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**SVENSK STANDARD**  
**SS-EN 13857-1**

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Utgåva 1

**Explosiva varor för civilt bruk –**  
Del 1: Terminologi

**Explosives for civil uses –**  
Part 1: Terminology

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English version

## Explosives for civil uses - Part 1: Terminology

Explosifs à usage civil - Partie 1: Terminologie

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Teil 1: Terminologie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 May 2003.

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**EN 13857-1:2003 (E)**

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## Foreword

This document (EN 13857-1:2003) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2004.

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 general standards on Explosives for civil uses. The other part of this series is:

EN 13857-3 Part 3: Information to be provided by the manufacturer or his authorised representative to the user.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard

## 1 Scope

This European Standard defines the key technical terms used in the European Standards developed in the field of explosives for civil uses.

## 2 Terms and definitions

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

### 2.1

#### **abrasion resistance**

ability to withstand the reduction of the thickness of the covering of detonator leading wires or of detonating cord or of shock tube by local friction

### 2.2

#### **acceptor charge**

charge of explosive receiving a stimulus from another charge

### 2.3

#### **base charge**

explosive mass contained in the base of a detonator and intended to provide the main output energy

NOTE A base charge normally consists of a secondary explosive, for example Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)

### 2.4

#### **black powder**

intimate mixture of sodium nitrate or potassium nitrate with charcoal or other carbon, with or without sulfur

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- 2.5**  
**blasting accessories**  
non-explosive devices used in blasting
- NOTE Examples of blasting accessories are blasting machines, circuit testers, shot firing cable
- 2.6**  
**booster**  
explosive device used as a donor charge to amplify the energy supplied to the acceptor charge
- 2.7**  
**bridgewire**  
resistance wire connecting the leading wires inside an electric detonator or electro-explosive device
- 2.8**  
**bulk explosive**  
explosive which is not cartridged and can be loaded by pouring (under gravity), pumping or pneumatic means
- 2.9**  
**burning duration**  
time for burning through a defined length of safety fuse, in seconds
- 2.10**  
**cartridged explosive**  
explosive enclosed in a casing (usually cylindrical) formed from paper, cardboard, plastics or other material and used in this form
- 2.11**  
**crimp**  
compression closure at the end of a detonator to hold in place safety fuse or to secure and provide a seal for shock tube or leading wires of an electric fuse
- 2.12**  
**decomposition**  
chemical reaction of a substance which is not a detonation, resulting in significant change in properties
- 2.13**  
**deflagration**  
reaction of combustion through a substance at sub-sonic velocity in the reacting substance
- 2.14**  
**delay element**  
part of a delay detonator which provides a time delay between activation of the detonator and detonation of the base charge
- 2.15**  
**delay interval**  
difference in time between adjacent detonators in a delay series
- 2.16**  
**delay number**  
number given to a delay detonator to show its relative position in a given series
- 2.17**  
**delay time**  
elapsed time between the activation and detonation of a delay detonator
- 2.18**  
**detonating cord**  
article consisting of a core of detonating explosive (usually PETN) surrounded by a flexible outer covering or clad by soft metal tube