



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 14057:2004

01-januar-2004

Svinec in svinčeve zlitine – Odpadki – Pojmi in definicije

Lead and lead alloys - Scraps - Terms and definitions

Blei und Bleilegierungen - Schrotte - Begriffe

Plomb et alliages de plomb - Scrappes (matieres premieres de recyclage) - Termes et definitions

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ICS:

01.040.77	Metalurgija (Slovarji)	Metallurgy (Vocabularies)
77.120.60	Svinec, cink, kositer in njihove zlitine	Lead, zinc, tin and their alloys

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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 14057

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ICS 01.040.77; 77.150.60

English version

Lead and lead alloys - Scraps - Terms and definitions

Plomb et alliages de plomb - Scrappes (matières premières
de recyclage) - Termes et définitions

Blei und Bleilegierungen - Schrotte - Begriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 November 2002.

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.

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Foreword

This document (EN 14057:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 306 "Lead and lead alloys", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2003.

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, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard defines specific terms which are helpful for the communication within the lead industry and its customers relating to scrap of lead and lead alloys.

A clear terminology and classification of these materials, new and used, recovered from products and processes is also contained. No reference is made either to commercial terms of commercial contracts and conditions such as collection, weighing, shipping, receiving and claims or technical values such as lead and alloying elements content, analyticals and physical characteristics such as size and weight. No reference is made to regulatory environmental, health and safety considerations. A glossary (see clause 4) comprises all terms which are defined in this standard and their translations into French and German in alphabetical order.

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 12659, *Lead and lead alloys – Lead.*

EN 12548, *Lead and lead alloys - Lead alloy ingots for electric cable sheathing and for sleeves.*

EN 12588, *Lead and lead alloys – Rolled lead sheet for building purposes.*

EN 13086, *Lead and lead alloys - Lead oxides.*

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3 Terms and definitions

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

Six different groups are reported within which materials are classified and the relevant definitions apply.

3.1

unalloyed lead scraps

this group consists of : soft lead (3.1.1), cable sheathing (3.1.2) and tarry cable sheathing (3.1.3)

3.1.1

soft lead

typically sheets, building applications and pipe from water and gas distribution

3.1.2

cable sheathing

stripped or chipped lead, free of tar. May contain traces of paper and low content of alloying elements but regarded as soft

3.1.3

tarry cable sheathing

stripped lead incorporating some bitumen. May contain traces of paper, low content of alloying elements, but regarded as soft

3.2**alloyed lead scraps**

this group consists of : hard lead (3.2.1), wheel weight (3.2.2), type or print metals (3.2.3), and white metals and babbitt metal (3.2.4)

3.2.1**hard lead**

typically lead antimony sheets, pipes and blocks from equipment used in the chemical industry

3.2.2**wheel weight**

lead antimony counter weights used for balancing wheels with or without iron clips

3.2.3**type****print metals**

letters, plates, and ingots used in the printing industry. Generally cast from lead antimony-tin alloys and may include other alloying elements

3.2.4**white metals****babbitt metal**

bearings from heavy duty applications. Cast in lead-tin-antimony alloys, generally with high tin and antimony content

3.3**lead-acid battery scraps**

this group consists of either whole lead-acid battery (3.3.1) or lead acid battery components (3.3.2)

NOTE "lead-acid battery" is defined in IEC 60050-486.

