Tsiviilkäibes olevad lõhkeained. Osa 1: Terminoloogia

Explosives for civil uses - Part 1: Terminology



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13857- 1:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13857-1:2003 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13857- 1:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13857-1:2003.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 14.08.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 14.08.2003 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala:	Scope:
This European Standard defines the key	This European Standard defines the key
technical terminology used in European	technical terminology used in European
Standards developed in the field of	Standards developed in the field of
explosives for civil uses	explosives for civil uses

ICS 01.040.71, 71.100.30

Võtmesõnad: enterp, explosion hazard, explosives, hazards, information, instructions, instructions for use, marking, potentially explosive materials, protection against accidents, pyrotechnics, safety, specification (approval), specifications, storage, terminology, vocabulary

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

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English version

Explosives for civil uses - Part 1: Terminology

Explosifs à usage civil - Partie 1: Terminologie

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Teil 1: Terminologie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 May 2003.

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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. QUIQ_Z G



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 13857-1:2003) 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 January 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 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 general standards on Explosives for civil uses. The other part of this series is:

EN 13857-3 Part 3: Information to be provided by the manufacturer or his authorised representative to the user.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the : 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.national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard

1 Scope

This European Standard defines the key technical terms used in the European Standards developed in the field of explosives for civil uses.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply:

2.1

abrasion resistance

ability to withstand the reduction of the thickness of the covering of detonator leading wires or of detonating cord or of shock tube by local friction

2.2

acceptor charge

charge of explosive receiving a stimulus from another charge

2.3

base charge

explosive mass contained in the base of a detonator and intended to provide the main output energy

NOTE A base charge normally consists of a secondary explosive, for example Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)

2.4

black powder

intimate mixture of sodium nitrate or potassium nitrate with charcoal or other carbon, with or without sulfur