

Explosiva varor för civilt bruk – Detonerande stubin och krutstubin –

Del 6: Bestämning av detonerande stubins draghållfasthet

Explosives for civil uses – Detonating cords and safety fuses –

Part 6: Measurement of resistance to tension of detonating cords

Europastandarden EN 13630-6:2002 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN 13630-6:2002.

The European Standard EN 13630-6:2002 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 13630-6:2002.

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**Explosives for civil uses - Detonating cords and safety fuses -
Part 6: Determination of resistance to tension of detonating
cords**

Explosifs à usage civil - Cordeaux détonants et mèches de
sûreté - Partie 6: Détermination de la résistance à la
tension des cordeaux détonants

Explosivstoffe für zivile Zwecke - Sprengschnüre und
Sicherheitsanzündschnüre - Teil 6: Bestimmung der
Zugfestigkeit von Sprengschnüren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 August 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 13630-6:2002) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2003.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 European Standard 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 the relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

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 13630-2 *Part 2: Determination of thermal stability of detonating cords and safety fuses.*

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 13630-7 *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 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.

EN 13630-6:2002 (E)

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to tension of flexible, plastics-coated detonating cords, and flexible fibrous-overbraided detonating cords for civil uses, with a core of explosive having a loading of not more than 40 g/m.

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 13630-7:2002; *Explosives for civil uses – Detonating cords and safety fuses – Part 7: Determination of reliability of initiation of detonating cords.*

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 apply.

4 Principle

A test piece is subjected to a given tension, at a given temperature, for a given period of time to determine whether or not it breaks and, if it does not break, it is then tested to confirm that it will still function.

5 Test pieces

Select five lengths of detonating cord, each $(1,40 \text{ m} \pm 0,05) \text{ m}$ long.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Test apparatus, an example of which is shown in Figure 1. Suitable means shall be provided for fixing the test piece at one end and attaching it (see Figure 2) to a cable supporting weights at the other end. A pulley system shall be provided so that the test piece is supported, while being able to extend freely, in either a horizontal plane (as shown in Figure 1) or a vertical plane. A blocking device shall be provided on the attachment between the test piece and the cable, or on the cable itself, so that the test piece can be held taut without applying the main force.