



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

oSIST prEN ISO 21637:2019

01-november-2019

Trdna alternativna goriva - Terminologija, definicije in opisi (ISO/DIS 21637:2019)

Solid recovered fuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions (ISO/DIS 21637:2019)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Terminologie, Definitionen und Beschreibungen (ISO/DIS 21637:2019)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Terminologie, définitions et descriptions (ISO/DIS 21637:2019)

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Solid recovered fuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions

ICS: 75.160.10

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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ISO/DIS 21637:2019(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered fuels*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The terminology, definitions and descriptions included in this document are those needed to understand the scope of ISO/TC 300 *Solid recovered fuels* and those that appear in two or more standards of ISO/TC 300.

Where a term is used in only one standard, the term will be defined in the individual standard.

Following the ISO rules, this document does not include common and generic terms.

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Solid recovered fuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions

1 Scope

This document defines terms and definitions concerned in all standardization work within the scope of ISO/TC 300, i.e. terms used in the field of production and trade of solid recovered fuels that are prepared from non-hazardous waste. Terminology boundaries are described in [Figure 1](#).

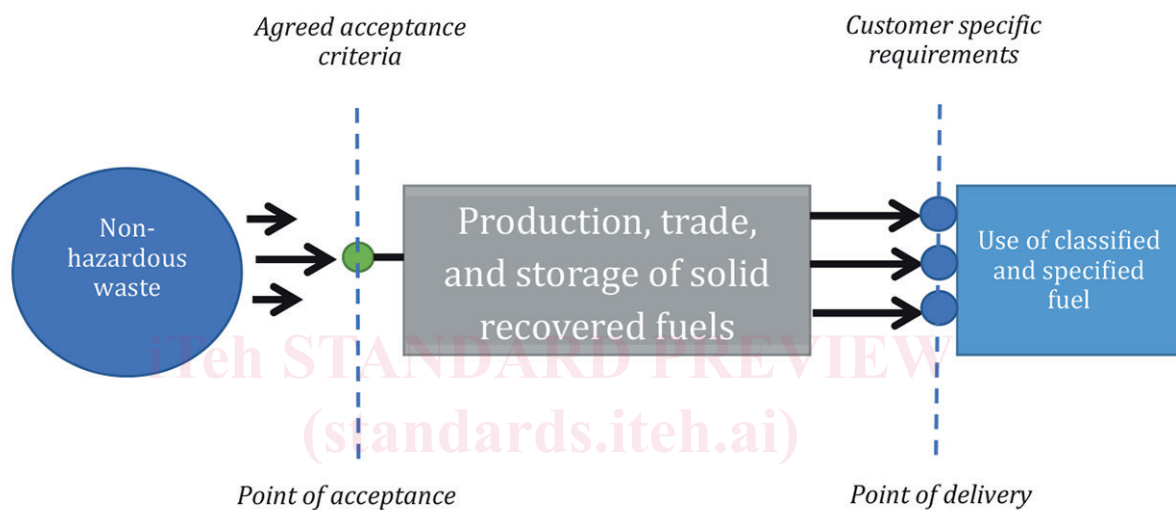


Figure 1 — Terminology boundaries for solid recovered fuels

NOTE Solid biofuels are covered by the scope of ISO/TC 238.

Definitions in other standards with a scope different from the scope of this document can be different from the definitions in this document.

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 terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

3.1

analysis sample

sample taken specifically for the purpose of determining specified parameters

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3.2

as received**as received basis**

calculation basis for material at delivery to the end user

Note 1 to entry: 'As received' may be at a laboratory on site or off site.

[SOURCE: ISO 16559:2014, 4.12 (modified)]

3.3

ash**ash content****total ash**

mass of inorganic residue remaining after combustion of a fuel under specified conditions, typically expressed as a percentage of the mass of dry matter in fuel

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the combustion efficiency the ash may contain combustibles.

Note 2 to entry: If a complete combustion is realized, ash contains only inorganic, non-combustible components.

[SOURCE: ISO 16559:2014, 4.13 (modified)]

3.4

ash fusibility**ash melting behaviour**

physical state of the ash obtained by heating under specific conditions

Note 1 to entry: Ash fusibility is determined under either oxidizing or reducing conditions.

Note 2 to entry: See also *deformation temperature* (3.20), *flow temperature* (3.39), *hemisphere temperature* (3.48) and *ash sphere temperature* (3.5).

3.5

ash sphere temperature

temperature where the height of a pyramidal and truncated-cone test pieces is equal to the width of the base, or the edges of cubical or cylindrical test pieces are completely round with the height remaining unchanged

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from ISO 540:2008, modified.

3.6

bale

material which has been compressed and bound to keep its shape and density

3.7

biomass

material of biological origin excluding material embedded in geological formations and/or fossilized

[SOURCE: ISO 16559:2014, 4.32]

3.8

bridging**arching**

tendency of particles to form a stable bridge across an opening and hindering flow

3.9

bulk density

mass of a portion of a solid recovered fuel divided by the volume of the container which is filled by that portion under specific conditions

**3.10
calorific value
heating value**

quantity of heat produced by the complete combustion, at a constant pressure equal to 1013,25 mbar, of a unit volume or mass of gas, the constituents of the combustible mixture being taken at reference conditions and the products of combustion being brought back to the same conditions.

[SOURCE: EN 437: 2018 (modified)]

**3.11
chips**

chipped material with a typical length 5 mm to 50 mm commonly in the form of pieces with a defined particle size produced by mechanical treatment with sharp tools such as knives

[SOURCE: ISO 17225-4:2014 (modified)]

**3.12
classification of solid recovered fuel**

categorizing of solid recovered fuels into classes focusing on the key properties – NCV, Cl and Hg that are defined by boundary values

**3.13
coefficient of variation**

estimate of the standard deviation of a population from a sample of n results divided by the mean of that sample

Note 1 to entry: Frequently stated as a percentage.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from Eurachem/Citac Guide CG 4.

**3.14
collection tray**

tray used in manual sampling to collect the material for sampling from the drop flow or a batch transport system, or, in mechanical sampling, from a batch transport system

**3.15
combined sample**

sample consisting of all the increments taken from a lot

Note 1 to entry: The increments may be reduced by division before being added to the combined sample.

**3.16
common sample**

sample collected for more than one intended use

**3.17
component**

part or portion of a solid recovered fuel that can be separated by hand or by using simple physical means

**3.18
composition**

break down of a solid recovered fuel by types of components e.g. wood, paper, board, textiles, plastics, rubber

Note 1 to entry: Usually expressed in w-% ar.

**3.19
crushing**

mechanical reduction of particle size by exerting mainly blunt deforming forces to a material