

Product Repair Based on PNS 03-3:2000

- Repair is the removal and replacement of parts or attachments of LPG cylinders and other corrective measures necessary as specified in the standard.
- This method is properly conducted by a repairer, an entity or company possessing required organization, personnel, tools and equipment, technical skills and knowledge to repair cylinders and has passed the DTI certification requirements based on the PS Certification Scheme and PNS 03-3:2000.
- A repaired cylinder shall be marked with the following:
 - retained name of original manufacturer, original serial number, original date of manufacture
 - certified repairer's name
 - design pressure (1.7 MPa)
 - test pressure (3.4 MPa)
 - tare weight (as weighed)
 - date repaired

Product Visual Inspection

- The DTI-BPS enjoins the consumers to scrutinize the LPG cylinder they buy for product reliability and safety.
 - LPG cylinder has the PS mark; no corrosion, deep cuts, dents or bulges; complete labels that are written in English



Safety Tips in using LPG Cylinders

- Store the LPG-filled cylinder in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep LPG cylinders away from direct source of heat or ignition.
- Avoid tilting LPG cylinders. Keep it in an upright position at all times.
- Do not throw or roll the cylinder when moving it.
- Do not tamper with the tank valve.
- Regularly clean the gas stove and check the condition of LPG hose.

Don't forget to look for the PS and ICC marks for safe and reliable LPG cylinders.



PS mark



ICC mark



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Consumers' Guide

PRODUCT QUALITY AND SAFETY



LPG cylinders



LPG cylinders

Product Characteristics

- The LPG is a mixture of 60% butane and 40% propane.
- LPG is in liquid state when inside the container but immediately transforms to gaseous state when released. It is liquefied so that it can be stored economically and transported easily.
- LPG is non-toxic and non-poisonous. However, because it is heavier than air in vapor form, it pushes out the air inside a room causing a shortage of oxygen in the area, which can suffocate any person.
- LPG is colorless, tasteless, and odorless but an odorizing agent called ethyl mercaptan is introduced to it so that leaks can be easily detected through its odor.
- LPG in its vapor form is about as twice as heavy as air. In its liquid state, it is about half as light as water. In case of gas leaks, the tendency of the gas flow is to float toward a lower level.

Product for Mandatory Certification

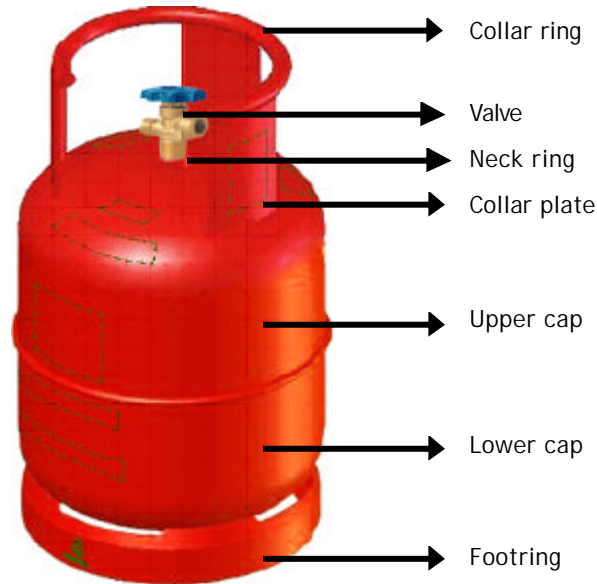
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders are regulated by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).
- Manufacturers and importers should apply for a Philippine Standard (PS) license and Import Commodity Clearance (ICC) certificate, respectively, before the products are distributed and sold.
- The DTI - Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) acquires a sample of the LPG cylinder for inspection and testing based on the Philippine National Standard (PNS) 03 Parts 1, 2 and 3:2000.

Product with the PS or ICC Mark

- Only manufacturers and importers whose products have passed the PNS requirements will be issued with the PS license and ICC certificate by the DTI-BPS.
- Only manufacturers and importers with valid licenses and certificates are allowed to use the PS and ICC marks on their products.

Product Parts

- Collar ring - handle of the cylinder
- Collar plate - connecting bands for the neck ring and upper cap; where the required labels are etched
- Valve - the passage of LPG from the cylinder to the regulator
- Neck ring - the ring that connects the valve and the upper cap
- Upper cap - upper part of the cylinder
- Lower cap - lower part of the cylinder
- Foot ring - the cylinder's stand



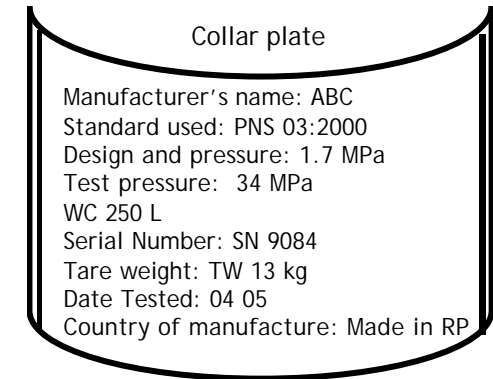
Product Accessories

- Regulator - regulates the flow of gas
- Hose - a conduit that connects the stove and cylinder
- Clamp - holds the hose in place

Product Labels Based on 03-1:2000

The following are the required markings on the LPG cylinders based on the PNS 03-1:2000:

- Embossed markings of brand name or name of owner
- Etched or stamped on the collars or footing:



- Stamped PS or ICC mark on the collar plate for cylinders with tare weight of 11 kg and above; on the footing with tare weight of less than 11 kg

Product Requalification based on PNS 03-2:2000

- Requalification is a method or procedure by which a cylinder is inspected and retested to determine its acceptability for continued service.
- A brand new LPG cylinder is requalified 10 years after its manufacturing date and every five (5) years thereafter by a DTI-accredited requalifier based on PNS ISO/IEC 17025.
- A cylinder that has passed the required retests and complete visual examination or has been requalified shall be marked with the following:
 - month and year of retest
 - symbol indicating a specific method of requalification that was used
Ex: 08-85M (indicates requalification with the Hydrostatic test in Aug 1985)
 - name or initials or code of the requalifier or repair facility duly accredited by the DTI