



BUSINESS PLAN

**ISO/TC 109
Oil and gas burners**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope of the activities of ISO/TC 109

Standardization concerning definitions, safeguards, security, construction, function and testing of oil and gas burners.

Excluded : Storage tanks and pipework if they do not form part of the burner assembly.

Relevance of the activities of ISO/TC 109

ISO/TC 109 have resolved to draft and when published, regularly review and maintain standards that are applicable internationally that achieve acceptable minimum levels of safety, do not impose on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary demands and do not stifle technological development.

To work in harmony with other ISO committees but in particular ISO/TC 161 (Control and protective devices for gas and oil burners and gas and oil burning appliances) and also with European Technical committees CEN/TC 46 (Oil stoves), CEN/TC 47 (Atomizing oil burners and their components - Function - Safety – Testing) and CEN/TC 131 (Gas burners using fans).



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: [ISO](#) (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of [IEC](#) (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of [ITU](#) (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 140 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the [International Standard](#).

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its [Technical Committees](#) are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.



2 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE ISO/TC

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

The market for gas and oil burners for gas and oil burning appliances is mainly a closed market within the industry. There is no public market and no direct interest for consumers themselves. However the safety requirements in using gas and oil for heating and industrial processes have legal implications worldwide. Many countries give consideration to safety in using gas and oil for heating and other purposes with local or regional safety legislation or regulations. In Europe for example there exists the EU directive 90/396/EEC of 29 June 1990 on safety of gas appliances and the EU directive 97/23/EEC of 29 May 1997 on pressure equipment.

Oil and gas burners and products of high quality and where practicable are tested against Standards with constructional, functional and safety requirements.

The major recent changes in oil and gas burners are improved safety, increased efficiency and a reduction in unacceptable emissions.

The stakeholders for ISO/TC 109 are the manufacturers of gas and oil burners and gas and oil burning appliances, gas and oil suppliers, test laboratories and those responsible for certification and government and insurance representatives.

Other relevant Technical Committees which develop Standards in the field of burners are ISO/TC 161, which covers mainly the control and protective devices and in Europe CEN/TC 46, CEN/TC 47 and CEN/TC 131 which cover requirements for burners.

Potential trade barriers are the different test and certification procedures worldwide, which are referenced in different Standards. The development of International Standards for gas and oil fired burners in ISO/TC 109, using existing CEN Standards or other regional Standards, will be a significant benefit for industry and users.



3 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE ISO/TC

Due to the nature and the use of burners in appliances it is an important element to be able to make reference to the appropriate standard.

In this respect the work of ISO/TC 109 can be of help for those committees preparing standards for gas and oil appliances. It is not necessary to repeat all constructional, functional and safety requirements for burners in the appliance standard.

Standards produced by ISO/TC 109 are expected to be cited as normative references in the standards of :

- ISO/TC 116 Space heating appliances; and
- ISO/TC 161 Control and protective devices for gas and oil burners and gas and oil burning appliances.

4 REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ISO/TC

4.1 Countries/ISO members bodies that are P and O members of the ISO committee

Countries and ISO Member Bodies that are P and O members of ISO/TC 109 can be found by clicking [here](#).

4.2 Analysis of the participation

All five continents are represented.



5 OBJECTIVES OF THE ISO/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

5.1 *Defined objectives of the ISO/TC*

ISO/TC 109 will elaborate a package of International Standards in the field of gas and oil burners. These standards will cover requirements for safety aspects in using gas or oil in a burning process, including mechanical stability, emissions and tightness. These standards will enable cross reference to be made in standards for appliances, and avoid duplication of testing work.

Standards from ISO/TC 109 will make reference to material and electrotechnical standards, where appropriate.

Excluded are aspects of electrical safety which are covered by IEC/TC 61 (Safety of household and similar electrical appliances).

5.2 *Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC's defined objectives*

The strategy of ISO/TC 109 to achieve its objectives is :

- use of available national or regional standards (such as CEN standards via the Vienna Agreement) as source documents on which to base International Standards;
- the work of ISO/TC 109 will be conducted by correspondence, physical meetings where necessary, teleconferences, e-mail, and via the Internet using 'Livelink'.



6 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISO/TC WORK PROGRAMME

Because no work has been undertaken in ISO/TC 109 for a number of years, the wishes of the membership are not clear at this time. In addition the proposal to widen the Scope to include both gas and oil requires the approval of the TC and the Technical Board. In Europe separate standards for gas and oil burners exist and it is the wish of many European members to produce similar documents for gas and oil burners as International Standards noting the application of the Vienna agreement. Due to the work programme ISO/TC 109 is going to deal with the New Work Items within the main committee, therefore, making the need for sub-committees unnecessary. However, this structure could change depending on its work programme. In order to produce an International Standard however it is essential to obtain support from outside of Europe.

7 STRUCTURE, CURRENT PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE ISO/TC

This section gives an overview of the ISO/TC's structure, scopes of the ISO/TCs and any existing subcommittees and information on existing and planned standardization projects, publication of the ISO/TC and its subcommittees.

7.1 Structure of the ISO committee

The structure of ISO/TC 109 can be found by clicking [here](#).

7.2 Current projects of the ISO technical committee and its subcommittees

The current projects of ISO/TC 109 and its sub-committees can be found by clicking [here](#).

7.3 Publications of the ISO technical committee and its subcommittees

There are no published standards under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 109 at this time.

Reference information

A glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans can be found by clicking [here](#).

General information on the principles of ISO's technical work can be found by clicking [here](#).