Series 1 freight containers - Specification and testing - Part 2: Thermal containers

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 1496-2:2003 sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 1496-2:1996 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 08.07.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-ISO 1496-2:2003 consists of the English text of the international standard ISO 1496-2:1996. This document is endorsed on 08.07.2003 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This part of ISO 1496 lays down the basic specifications and testing requirements for ISO series 1 thermal containers which are suitable for international exchange and for conveyance by road, rail and sea, including interchange between these forms of transport.	**Scope:** This part of ISO 1496 lays down the basic specifications and testing requirements for ISO series 1 thermal containers which are suitable for international exchange and for conveyance by road, rail and sea, including interchange between these forms of transport.

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Võtmesõnad: classification, containers, dimensions, freight containers, performance tests, ratings, specifications, tests, thermal containers

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1496-2

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Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing —

Part 2: Thermal containers

Conteneurs de la série 1 — Spécifications et essais

Partie 2: Conteneurs à caractéristiques thermiques

Reference number
ISO 1496-2:1996(E)

Content

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 1496-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 104, *Freight containers*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Specific purpose containers.*

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1496-2:1988); the main changes involve:

a) the introduction of 1AAA and 1BBB containers (see ISO 668) and the specification of relevant dimensional and performance requirements;

b) clarification of the requirements relating to the mounting of removable equipment, including the specification of performance requirements for mounting devices;

c) the restriction to only one type of electrical equipment for new containers compared to the three types included as options in the third edition.

ISO 1496 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing*:

— *Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes*

— *Part 2: Thermal containers*

— *Part 3: Tank containers for liquids, gases and pressurized dry bulk*

— *Part 4: Non-pressurized containers for dry bulk*

— *Part 5: Platform and platform-based containers*

Annexes A to L form an integral part of this part of ISO 1496. Annexes M, N and O are for information only.

Introduction

The following grouping of container types is used for specification purposes in ISO 1496:

Part 1	
General purpose	00 to 09
Specific purpose	
closed, vented/ventilated	10 to 19
open top	50 to 59
Part 2	
Thermal	30 to 49
Part 3	
Tank	70 to 79
Bulk, pressurized	85 to 89
Part 4	
Bulk, non-pressurized (box type)	20 to 24
Bulk, non-pressurized (hopper type)	80 to 84
Part 5	
Platform (container)	60
Platform-based, with incomplete superstructure and fixed ends	61 and 62
Platform-based, with incomplete superstructure and folding ends	63 and 64
Platform-based, with complete superstructure	65 to 69

NOTE — Container groupings for parts 1 and 3 to 5 inclusive are described in detail in the relevant parts of ISO 1496.

Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing —

Part 2:
Thermal containers

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1496 gives the basic specifications and testing requirements for ISO series 1 thermal containers which are suitable for international exchange and for conveyance of goods by road, rail and sea, including interchange between these forms of transport.

NOTE — For the convenience of users of this part of ISO 1496, the conversion of values expressed in SI units to values expressed in non-SI units is given in annex N.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 1496. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 1496 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 668:1995, *Series 1 freight containers — Classification, dimensions and ratings.*

ISO 830:1981, *Freight containers — Terminology.*

ISO 1161:1984, *Series 1 freight containers — Corner fittings — Specification.*

ISO 6346:1995, *Freight containers — Coding, identification and marking.*

ISO 10368:1992, *Freight thermal containers — Remote condition monitoring.*

IEC 947-1:1988, *Low voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 1: General rules.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 1496, the general definitions given in ISO 830 and the following definitions apply.

3.1 thermal container: Freight container having insulating walls, doors, floor and roof designed to retard the rate of heat transmission between the inside and the outside of the container.

3.2 insulated container: Thermal container having no devices for cooling and/or heating, either permanently installed or attached.

3.3 refrigerated container (expendable refrigerant): Thermal container using a means of cooling such as liquefied gases, with or without evaporation control.

NOTE — It is implicit in this definition that such a container requires no external power or fuel supply.