

**Tsiviilkäibes olevad lõhkeained.
Brisantlõhkeained. Osa 7: Ohutuse ja
toimivuse määramine äärmuslikel
temperatuuridel**

Explosives for civil uses - High explosives - Part 7:
Determination of safety and reliability at extreme
temperatures

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13631-7:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13631-7:2003 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 28.01.2004 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13631-7:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13631-7:2003.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 28.01.2004 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This European Standard describes the special conditions and procedures permitting the extension to wider ranges of applicability of the following test methods: - determination of resistance to hydrostatic pressure; - verification of the means of initiation; - determination of transmission of detonation.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This European Standard describes the special conditions and procedures permitting the extension to wider ranges of applicability of the following test methods: - determination of resistance to hydrostatic pressure; - verification of the means of initiation; - determination of transmission of detonation.</p>
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ICS 71.100.30

Võtmesõnad: ignition me, influence of temperature, magazines, materials testing, mining, pressure resistance, reliability, resistance, safety, safety regulations, specimen preparation, temperature, temperature effects, temperature factor, test methods, testing, testing devices

ICS 71.100.30

English version

**Explosives for civil uses - High explosives - Part 7:
Determination of safety and reliability at extreme temperatures**

Explosifs à usage civil - Explosifs - Partie 7: Détermination
de la sécurité et de la fiabilité aux températures extrêmes

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Sprengstoffe - Teil 7:
Bestimmung der Sicherheit und Zuverlässigkeit bei
extremen Temperaturen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 September 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 13631-7:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 321 "Explosives for civil uses", the Secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

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 May 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2004.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards on *Explosives for civil uses – High explosives*. The other parts of this series are:

prEN 13631-1	Part 1: <i>Requirements</i> .
EN 13631-2	Part 2: <i>Determination of thermal stability of explosives</i> .
prEN 13631-3	Part 3: <i>Determination of sensitiveness to friction of explosives</i> .
EN 13631-4	Part 4: <i>Determination of sensitiveness to impact of explosives</i> .
EN 13631-5	Part 5: <i>Determination of resistance to water</i> .
EN 13631-6	Part 6: <i>Determination of resistance to hydrostatic pressure</i> .
EN 13631-10	Part 10: <i>Verification of the means of initiation</i> .
EN 13631-11	Part 11: <i>Determination of transmission of detonation</i> .
prEN 13631-12	Part 12: <i>Specification of booster with different initiating capability</i> .
EN 13631-13	Part 13: <i>Determination of density</i> .
EN 13631-14	Part 14: <i>Determination of velocity of detonation</i> .
prEN 13631-15	Part 15: <i>Calculation of thermodynamic properties</i> .
prEN 13631-16	Part 16: <i>Detection and measurement of toxic gases</i> .

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the special conditions and procedures permitting the extension to wider ranges of applicability of the following test methods:

- determination of resistance to hydrostatic pressure;
- verification of the means of initiation;
- determination of transmission of detonation;

Standardised test methods at extreme temperatures for the following purposes are not given:

- determination of sensitiveness to friction;
- determination of sensitiveness to impact;
- determination of resistance to water;
- determination of the initiating capability of boosters;
- determination of velocity of detonation.

NOTE In these cases, the manufacturer of the explosive should provide a suitable test method and, in cases where the results should be checked by an independent institution or authority, the manufacturer and the institution or authority should agree upon a suitable test method.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 13631-6, *Explosives for civil uses – High explosives – Part 6: Determination of resistance to hydrostatic pressure.*

EN 13631-10, *Explosives for civil uses – High explosives – Part 10: Verification of the means of initiation.*

EN 13631-11:2003, *Explosives for civil uses – High explosives – Part 11: Determination of transmission of detonation.*

EN 13857-1:2003, *Explosives for civil uses – Part 1: Terminology.*

EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:1999).*