

# **Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware —**

## **Part 6: Lightly silver plated table holloware protected by laquer**

The European Standard EN ISO 8442-6:2000 has the status of a  
British Standard

ICS 67.250; 97.040.60

## National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN ISO 8442-6:2000. It is identical with ISO 8442-6:2000.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/17, Cutlery and table holloware, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

### Cross-references

Attention is drawn to the fact that CEN and CENELEC Standards normally include an annex which lists normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications. The British Standards which implement these international or European publications may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled "International Standards Correspondence Index", or by using the "Find" facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.**

### Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN ISO title page, pages 2 to 22 an inside back cover and a back cover.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 8442-6**

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December 2000

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English version

**Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs - Cutlery and table holloware - Part 6: Lightly silver plated table holloware protected by lacquer (ISO 8442-6:2000)**

Matériaux et objets en contact avec les denrées alimentaires - Coutellerie et orfèvrerie de table - Partie 6: Orfèvrerie de table laquée et avec un léger placage d'argent (ISO 8442-6:2000)

Werkstoffe und Gegenstände in Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln - Schneidwaren und Tafelgeräte - Teil 6: Lackierte, leicht versilberte Tafelgeräte (ISO 8442-6:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 April 2000.

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



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## Foreword

The text of EN ISO 8442-6:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 194 "Utensils in contact with food", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 186 "Cutlery and table and decorative metal hollow-ware".

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 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2001.

Attention is drawn to the European Community Directives relative to materials in contact with foodstuffs, in particular Directives 89/109/EEC and 90/128/EEC.

EN ISO 8442 consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Requirements for cutlery for the preparation of food
- Part 2: Requirements for stainless steel and silver-plated cutlery
- Part 3: Requirements for silver-plated table and decorative holloware
- Part 4: Requirements for gold-plated cutlery

Further parts are proposed with the following titles

Part 5: Specification for sharpness and edge retention test of cutlery

Part 7: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloys

Part 8: Requirements for silver table and decorative holloware

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

## 1 Scope

This Standard specifies material and performance requirements for table holloware and cast attachments, made from metals which are lightly silver-plated and protected by lacquer.

This Standard is applicable to such items as jugs, dishes, wine coolers, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens.

Requirements are specified for brass, copper, bronze, nickel-silver, pewter and stainless steel holloware with a light silver-plating and a lacquered coating.

The standard does not cover holloware made entirely of precious metals, brass, nickel-silver, stainless steel or made from ceramics or glass or non-stainless steel or zinc-based die cast.

Composition limits are specified for the basic metals for fabrication of the holloware prior to silver-plating and lacquering.

The standard does not include requirements for design, size or any other characteristics which are matters of personal choice or which can be readily assessed by the purchaser at the point of sale.

## 2 Normative references

This 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 Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

ISO 301                      Zinc alloy ingots intended for casting

EN ISO 2177                Metallic coatings - Measurement of coating thickness –  
Coulometric method by anodic dissolution (ISO 2177:1985)

ISO 4481                    Cutlery and flatware - Nomenclature

ISO 6508	Metallic materials - Hardness test - Rockwell test (scales A-B-C-D-E-F—G-H-K)
EN ISO 8442-2:1997	Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware - Part 2: Requirements for stainless steel and silver-plated cutlery (ISO 8442-2 : 1997)
EN 10088-1	Stainless Steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels
ENV 12875-1:1998	Mechanical dishwashing resistance of domestic utensils — Part 1:Reference test method

### **3 Terms and definitions**

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

#### **3.1**

##### **table holloware**

items formed into a hollow shape for the containment of food or drinks.

#### **3.2**

##### **functional surface**

exterior surface of table holloware or the interior surface of a shallow item of holloware, the surface of which will receive usage equivalent to, or exceeding that of, the exterior.

#### **3.3**

##### **other surfaces**

surface of an item of holloware which is lightly silver-plated and lacquered principally for aesthetic reasons, e.g. the interiors of pots, or which is lightly silver-plated and lacquered for use with food or drinks but which will receive a minimum of abrasive usage.

