edition clarified those requirements which dealt with the safety of persons inside coldrooms and safe operating procedures around coldrooms generally. That amendment comprised a clarification of the original intentions rather than a technical change.

Although ISO/R 1662, Refrigerating Plants — Safety Requirements, is under revision, and further developments are expected to the design requirements for small pressure vessels, it was decided to publish this edition because of difficulties in predicting when finality would be reached in those two areas.

This standard requires reference to the following Australian standards:

- AS 1135 SAA Non-ferrous Pressure Piping Code
- AS 1210 SAA Unfired Pressure Vessel Code
- AS 1271 Valves, Water Gauges and Other Fittings for Boilers and Unfired Pressure Vessels
- AS 1345 Rules for the Identification of Piping, Conduits and Ducts
- AS 1349 Bourdon Tube Pressure and Vacuum Gauges
- AS 1358 Bursting Discs
- AS 1571 Seamless Copper Tubes for Use in Refrigeration
- AS 1680 Code of Practice for Exterior Lighting and the Visual Environment
- AS 1715 Code of Practice for Respiratory Protection
- AS 1716 Respiratory Protective Devices
- AS 1751 Corrugated Steel Tubing
- AS 1905 SAA Fire Door Code
- AS 2030 SAA Gas Cylinders Code
- AS 2100 Methods for the Determination of the Flashpoint of Flammable Liquids (Closed Cup)
- AS 3000 SAA Wiring Rules
- AS CB18 SAA Pressure Piping Code Part I—Ferrous Piping
- AS C98 Flameproof Enclosure of Electrical Equipment for Explosive Atmospheres
- AS D26 Tube Fittings with Dryseal American Standard Taper Pipe and Unified Threads for Automotive and Industrial Use
- BS 3463 Observation and Gauge Glasses for Pressure Vessels

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL		8.3 Pipe Joints	16
1.1 Scope	4	8.4 Piping in Ducts	16
1.2 New Designs and Innovations	4	8.5 Stop Valves	16
1.3 Interpretations	4	8.6 Location of Refrigerant Piping	17
1.4 Definitions	4		
SECTION 2. BUILDING CLASSIFICATION		SECTION 9. REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT	
2.1 Locations	7	9.1 Design Rules	18
2.2 Buildings Used for Different Purposes	7	9.2 Pressure-limiting Devices	19
2.3 Adjacent Locations	7	9.3 Liquid Level Gauge Glasses	19
		9.4 Pressure Relief	19
		9.5 Equipment Marking	20
SECTION 3. REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS CLASSIFICATION TYPE		SECTION 10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	
3.1 Refrigerating Systems	8	10.1 Signs	21
3.2 Direct System	8	10.2 New Sign for Substituted Refrigerant	21
3.3 Indirect System	8	10.3 Refrigerants Withdrawn from Refrigerating Systems	21
3.4 Double (or Secondary) Refrigerant System	8	10.4 Cylinders Used for Refrigerants Withdrawn from a Refrigerating System	21
SECTION 4. REFRIGERANT CLASSIFICATION		10.5 Permanent Charge of Refrigerant	21
4.1 Classification	9	10.6 Substitution of Refrigerant	21
4.2 Characteristics	9	10.7 Refrigerant Stored in a Machinery Room	21
SECTION 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS, PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY, RESIDENTIAL, AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS		10.8 Liquid Hammer	21
5.1 General	10	10.9 Protection of Fans and Other Moving Machinery	21
5.2 Group 1 Refrigerants	10	10.10 Heating Elements and Evaporators	21
5.3 Group 2 Refrigerants	10	10.11 Air Duct Systems	21
5.4 Group 3 Refrigerants	10	10.12 Water Supply	21
		10.13 Respirators and Breathing Apparatus	21
SECTION 6. REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS		10.14 Marking	22
6.1 General	12	10.15 Maintenance	22
6.2 Number of Persons	12	10.16 Responsibility for Operation of the System	22
6.3 Persons Inside Cold Rooms	12	10.17 Unauthorized Entry or Operation	22
6.4 Open Flames	12	10.18 Safe Operating Procedures	22
6.5 Group 3 Refrigerants	12	10.19 Ammonia and Sulphur Dioxide Discharge	22
SECTION 7. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS			
7.2 Machinery Room Requirements	13	APPENDICES	
7.1 General	13	A Refrigerant Numbering System	23
7.3 Tests	14	B Properties of Refrigerants	25
SECTION 8. REFRIGERANT PIPING AND PIPING ACCESSORIES		C Selection of Materials	28
8.1 General	16	D Length of Discharge Pipe from Pressure-relief Device	29
8.2 Pipe and Pipe Components	16	E Discharge Capacity of Pressure-relief Devices	30

