

Solid recovered fuels - Vocabulary (ISO 21637:2020)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 21637:2020 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 21637:2020 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 21637:2020 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 21637:2020.
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English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Vocabulary (ISO 21637:2020)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Vocabulaire
(ISO 21637:2020)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Terminologie,
Definitionen und Beschreibungen (ISO 21637:2020)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21637:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 "Solid Recovered Fuels" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 "Solid Recovered Fuels" the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15357:2011.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21637:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 21637:2020 without any modification.

Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
Annex A (informative) Terms grouped by typical uses		12
Bibliography		13

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered fuels*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 343, *Solid Recovered Fuels*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The terminology, definitions and descriptions included in this document are those needed to understand the scope of ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered fuels*, and those that appear in two or more standards of ISO/TC 300.

Where a term is used in only one standard, the term will be defined in the individual standard.

Due to the development cycle of other standards of ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered fuels*, there may be instances of the terms not following the above rule. Where possible, this document tries to follow the rules stated, however, users should check terms and the understanding of terms in other standards as well.

Following the ISO rules, this document does not include common and generic terms.

[Annex A](#) provides a list of terms grouped by sub-sections to enable the user to find terms more quickly.

Where there are several synonyms that can be used, the preferred one is written first.

Solid recovered fuels — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms for solid recovered fuels to enable the user to understand the scope of the work of ISO/TC 300. Where a term and definition are required in a single standard, the term and definition will be referenced in that standard.

Vocabulary boundaries are described in [Figure 1](#).

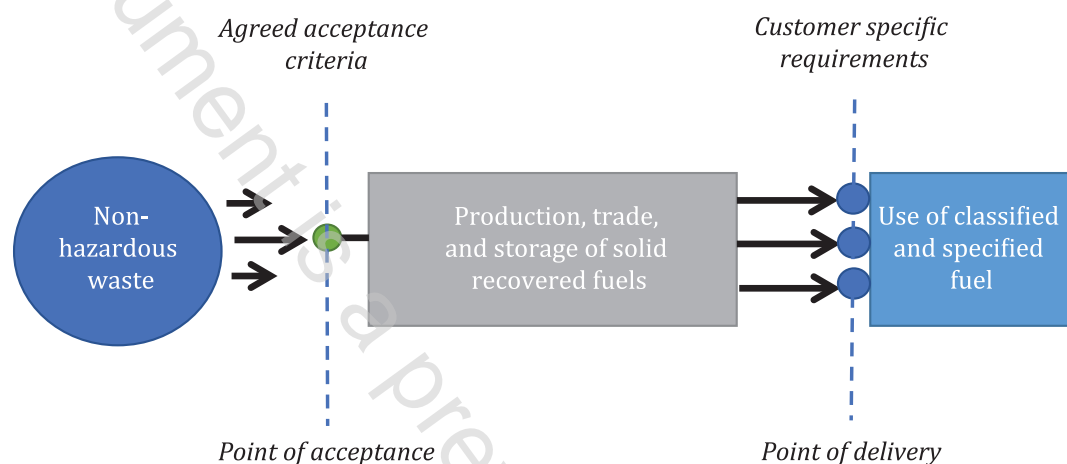


Figure 1 — Vocabulary boundaries for solid recovered fuels

NOTE Solid biofuels are covered by the scope of ISO/TC 238.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

analysis sample

sample ([3.63](#)) taken specifically for the purpose of determining specified parameters

3.2

as received

ar

calculation basis for material at delivery to the end user