#### **3.4**

##### **attachments**

component of an item of holloware joined to it.

#### **3.5**

##### **load-bearing attachments**

attachment upon which a force resulting from the support of the mass of the holloware and/or its contents will be applied in normal use and comprising such items as handles, taps, feet, bases, spouts and goblet stems.

#### **3.6**

##### **burr**

metal in excess of that required to shape an article and which forms a thin plate at its edges.

### 3.7

#### **vessel**

item of holloware specifically intended as a container for food and/or liquid.

### 3.8

#### **usable capacity**

volume of liquid required to fill a vessel to  $15 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$  from its rim.

### 3.9

#### **popping**

sudden transformation of an apparently flat surface of an item of holloware from convex to concave when a load is applied to the convex side, usually accompanied by a distinctive sound.

### 3.10

#### **visual inspection**

examination carried out from a distance of  $(250 \pm 50)$  mm with the unaided eye, or using normal corrected vision only, at ambient light levels sufficient to provide 250 lux at the surface under inspection

### 3.11

#### **light silver plating**

silver coating with a thickness in excess of  $0,3 \mu\text{m}$  but less than  $5 \mu\text{m}$

### 3.12

#### **lacquer**

polymer coating

## **4 Materials**

### **4.1 Metal**

**4.1.1** The composition of the metals from which the holloware is made shall be as given in table 1.

**4.1.2** When determined in accordance with annex B.3 silver coatings shall have a minimum content of 98,5 % Ag.

### **4.2 Non-metals**

Non-metal parts of table holloware shall be capable of withstanding either washing processes in aqueous dishwashing solutions at  $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  or the test according to annex A.

NOTE Non-metal parts of lacquered lightly silver-plated holloware may be made of such materials as glass, ceramic, bone, horn, vulcanized fibres, plastics, wood, wood-plastics laminates or impregnated wood.

**Table 1 — Base metals for lacquered, lightly silver-plated holloware**

Materials	Chemical composition (%)									
	C max	Cr Min	Ni min	Cu min	Mn max	Fe max	Pb max	As min	Sn min	Zn min
Austenitic stainless steel <sup>3)</sup>	0,10	17	8							
Ferritic stainless steel <sup>3)</sup>	0,10	13								
Mild steel	0,08	0,087			0,45					
Nickel-silver (Cu, Ni, Zn)			9	60	0,5	0,3	0,5			
Brass (Cu, Zn)				60			3,5 <sup>2)</sup>			
Copper				99,4			0,2	0,2		
ISO 301 Alloy ZnA14										
ISO 301 Alloy ZnA14Cu1				max 1						
Pewter							0,5		90	
Alloy <sup>1)</sup>							0,3			

<sup>1)</sup> Only for attachments which do not come into contact with food.  
<sup>2)</sup> Any part of the item that comes into direct contact with foodstuffs shall not have a Pb content of greater than 0,05%  
<sup>3)</sup> The chemical composition of the stainless steel sections of the articles shall conform to the requirements of EN 10088-1

## 5 Construction

### 5.1 Average thickness

When measured in accordance with annex B (mass of coatings) and annex B of EN ISO 8442-2 : 1997 (area of coatings), the average thickness of silver coatings on the surface(s) of each finished item, with the exception of the other surfaces of an item of holloware, shall not be less than 0,3 µm with a minimum local thickness of 0,2 µm.

### 5.2 Uniformity and absence of defects

**5.2.1** All surfaces shall be free from cracks and other defects.

**5.2.2** All accessible edges shall be free from burrs and shall not be rough

**5.2.3** Gaps between components shall not exceed 0,4 mm. Seams joining hollow sections together shall be watertight unless otherwise required by the design.



**5.2.4** Compliance with the requirements of 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 shall be checked by touch or visual inspection and 5.2.3 with a feeler gauge of appropriate thickness.

### **5.3 Lacquering**

All surfaces shall be free from cracks and other defects. There shall be no dimnesses and discolourations

NOTE Attention is drawn to the requirements of EEC Directives 89/109 [1] and 90/128 [2].

