

**Tsiviilkäibes olevad lõhkeained.
Püssirohud ja raketipüssirohud. Osa 2:
Elektrostaatilisele energiale
vastupidavuse määramine**

Explosives for civil uses - Propellants and rocket propellants - Part 2: Determination of resistance to electrostatic energy

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13938-2:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13938-2:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 21.12.2004 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13938-2:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13938-2:2004.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 21.12.2004 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 specifies a method for the determination of resistance to electrostatic energy for propellants containing a mass fraction of at least 5 % of particles which pass through a 1 mm sieve. This method does not apply to black powder.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of resistance to electrostatic energy for propellants containing a mass fraction of at least 5 % of particles which pass through a 1 mm sieve. This method does not apply to black powder.</p>
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Võtmesõnad:

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English version

**Explosives for civil uses - Propellants and rocket propellants -
Part 2: Determination of resistance to electrostatic energy**

Explosif à usage civil - Poudre propulsive et propergol pour
fusée - Partie 2 : Détermination de la résistance à l'énergie
électrostatique

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Treibladungspulver und
Raketentreibstoffe - Teil 2: Bestimmung der
Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen elektrostatische Energie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 August 2004.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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



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Foreword

This document (EN 13938-2) 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 April 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2005.

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 with the generic title *Explosives for civil uses - Propellants and Rocket Propellants*. The other parts of this series are listed below:

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| EN13938-1 | <i>Part 1: Requirements.</i> |
| EN13938-3 | <i>Part 3: Determination of deflagration to detonation transition.</i> |
| EN13938-4 | <i>Part 4: Determination of burning rate under ambient conditions.</i> |
| EN13938-5 | <i>Part 5: Solid rocket propellants. Determination of voids and fissures</i> |
| EN13938-6 | <i>Part 6: Solid rocket propellants. Guide for the determination of integrity of inhibitor coatings.</i> |
| EN13938-7 | <i>Part 7: Determination of properties of black powder.</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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of resistance to electrostatic energy for propellants containing a mass fraction of at least 5 % of particles which pass through a 1 mm sieve. This method does not apply to black powder.

NOTE: If the mass fraction of particles smaller than 1 mm size is less than 5 % the propellant is considered to be insensitive to electrostatic energy and this test is not performed.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

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)*.

ISO 565, *Test sieves; Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet - Nominal sizes of openings*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 13857-1:2003 and the following apply.

3.1

reaction

occurrence of report, crackling, sparking and/or flame

3.2

partial reaction

change of colour, opening of the cell or heat traces at the surface of the cell

4 Apparatus

4.1 Cells and covers (see Figure 1).

The cell consists of:

- a plastics disc, e.g. polyvinylchloride, thickness $(3,0 \pm 0,1)$ mm, diameter (32 ± 1) mm, with a centred drilled hole, diameter $(6,3 \pm 0,1)$ mm;
- a copper disc, thickness approximately 1 mm, diameter (19 ± 1) mm, which forms the cell base.

The plastics disc is fixed to the copper disc by means of a bead of adhesive around the outer edge.

The cover consists of a copper disc, thickness approximately 0,1 mm, diameter (16 ± 1) mm which is fixed to the upper part of the plastics disc by means of a double-sided adhesive tape.