

Section 6 : Cylinders Used Out of Doors

6.1 Cylinders Supplying Appliances via a Fixed Pipework Installation.

6.1.1 General

6.1.1.1 Cylinders should always be installed in the upright position with valves uppermost so that only vapour will be withdrawn in use.

Cylinders should be located:

- (a) in the open air outside buildings, preferably adjacent to a wall or structure with a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes;
- (b) on a firm, level hard standing;
- (c) where they remain readily accessible at all times;
- (d) where they do not obstruct any means of access to or from the premises;
- (e) where they are reasonably protected from accidental damage.

Where necessary suitable protection should be provided against possible damage or interference by persons, animals or vehicles.

The area around cylinders should be kept clear of litter, vegetation or other flammable material.

Associated equipment, e.g. manifolds, automatic change-over devices, pressure regulators etc should be located as close as practicable to the cylinder(s). Flexible connections shall be as short as practicable whilst being long enough to provide the flexibility required without excessive strain on the hose or the end fittings.

6.1.1.2 Cylinders must not be located:

- (a) in any cellars, basements (which have no natural floor level ventilation) nor in sunken areas;
- (b) less than 1 metre measured in the horizontal plane from the nearest cylinder valve from fixed sources of ignition, unprotected electrical equipment, excessive heat sources, and readily ignitable materials (including oil storage tanks) etc, or apertures in the property etc such as doors, openable windows, ventilation ducts, air bricks or flue terminals etc;
- (c) less than 0,3 metres measured vertically above the cylinder valve(s) from the items listed in (b) unless a non-combustible weather protection hood which does not impair access to valves is provided;

- (d) closer than 2 metres measured in the horizontal plane from untrapped drains or unsealed gullies or openings to cellars unless an intervening diversion wall not less than 250 mm high is provided;
- (e) within 3 metres of any corrosive, toxic or oxidising materials unless a fire resistant barrier is interposed.

Fig. 1