## **6 Performance**

### **6.1 Lacquering**

#### **6.1.1 Resistance of lacquering to discolouration and peeling**

After testing in accordance with annex A, the lacquer shall be free from white discolourations. Lacquering shall show no signs of looseness, blistering or peeling.

#### **6.1.2 Resistance to scratching**

After testing in accordance with annex C, the lacquer shall show no signs of scratching.

NOTE: Insignificant mat stripes producing a milky dimness may be ignored.

#### **6.1.3 Resistance to ultraviolet radiation**

After testing in accordance with annex D, the lacquer shall be free from discolouration.

### **6.2 Strength under load**

#### **6.2.1 Resistance of rectangular and square trays and dishes to twisting**

The temporary deflection of a rectangular or square tray or flat dish exceeding 300 mm at its maximum axis shall not exceed 3,5 mm in 100 mm deviation from flat in any diagonal across the surface of the base when tested in accordance with annex E.

#### **6.2.2 Resistance of trays and dishes to popping**

A tray or dish shall not exhibit popping when tested in accordance with annex F.

#### **6.2.3 Load strength of vessels**

A vessel shall exhibit no permanent deformation when tested in accordance with annex G.

### 6.3 Attachment strength

**6.3.1** There shall be no breakage, visible deformation or disengagement of any load-bearing attachment when it is tested in accordance with annex H.

**6.3.2** There shall be no breakage, visible deformation or disengagement of a lid knob or any hinge retaining the lid when a vessel is suspended by the lid knob whilst containing a mass, in grams, equal to 1,5 times its usable capacity in millimetres.

### 6.4 Stability

When placed on a hard plane surface an item with feet shall be stable to within the clearance limit given in table 2 and no flat item shall be capable of being spun around by the application of a tangential force.

**Table 2 — Stability criteria**

<b>Overall width of items at its widest axis</b> mm	<b>Maximum permitted clearance between any foot and a plane surface</b> mm
< 100	0,25
100 to 250	0,40
> 250	1

### 6.5 Pouring and leakage

Spout openings shall pour cleanly without dribbling when tested in accordance with annex J. There shall be no leakage from the vessel during the test.

### 6.6 Adhesion of silver coating

Silver coatings shall show no signs of looseness, blistering or peeling, when the holloware is tested in accordance with annex E of EN ISO 8442-2:1997. If items of holloware are too large to be fitted within the test apparatus, they shall be tested at a temperature of  $150\text{ °C} \pm 10\text{ °C}$  for  $30\text{ min} \pm 5\text{ min}$  followed by immediate quenching in water at a temperature of  $20\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ .

All attachments shall be secure (see 6.3) following the test described in annex E of EN ISO 8442-2:1997.

Discolourations of the lacquer shall be disregarded.

## **6.7 Dishwasher safety (optional)**

If the product is labelled as dishwasher-safe, it shall be tested in accordance with ENV 12875-1 for 125 cycles and shall subsequently conform to 6.1.1, 6.3 and 6.6.

## **7 Marking and labelling**

### **7.1 Marking**

Each item of lacquered, lightly silver-plated holloware shall be marked durably with:

- the name and/or trade mark or any other means of identifying the manufacturer or responsible supplier;
- the number of this Standard.<sup>1)</sup>

### **7.2 Labelling**

The following information shall be available at the point of sale:

- number and title of this Standard and a statement that the holloware meets the requirements of this standard;

NOTE: The information may be provided by labels, leaflets, display cards or on the packaging.

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<sup>1)</sup> Such marking is a claim of compliance with this standard but does not imply approval of the product; the accuracy of this claim is therefore the sole responsibility of the person applying the marking.

**Annex A**  
**(normative)**

**Method of test for the resistance of lacquering to colouration and peeling**

The resistance of lacquering to colouration and peeling shall be evaluated after 50 cycles of the method given in ENV 12875-1: 1998 .

In order to make visible small damages to the lacquer coating, the samples shall be placed for 30 s in diluted oxide solution 1:10.

