

Air Receiver Selection and Conformity

Purchasing an air receiver

Air receivers are a type of pressure vessel. Since 1994 all air receivers used in Europe must comply with European Law regardless of their origin.

The risk of buying a receiver which does not comply is insurers refusing to insure your pressure plant. Remember, the main hazard in a compressed air system is the stored energy in the air receiver.

How to check the compliance of an air receiver

To comply with European Law, the data plate or vessel must have the CE mark and on the same plate, a 4 digit number.

The 4 digit number identifies the third party (Notified Body) that has given design approval and demonstrates that the air receiver is compliant with European Law.

The compliant vessel shall also have at least the following marking:

Simple Pressure Vessels Directive (2014/29/EU)

- The name or mark of the manufacturer
- The last two digits of the year in which the CE mark was affixed
- The type and serial or batch identification of the vessel
- The maximum working pressure (PS) in bar
- The maximum working temperature T_{max} in °C
- The minimum working temperature T_{min} in °C
- The capacity of the vessel V in L

CE 94 - 1234

Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU)

- The name and address or other means of identification of the manufacturer
- The year of manufacture, type, series or batch identification and serial number
- Essential maximum/minimum allowable limits (pressure and temperature)

CE 1234

OR



In use requirements of an air receiver

Your responsibility as a user of the equipment encompasses the following requirements. The air receiver must be fitted with:

- Identification plate (with the information above)
- A pressure relief valve
- A pressure gauge
- Inspection openings
- Drain cock
- Supporting feet

More information

Refer to Fact Sheet 852 Air Receiver Legislation, and the BCAS Installation Guide 5th edition.

You can email specific enquiries to technical@bcas.org.uk