

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 12944-2:2002

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Trdna gnojila in sredstva za apnjenje ter izboljševalci tal - Slovar - 2. del: Izrazi v zvezi z gnojili

Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers - Vocabulary - Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers

Düngemittel und Calcium-/Magnesium-Bodenverbesserungsmittel - Wörterbuch - Teil 2: Begriffe für Düngemittel STANDARD PREVIEW

Engrais et amendements calciques et/ou magnésiens - Vocabulaire - Partie 2: Termes relatifs aux engrais

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12944-2-2002

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01.040.65 Kmetijstvo (Slovarji) Agriculture (Vocabularies)

65.080 Gnojila Fertilizers

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 12944-2

November 1999

ICS 01.040.65; 65.080

English version

Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers - Vocabulary - Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers

Engrais et amendements calciques et/ou magnésiens -Vocabulaire - Partie 2: Termes relatifs aux engrais Düngemittel und Calcium-/Magnesium-Bodenverbesserungsmittel - Wörterbuch - Teil 2: Begriffe für Düngemittel

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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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2000.

This Standard is in 3 parts:

- Part 1 : General terms
- Part 2 : Terms relating to fertilizers
- Part 3 : Terms relating to liming materials

These definitions may not necessarily correspond with those used in national legislation.

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to EN 13535, Fertilizers and liming materials 4 Classification.

NOTE 2 A general index is incorporated in part 3. ANDARD PREVIEW

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, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard defines terms relating to fertilizers. Some of them, the meaning of which is self-evident, are not defined here

This European Standard also provides an alphabetical list of equivalent English, French and German terms.

In annex A an alphabetical index of all terms defined in this part of EN 12944 is given.

2 Definitions

2.1 Terms relating to products

NOTE These terms are presented in English alphabetical order.

2.1.1

basic slag

product obtained in iron-smelting by treatment of phosphorus-containing melts and with calcium silico-phosphates as essential ingredients

NOTE

The terms "Thomas phosphate" and "Thomas slag" are used in some countries to describe basic slag.

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2.1.2

dried blood

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blood meal

blood which has been dried and to which no other material has been added

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2.1.3

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bone meal

degreased bone which may be degelatinized and which has been ground or crushed to pass a sieve of specified aperture size

2.1.4

dung

semi-solid excrements of animals used as fertilizers and soil improvers

2.1.5

fish compost

product obtained by grinding and composting fish or fish waste and to which no addition has been made

NOTE

The term "fish guano" is also used but "fish compost" is preferred.

2.1.6

fish meal

product obtained by drying and grinding fish or fish waste and to which no addition has been made

2.1.7

guano

fresh or weathered excrement and remains of any birds, except poultry, containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, prepared for use by screening, if necessary, and to which no addition has been made

2.1.8

leather waste

waste in a form of pieces or powder resulting from the manufacture of leather goods

2.1.9

liquid manure

liquid arising from animal urine and litter juices or from a dung heap

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2.1.10

manure

mixture of litter and dung in process of biological change

2.1.11

meat meal

product obtained by drying and grinding, or otherwise treating, flesh or flesh fibre and to which no addition has been made

2.1.12

methylene urea

urea formaldehyde

slow-release nitrogenous fertilizer produced by the reaction between urea and formaldehyde to produce polymethylene ureas of the general formula NH2-CO-(NHCH2NHCO) NH2 with low relative molecular mass and a relatively quick mineralization

2.1.13

oil cake

residue remaining after the removal of the oil from oilseeds

2.1.14

peat

residual matter from certain plants grown and decayed in almost permanently waterlogged conditions and which may contain a limited quantity of naturally occurring mineral material

2.1.15

slurry

semi-liquid arising from livestock, consisting of urine and faeces, possibly diluted with water

In English, the term "slurry" has many meanings but, for the purpose of this European Standard, only the above NOTE meaning is used.

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2.1.16

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urea condensate

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product of reaction between urea and aldehyde(s) which produce a slow-release nitrogenous fertilizer

Examples of urea condensates are methylene urea (MU), urea formaldehyde (UF), crotonylidene diurea (CDU) and isobutylidene diurea (IBDU).

Terms relating to physical and physico-chemical properties

2.2.1

apparent density

mass per unit volume of the material included within the surface of the particles

bulk density (loose)

mass per unit volume of a material after it has been tipped freely into a container under clearly specified conditions

bulk density (tapped)

mass per unit volume of a material tipped into a container and compacted under clearly specified conditions

2.2.4

particle size analysis by sieving

granulometry by sieving

division of a sample by sieving into size fractions

2.2.5

sieving

process of separating a mixture of particles according to their sizes by one or more sieves

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2.2.6

undersize

that portion of the charge which passes through a sieve of specified aperture size

2.2.7

oversize

that portion of the charge which does not pass through a sieve of specified aperture size

2.2.8

crushing strength

force required to crush individual particles

2.2.9

caking

formation of a coherent mass from individual particles

2.2.10

anti-caking agent

substance incorporated in or applied to the surface of a solid fertilizer to prevent caking

2.2.11

saturation temperature

temperature below which crystallization of dissolved constituents begins and above which the last crystals dissolve

NOTE This is sometimes referred to as salting out temperature or crystallization temperature.

2.2.12

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gel strength force required to break a gel

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NOTE This is sometimes referred to as yield stress which is the strength corresponding to a "yield point" where there is a transition from elastic to plastic deformation.

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pourability

extent to which a fluid fertilizer can be drained from its container by gravity as determined by an empirical procedure

2.2.14

sedimentation

process of particles settling in a fluid medium as a result of gravitational or other applied force

2.2.15

flow rate

mass flow of a material flowing freely through the outlet of a specified calibrated funnel

NOTE The term "flowability" is sometimes used but "flow rate" is preferred.

2.2.16

free flowing

description applied to a fertilizer which flows easily

2.2.17

segregation

differential movement of particles within a mixture due to differences in their size, shape or density

2.2.18

sphericity

degree to which the shape of a fertilizer particle approaches that of a sphere

2.2.19

moisture

water extracted from a fertilizer by using a specified method

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NOTE The moisture content, as determined, may not include all the water present in the fertilizer.

2.2.20 porosityvolume fraction of the pores in a fertilizer

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2.2.10

2.2.1

(informative) Annex A

Index

anti-massant

anti-caking agent apparent density

scheinbare Dichte Antibackmittel

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/

Roheisenschlacke

Knochenmehl

Blutmehl

Schüttdichte Rütteldichte

Chai)

Description appears a solution of the control of the contro masse volumique sans tassement masse volumique

prise en masse résistance à l'écrasementes scories Thomas farine de sang sang séché farine d'os

> bulk density (tapped) bulk density (loose)

blood meal bone meal

basic slag

crushing strength caking

dried blood dung

2.1.2

Trockenblut

۵

Dung

excréments

2.1.4

2.2.9 2.2.8

Kornfestigkeit

Verbacken