NOTE: Proprietary brands of oxide solution which are used for the black finishing of silver are available e.g. from LPW Langbein-Pfanhauser Works Ltd, PO Box 317, D-41460 Neuss, Germany<sup>2)</sup>.

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<sup>2)</sup> This information is given for the convenience of users of this standard and does not constitute an endorsement of the supplier named.

## **Annex B (normative)**

### **Method of test for the determination of the thickness and silver content of silver coatings on lacquered, lightly silver-plated table holloware**

#### **B.1 Principle**

The silver coating together with the lacquer is chemically or electro-chemically dissolved from the item without attacking the substrata. The average thickness of the silver coating is calculated from its surface area, see annex B of ISO 8442-2:1997, and the mass of silver.

For larger table holloware, e.g. trays, the thickness of the silver coating shall be determined by recognized equipment according to the coulometric method (see EN ISO 2177).

#### **B.2 Stripping solutions**

**B.2.1** For silver-plated stainless steel, nitric acid of 40 % m/m shall be used.

**B.2.2** For silver-plated nickel-silver or brass, concentrated sulfuric acid with an addition of 200 g/l potassium nitrate shall be used; the stripping solution shall have a temperature of approximately 100 °C.

#### **B.3 Determination of the silver content**

**B.3.1** For thin silver coatings (< 2,5 µm) the silver content of the solution shall be determined by the AAS flame method.

**B.3.2** For silver coatings > 2,5 µm the determination shall be done by means of titration.

## **Annex C** **(normative)**

### **Method of test for resistance of lacquering to scratching**

#### **C.1 Principle**

The test specimen is secured on a horizontal surface and is mechanically rubbed with a felt pad. The test specimen is then examined for scratching.

#### **C.2 Materials**

Felt pad manufactured from 100 % wool fibre with a density of 0,36 grams per cm<sup>3</sup> and thickness of 3 mm ± 0,3 mm.

NOTE 1: A felt with a relative compressibility of (9-13) % when tested in accordance with DIN 61206 [3] has been found to be suitable.

NOTE 2: a suitable material has been found to be Quality T22 10, 36 supplied by VFG Giengen/Brenz, Germany.<sup>3)</sup>

#### **C.3 Apparatus**

A schematic diagram of a suitable apparatus is given in Figure 1.

#### **C.4 Procedure**

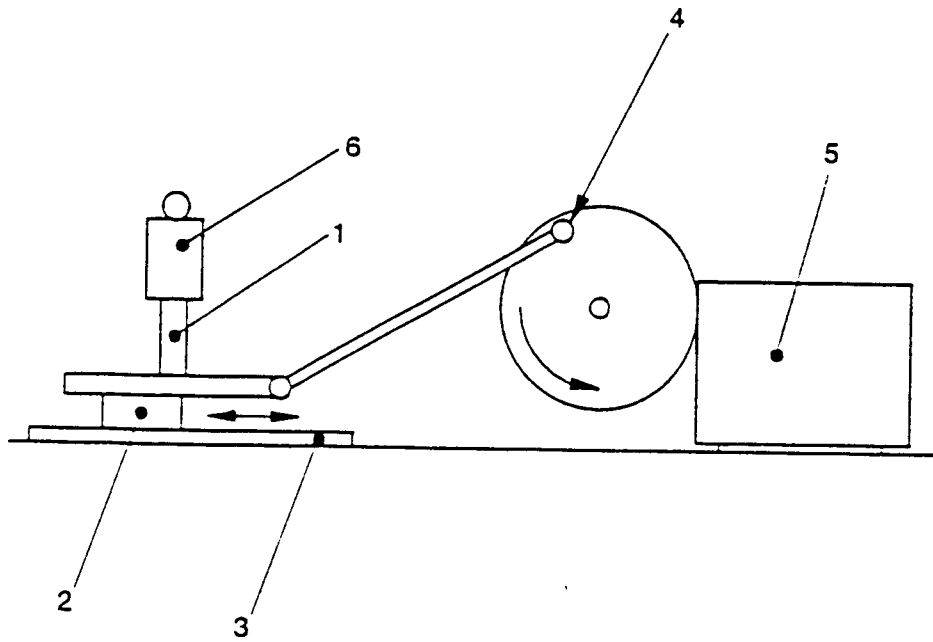
Secure the test specimen (3) on a horizontal surface. Secure the felt pad (2) on the horizontal slide (1) so that the total area of felt in contact with the test specimen is 3 cm<sup>2</sup>, apply a load (6) so that the total load on the felt pad is 10N and rotate the eccentric cam (4), by means of the gear motor (5) 100 times so that the felt pad reciprocates across the surface of the test specimen. The felt pad shall move 40 mm in each direction.