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3.3.1**whole lead-acid battery**

whole lead-acid batteries in their original form without being treated. They can be intact or unintentionally broken. For the purposes of differentiating the scrap materials there are three main families of application these being: automotive (Starting, Lighting, Ignition (SLI), starter battery); motive power (traction battery) and standby (stationary battery)

3.3.1.1**automotive**

(SLI : starter battery)

casing can be either plastic or rubber, excludes battery with metal casings

3.3.1.2**motive power**

(traction battery)

mainly batteries of substantially larger dimensions than automotive batteries. They can be in metal casings

3.3.1.3**standby**

(stationary battery)

mainly batteries of substantially larger dimensions than automotive batteries. They can be either in plastic or rubber, but also in glass or wood casings

3.3.2**lead-acid battery component**

lead-acid battery components containing lead result from a mechanical or manual separation process or are manufacturing residues. Typical lead-acid battery components containing lead are: metallic components, lead battery paste and lead battery plates

EN 14057:2003 (E)**3.3.2.1****metallic component**

metallic components include lugs, connectors and grids. These components are manufactured from lead alloys

3.3.2.2**lead battery paste**

a mixture of lead oxides, lead sulphates and additives

3.3.2.3**lead battery plate**

grids made of lead alloys coated with or containing lead oxides, lead sulphates and additives. They can contain separators

3.4**lead glass**

glasses with a significant lead content

3.5**other scrap**

this group consists of dross (3.5.1), fumes (3.5.2), residues (3.5.3)

3.5.1**dross**

lead oxide and metallic lead skimmed from the surface of molten lead

3.5.2**fume**

fine particles containing mainly lead oxides (collected by industrial dust filtration)

3.5.3**residue**

other lead containing materials with a significant lead content arising from processes producing or using lead

3.6**lead scrap mixture**

mixture of lead scrap categories ; mixture of one or more lead scrap categories with other materials not defined in this standard for the lead scrap groups 3.1 to 3.5 whether metallic or not metallic excluding radioactive materials

4 Glossary

In this glossary all the terms defined in the clauses 3.1 to 3.6 of this European Standard are written down in alphabetical order together with the corresponding French and German translation. For each term a reference number is given indicating in which clause of this European Standard the term can be found.

NOTE In this glossary can also be found some essential terms defined in other standards.

4.1 Glossary sorted out by English terms

English	French	German	Clause of this European standard or reference to another EN
Automotive	Automobile	Fahrzeugbatterie	3.3.1.1
Babbitt metal	Alliage régule (Babbitt)	Lagermetall	3.2.4
Barton	Barton	Barton	EN 13086
Battery oxide	Oxyde pour batterie	Oxid für Akkumulatoren	EN 13086
Bundle	Pile	Bund	EN 12548/EN 12659
Cable sheathing	Gaine de câble	Kabelmantel	3.1.2
Cast	Coulée	Charge	EN 12548/EN 12659
Connector	Connecteur	Brücke	3.3.2.1
Dross	Crasses	Krätze	3.5.1
Fume	Fumée	Flugstaub	3.5.2
Grid	Grilles	Gitter	3.3.2.1
Hard lead	Plomb dur	Hartblei	3.2.1
Ingot	Lingot	Block	EN 12548/EN 12659
Jumbo	Jumbo	Jumbo	EN 12548/EN 12659
Lead alloy	Alliage de plomb	Bleilegierung	EN 12548
Lead battery paste	Pâte de batterie au plomb	Bleibatteriepaste	3.3.2.2
Lead battery plates	Plaques de batterie au plomb	Bleibatterieplatten	3.3.2.3
Lead oxide	Oxyde de plomb	Bleioxid	3.3.2.3
Lead scrap mixture	Mélange de scrappe de plomb	Bleischrottmischung	3.6
Lead sulfate	Sulfate de plomb	Bleisulfat	3.3.2.3
Lead-acid battery components	Composants de batterie au plomb	Blei-Säure-Batteriekomponenten	3.3.2
Leaded glasses	Scrappes de verre au plomb	Bleigläser	3.4
Litharge	Litharge	Bleiglätte	EN 13086
Lug	Cosse	Steg	3.3.2.1
Mill	Moulin	Mühle	EN 13086
Motive power	De traction	Antriebsbatterie	3.3.1.2
Print metal	Alliage d'imprimerie	Letternmetall	3.2.3
Red lead	Minium	Bleimennige	EN 13086

"continued"