TSIVIILKÄIBES OLEVAD LÕHKEAINED. OSA 1: TERMINOLOOGIA

Explosives for civil uses - Part 1: Vocabulary

EESTI STANDARDIMIS- JA AKREDITEERIMISKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION AND ACCREDITATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 13857-1:2025 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13857-1:2025 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13857-1:2025 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13857-1:2025.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 01.10.2025.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 01.10.2025.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 01.040.71, 71.100.30

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13857-1

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English Version

Explosives for civil uses - Part 1: Vocabulary

Explosifs à usage civil - Partie 1 : Vocabulaire

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Teil 1: Begriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 September 2025.

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 CEN-CENELEC 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN 13857-1:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 321 “Explosives for civil uses”, the secretariat of which is held by UNE.

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 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2026.

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 13857-1:2003.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

a) all definitions have been revised;

b) the following terms have been added: acceptor cartridge, acceptor cord, acceptor detonator, all-fire impulse, blast bunker, blast chamber, blasthole, blasting circuit, blasting explosive, borehole, burning rate, cartridge, charge, complete detonation, confined test, confinement, connector, control unit, core of detonating cord, coupling accessory, critical defect, defect, delay composition, delay series, density, detonation front, detonator base, detonator top, donor cartridge, donor cord, donor detonator, drop test, dummy detonator, electric igniter, electronic initiation system, electronic initiation system using no data communication, electronic initiation system using one-way data communication, electronic initiation system using two-way data communication, electrostatic discharge, explosive for blasting, explosive article, explosive core, explosive material, explosive substance, failure, fault, firing line, firing test range, firing unit, firing voltage, free-fall drop test, free-flowing explosive, fuse head, guided drop test, hot wire, ignition, ignition wire, indentation, initiation, insensitiveness to friction, insensitiveness to impact, insulation breakdown, insulation resistance, large rocket motor, leading wires, loading, major defect, means of ignition, means of initiation, mechanical loading, minor defect, misfire, no-fire current, no-fire impulse, non-free-flowing explosive, outlier, overlapping, pins-to-case configuration, pin-to-pin configuration, powder cake, pre-programmed electronic detonator, programmable electronic detonator, programming unit, programming voltage, reference detonator, remote firing system, rocket motor, rocket propellant, round, semi-finished detonator, shell, small rocket motor, solid gun propellant, solid propellant, solid rocket propellant, surface delay systems, sympathetic detonation, test piece, test sample, testing unit, testing voltage, thermal stability, transfer capability, trigger detonator, unconfined test, unloaded detonator, witness detonator;

c) the following terms have been removed: blasting accessory, decomposition, evidence of reaction, extreme conditions, extreme temperature, firing time, gap test, high explosive, nominal delay interval, primary explosive, propagation of detonation, range of applicability of test method, range of validity of test method, sensitizer, sensitiveness;

d) Clause 3 now contains subclause and the terms have been assigned to these accordingly;

e) cross-references to other terms defined in this document have been added to the definitions;

f) an index has been added;

g) the Bibliography has been revised.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

A list of all parts in the EN 13857 series, published under the general title *Explosives for civil uses*, can be found on the CEN website.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document defines terms and definitions used in documents prepared by CEN/TC 321 for explosives for civil uses.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

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

3.1 General explosives terms

3.1.1
explosives
materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations

[SOURCE: Directive 2014/28/EU, Art. 2 (1)]

3.1.2
explosive material
material considered an *explosive* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: Explosive material is capable of undergoing an *explosion* (3.1.4) due to a chemical reaction.

3.1.3
explosive article
article considered an *explosive* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: An explosive article contains one or more *explosive materials* (3.1.2).

3.1.4
explosion
rapid increase in volume and release of energy with generation of high temperatures and release of gases that causes pressure waves in the material in which it occurs

Note 1 to entry: An explosion is categorized as *deflagration* (3.1.5) if the pressure waves are subsonic and as *detonation* (3.1.6) if they are supersonic (shock waves).

3.1.5
deflagration
explosion (3.1.4) with pressure waves at subsonic velocity

3.1.6
detonation
explosion (3.1.4) with pressure waves at supersonic velocity