#### **C.5 Assessment**

Examine the rubbed surface (see 5.2.4) by moving the surface to display any scratching. There shall be either no scratching of the lacquer or not more than slight sporadic scratches.

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<sup>3)</sup> This information is given for the convenience of users of this standard and does not constitute an endorsement of the supplier named.



**Key**

- 1 Slide
- 2 Felt pad
- 3 Surface of test specimen
- 4 Eccentric cam
- 5 Gear motor
- 6 Load

NOTE This figure is not to scale

**Figure C.1 — Diagram illustrating the mechanism of the resistance to scratching apparatus.**

## **Annex D** **(normative)**

### **Method of test for resistance of the lacquer to ultraviolet radiation**

#### **D.1 Principle**

Lacquered, lightly silver-plated table holloware is subject to an irradiation of 80 h by a spot lamp with a wave length of 366 nm, capacity 180 W.

#### **D.2 Apparatus**

A lamp capable of providing ultraviolet radiation with a wavelength of 366 nm, capacity 180 W for 80 h.

#### **D.3 Procedure**

Cover half the test specimen so that it receives no ultra violet radiation. Expose the test specimen to the ultraviolet radiation from a distance of 200 mm for 80 h.

#### **D.4 Assessment**

After completion of the test no yellowing shall be detectable on the irradiated surface in comparison with the screened off part.

NOTE: A suitable lamp is the Fluotest forte produced by Heraeus GmbH, P.O. Box 1553, 63457 Hanau, Germany.<sup>4)</sup>

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<sup>4)</sup> This information is given for the convenience of users of this standard and does not constitute an endorsement of the supplier named.



## Annex E (normative)

### Method of test for the resistance of rectangular and square trays and dishes to twisting

#### E.1 Principle

Rectangular and square trays and dishes are examined for twisting deformation during the application of a load simulating that likely to occur in normal use.

#### E.2 Apparatus

**E.2.1 Supports**, rigid rectangular bars with one side measuring  $70 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$ .

**E.2.2 Loads**, cylindrical weights of diameter  $80 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$  and a mass of  $2,5 \text{ kg} \pm 0,1 \text{ kg}$ .

NOTE: The supporting area of the bars and the base area of the weights may be covered by, for example, felt or baize to minimize scratching of plated surfaces.

#### E.3 Procedure

**E.3.1** Support the sample on bars placed at diagonally opposite corners, as shown in figure 1 and load the supported sample with two weights disposed at the other two (opposite) corners of the sample. After not less than 30 s, measure and record the temporary deflection of the loaded surface.

**E.3.2** Move the supporting bars to the adjoining corners of the sample and repeat E.3.1.

#### E.3.3 Expression of results

Calculate the total deflection under load from the following:

$$d = \frac{100(a + b)}{L}$$

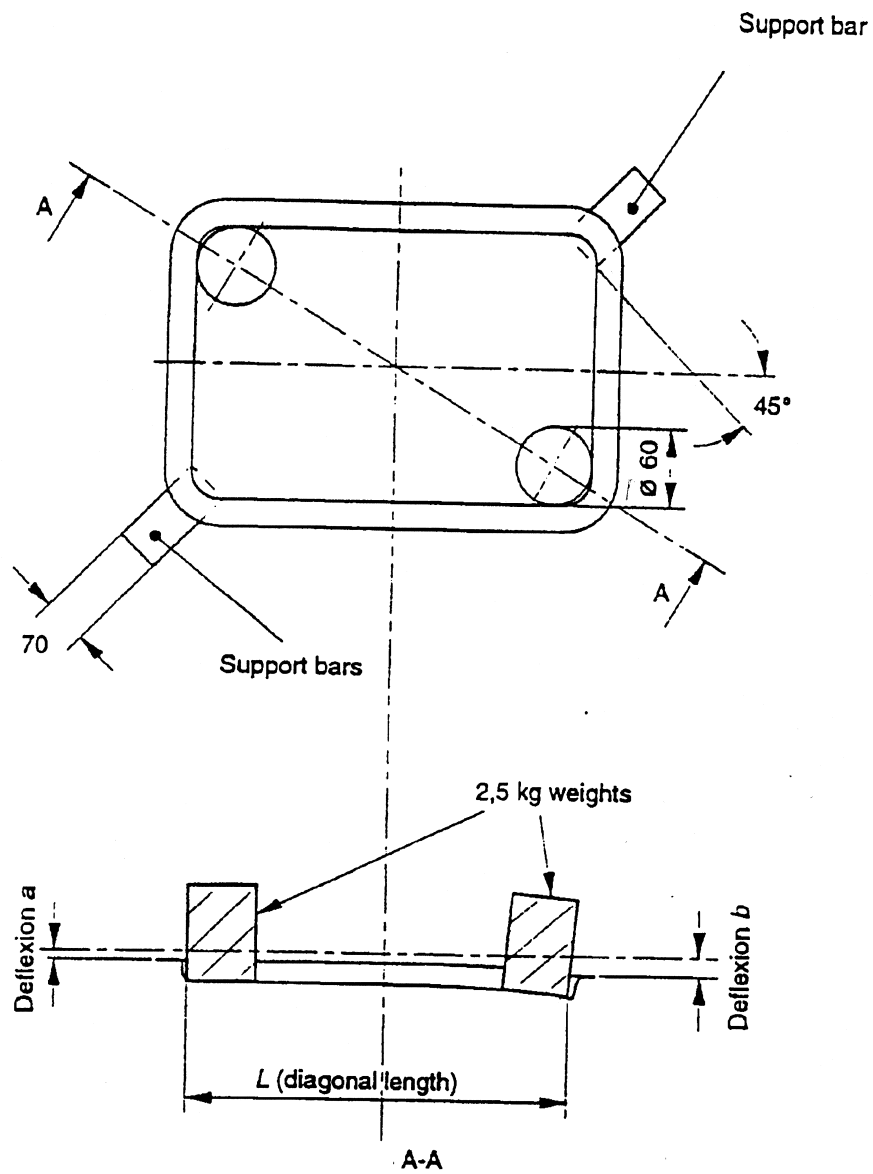
where

*d* is the total temporary deflection under load expressed as millimetres of deflection per 100 mm of sample length (mm / 100 mm)

*a* is the temporary deflection of the loaded surface at point a in mm

*b* is the temporary deflection of the loaded surface at point b in mm

*L* is the diagonal length.



NOTE The corners of the supporting bars are coincident with the edge of the flat base area

**Figure E.1 — Twist test for trays and dishes**

**Annex F**  
**(normative)**

**Method of test for the resistance of trays and dishes to popping**

**F.1 Principle**

Trays and dishes are examined for popping by the application of a load simulating that likely to occur in normal use.

**F.2 Apparatus**

Load, conforming to E.2.2.

**F.3 Procedure**

**F.3.1** Raise the sample clear of any supporting surface by its normal means of lifting and apply the cylindrical weight to any appropriate point on the flat surface of the sample and then remove it. Record whether any popping of the loaded surface occurs during application and/or removal of the load.

**F.3.2** Turn the sample over and repeat F.3.1.

## **Annex G (normative)**

### **Method of test for load strength of a vessel**

#### **G.1 Principle**

Vessels are examined for deformation after lifting when filled with a load exceeding that likely to occur in normal use.

#### **G.2 Apparatus**

Load, metal spheres of diameter  $10 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$ .