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
for
REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS

SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE. This standard sets out requirements for the design, construction, installation, testing and operation of refrigerating systems. It does not apply to—

- (a) household refrigerators covered by AS 1430;
- (b) refrigerated room air-conditioners covered by AS 1861;
- (c) other small refrigerating equipment containing 1 kg or less of refrigerant; and
- (d) the use of water or air as a refrigerant.

1.2 NEW DESIGNS AND INNOVATIONS. Any novel materials, designs, methods of assembly, procedures, etc, which do not comply with a specific requirement of this standard, or are not mentioned in it, but which give equivalent results to those specified, are not necessarily prohibited. The responsible committee (ME/6, Refrigeration) can act in an advisory capacity concerning equivalent suitability, but specific approval remains the prerogative of the Statutory Authority.

1.3 INTERPRETATIONS. Questions concerning the meaning, application or effect of any part of this standard, may be referred to SAA Committee ME/6 for explanation. The authority of the committee is limited to matters of interpretation and it will not adjudicate in disputes.

1.4 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

1.4.1 Absorber (adsorber)—that part of the low pressure side of an absorption system used for absorbing (adsorbing) vapour refrigerant.

Absorption system. See Clause 1.4.42.1.

1.4.2 Approved—approved by the Statutory Authority having jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Brazed joint—a gas-tight joint, obtained by the joining of metal parts with alloys which melt at temperatures higher than 500°C but less than the melting temperatures of the joined parts.

1.4.4 Brine—a liquid, used for the transmission of heat without a change in its state, having no flashpoint or a flashpoint above 65°C determined by closed cup Pensky-Martens apparatus in accordance with AS 2106.

1.4.5 Bursting disc (rupture disc)—a relief device that will rupture at a predetermined pressure.

1.4.6 Coil—a system element constructed from pipe or tubing.

1.4.7 Companion or block valves—pairs of mating stop valves valving off sections of systems and arranged so that these sections may be joined before opening these valves or separated after closing them.

1.4.8 Compressor—a specific machine, with or without accessories, for compressing a given refrigerant vapour.

1.4.9 Condensing unit—a condensing unit less the condenser and liquid receiver.

1.4.10 Condenser—a vessel or arrangement of pipe coiling in which vapourized refrigerant is liquefied by the removal of heat.

1.4.11 Condensing unit—a specific refrigerating machine combination for a given refrigerant, consisting of one or more power driven compressors, condensers, liquid receivers (when required).

1.4.12 Cylinder—a cylinder for the transportation of refrigerant as prescribed in AS 2030.

1.4.13 Department store—the entire space occupied by one tenant or more than one tenant in an individual store where persons commonly assemble for the purpose of retail trade. (See Clause 2.1.3.)

1.4.14 Design pressure—the pressure used to determine the minimum parameters of the various refrigerating components in accordance with this standard.

Direct system. See Clause 3.2.

Double indirect vented open-spray system. See Clause 3.3.5.

Double (or secondary) refrigerant system. See Clause 3.4.

1.4.15 Duct—a tube or conduit used for conveying or encasing purposes.

1.4.15.1 Air duct—a tube or conduit used for conveying air, but not including the air passages of self-contained units.

1.4.15.2 Pipe duct—a tube or conduit used for encasing pipe.

1.4.15.3 Wire duct—a tube or conduit used for encasing either moving or stationary wire or rope.

1.4.16 Entrance—an area immediately adjacent to the door through which people enter a building.