SAFETY COLOURS
IDENTIFICATION COLOURS FOR PIPES 1432

a two page issue

November 1999
revision of 1-1995

BASIC IDENTIFICATION COLOURS ACCORDING TO NEN 3050 (1972)

Basic identification colours and their meanings:

Green	water in liquid state	RAL 6010
Silver-grey	steam	RAL 9006
Brown	mineral, vegetable and animal oils; combustible liquids	RAL 8001
Yellow-ochre	gases in either gaseous or liquified condition (except air)	RAL 1004
Violet	acids and alkalis	RAL 4001
Light blue	air	RAL 5012
Black	other liquids	RAL 9005

Method of application:

At the user's choice the basic identification colour should be:
– painted on the pipe over the whole length,
– painted on the pipe as a band over a length of about 150 mm, depending on the diameter of the pipe
– applied by wrapping around the pipe an adhesive band of the basic identification colour.

This basic identification colour should be placed at all junctions, at both sides of valves, service appliances, bulkheads, wall penetrations and at any other places where identification of the fluid is necessary.

Valves may be painted with the identification colour with the following exception. If the pipe line has been provided with the safety colour for fire fighting, the valves should be painted red.
For example: Valves in fire-extinguishing steam or water pipe lines or in water flooding pipe lines should be painted red.

DIRECTION OF FLOW

When it is necessary to know the direction of flow of the fluid, this should be indicated by an arrow situated in the proximity of the basic identification colour and painted with a colour which contrasts clearly with the basic identification colour. If a label, plate or sign, with a codified indication is attached to the pipe, the direction of flow may be shown by the pointed end of this label, plate or sign.

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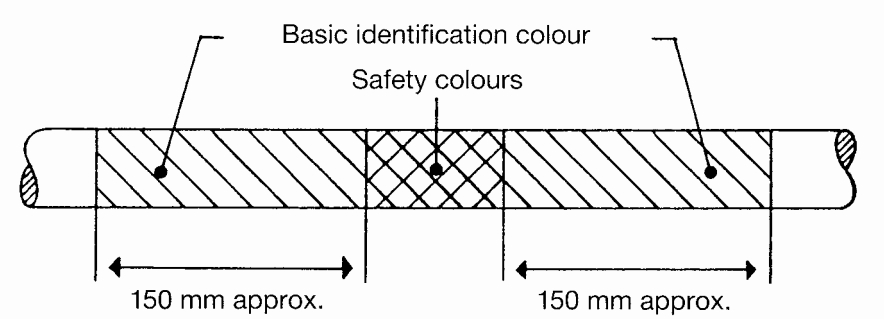
SAFETY-CODE INDICATIONS ACCORDING TO NEN 3050 (1972).

The application of code indications should be determined by the user. Code indications should be placed at all junctions, at both sides of valves, service appliances, bulkheads, wall penetrations, etc.

Safety-code indications are:
- The safety colours:
  - red, for firefighting ..... RAL 3000
  - yellow, with black diagonal stripes, for warning of danger ..... RAL 1018
  - auxiliary blue in conjunction with the green basic colour to denote pipes carrying fresh water, either potable or non-potable ..... RAL 5010
- Information regarding the nature of fluid for which the following systems may be used:
  - name in full in national language, e.g.: fresh water
  - abbreviation in national language, e.g.: FW
  - chemical symbol, e.g.: H_2O.

Method of application:
If a safety colour is applied, this colour should be:
- painted on the basic identification colour, in the case of a pipe painted over the whole length;
- painted between two basic identification colour bands, each of a length of about 150 mm, depending on the diameter of the pipe;
- applied by wrapping around the pipe an adhesive safety colour band between two basic identification colour bands, each of a length of about 150 mm, depending on the diameter of the pipe.



Further possible code-indications, such as information regarding the fluid should be placed on the basic identification colour or next to the basic identification colour band. This information should be painted with a colour which contrasts clearly with the colour of the pipe or with the basic identification colour and should be placed directly on the pipe or on a label, plate or sign, fixed to the pipe near the basic identification colour. The label, plate or sign should be of the same colour as the safety colour, if this colour is applied.