#### **G.3 Procedure**

**G.3.1** Determine the usable capacity of the sample by filling it to within  $15 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$  of the rim with a known volume of water at  $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

**G.3.2** Place into the sample, without undue impact, a mass of metal spheres equivalent to 3 g for every millilitre of usable capacity of the item for items of capacity 5 l or less, or 1,5 g for every millilitre of usable capacity for items of capacity over 5 l. Raise the sample clear of any supporting surface by its normal means of lifting; after not less than 30 s remove the metal spheres, observe and record any permanent deformation of the sample.

NOTE: The metal spheres may be retained within a flexible plastic bag for convenience of handling.

## **Annex H** **(normative)**

### **Methods of test for strength of attachments**

#### **H.1 Principle**

Attachments to holloware are examined for breakage, deformation or disengagement resulting from the application of a force simulating that likely to occur as the result of minor abuse such as dropping.

#### **H.2 Apparatus**

Load, a metal weight of mass  $10 \text{ kg} \pm 0,01 \text{ kg}$  suspended from a cord terminating in a loop or clamp.

#### **H.3 Procedure**

**H.3.1** Loop the cord around, or clamp it to, the attachment to be tested and raise the sample so that the weight is in free suspension with its mass acting vertically downwards.

**H.3.2** Rotate the sample so that the force is transferred to all relevant points on the attachment and record any breakage, deformation or disengagement of the attachment.

## **Annex I** **(normative)**

### **Method of test for pouring**

#### **I.1 Principle**

The pouring efficiency of spouts is evaluated by tilting the vessel, filled to its usable capacity with water, at a controlled rate.

NOTE Traces of detergent from washing processes promote dribbling; any vessel which has been washed with the aid of a detergent should be thoroughly rinsed not less than five times in deionized water prior to testing for pouring efficiency.

#### **I.2 Apparatus**

Tilt platform, capable of traversing an angle of  $70^\circ$  at a speed of  $(5 \pm 1)^\circ/\text{min}$ .

#### **I.3 Procedure**

**I.3.1** With the platform in the horizontal position, place the sample under test upon it (suitably restrained, e.g. by means of a large rubber band) and fill it to within  $15 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$  of the rim with deionized water at  $20^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . Tilt the platform at  $5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$  per minute so that water emerges only from the spout, until an angle of  $10^\circ \pm 1^\circ$  to the horizontal is reached. Record the form of pouring which takes place. Return the sample to the horizontal position at the same speed and record whether dribbling down the outside of the sample occurs.

NOTE: If water emerges over the rim of a vessel in this test, the pouring angle should be reduced progressively until this no longer occurs.

**I.3.2** Repeat the procedure described in I.3. 1 for angles increasing successively by  $10^\circ \pm 1^\circ$  to a maximum of  $70^\circ$ .

**Annex J**  
**(informative)**

**A-deviations**

A-deviation: National deviation due to regulations, the alteration of which is for the time being outside the competence of the CEN/CENELEC member.

This European Standard does not fall under any Directive of the EU. In the relevant CEN/CENELEC countries these A-deviations are valid instead of the provisions of the European Standard until they have been removed.

Clause

Deviation

**Table 1**

**France** Arrêté du 13 Janvier 1976 relatif aux matériaux et objets en acier inoxydable au contact des denrées alimentaires: Article 2

Where the minimum chromium content given in EN 10088-1:1995 is less than 13,00 %, replace with “13,00 % min. Cr”

## **Bibliography**

### **Directives of the European Community**

- [1] EC 89/109 Dated 21.12.1988, Official Journal EC 1989, No L 40/38 page 38 Directive of the Council for the Harmonization of the Legal Procedures of the Member States concerning Materials and Utensils determined to come into contact with Foodstuffs.
- [2] EC 90/128 Commission Directive of 23 February 1990 relating to plastics materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. O.J. n° L75, of 21.03.1990, p.19 . Corrigendum O.J. n° L349 of 13.12.1990, p.26

### **Standards**

- [3] DIN 61206: 1976 Pressed woollen felts in pieces for technical purposes.





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