
Eksplozivi za civilno uporabo – Detonacijske in počasi goreče vžigalne vrvice – 2. del: Ugotavljanje toplotne stabilnosti detonacijskih in počasi gorečih vžigalnih vrvic

Explosives for civil uses - Detonating cords and safety fuses - Part 2: Determination of thermal stability of detonating cords and safety fuses

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Sprengschnüre und Sicherheitsanzündschnüre - Teil 2: Bestimmung der thermischen Stabilität von Sprengschnüren und Sicherheitsanzündschnüren (standards.iteh.ai)

Explosifs a usage civil - Cordeaux détonants et meches de sureté - Partie 2: Détermination de la stabilité thermique des cordeaux détonants et meches de sureté

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13630-2:2002

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ICS 71.100.30

English version

Explosives for civil uses - Detonating cords and safety fuses -
Part 2: Determination of thermal stability of detonating cords and
safety fuses

Explosifs à usage civil - Cordeaux détonants et mèches de
sûreté - Partie 2: Détermination de la stabilité thermique
des cordeaux détonants et mèches de sûreté

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Sprengschnüre und
Sicherheitsanzündschnüre - Teil 2: Bestimmung der
thermischen Stabilität von Sprengschnüren und
Sicherheitsanzündschnüren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 July 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.

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



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Foreword

This document (EN 13630-2:2002) 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 March 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2003.

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 on *Explosives for civil uses – Detonating cords and safety fuses*. The other parts of this series are:

prEN 13630-1 *Part 1: Requirements.*

EN 13630-3 *Part 3: Determination of sensitiveness to friction of the core of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-4 *Part 4: Determination of sensitiveness to impact of detonating cords.*

prEN 13630-5 *Part 5: Determination of resistance to abrasion of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-6 *Part 6: Determination of resistance to tension of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-7 *Part 7: Determination of reliability of initiation of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-8 *Part 8: Determination of resistance to water of detonating cords and safety fuses.*

prEN 13630-9 *Part 9: Determination of transmission of detonation from detonating cord to detonating cord.*

WI 00321088 *Part 10: Determination of initiating capability of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-11 *Part 11: Determination of velocity of detonation of detonating cords.*

EN 13630-12 *Part 12: Determination of burning duration of safety fuses.*

Annex A of this document is informative.

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method of determining the thermal stability of detonating cords and safety fuses for civil uses by subjecting them to an elevated temperature.

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).

prEN 13857-1:2001, *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)*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in prEN 13857-1:2001 and the following definition apply:

3.1 thermal stability

safety property for explosive substances or articles. Tests are carried out at an elevated temperature, for a specific time, to ensure that substances or articles are thermally stable for transport or storage

NOTE The results of this test will indicate whether the detonating cord or safety fuse is thermally stable and that it will not detonate, burn or decompose by itself when the detonating cord or safety fuse is kept at a temperature of 75 °C for a period of 48 h.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Means of sealing

Suitable means for sealing the ends of the test piece, stable at 75 °C and compatible with the explosive under test.

4.2 Heating cabinet

Heating cabinet capable of sustaining a temperature of (75 ± 2) °C.

NOTE The heating cabinet should be equipped with an inner ventilation system and continuous recording of temperature. It should have dual thermostats or some other means of protection against thermal run-away if the control thermostat malfunctions. Electrical equipment should be safe for use with explosives.

5 Test pieces

Select three test pieces, each $(1\ 000 \pm 5)$ mm in length of detonating cord or safety fuse. For detonating cords of more than 50 g/m core loading, test pieces each containing 50 g of explosive will be sufficient. Seal the ends with the means of sealing (4.1) to avoid leakage of explosive during testing.

6 Procedure

Set the temperature of the heating cabinet (4.2) to 75 °C. Place the test piece or test pieces (more than one test piece may be tested at the same time) inside the heating cabinet avoiding contact with the inner surface of the heating cabinet and maintain at (75 ± 2) °C for 48^{+1}_0 h.

NOTE If an explosion of detonating cord, an ignition of safety fuse or a chemical decomposition is observed before the end of the 48 h period, the test should be stopped. However, continuous observation of the test piece is not necessary.

After 48 h, remove the test pieces and check that no explosion, ignition or other evidence of chemical decomposition has occurred.

7 Test report

The test shall conform to EN ISO/IEC 17025. In addition, the following information shall be given:

- whether any explosion of detonating cord, ignition of safety fuse, or other evidence of chemical decomposition has occurred.

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Annex A
(informative)

Range of applicability of the test method

Not applicable, the test being only applicable at 75 °C for a period of time of 48 h.

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