BS EN 16263-2:2015

BSI Standards Publication

Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles

Part 2: Requirements

bsi.

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 16263-2:2015.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CII/47, Pyrotechnic articles.

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

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Published by BSI Standards Limited 2016

ISBN 978 0 580 74544 7

ICS 71.100.30

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 December 2016.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 16263-2

August 2015

ICS 71.100.30

English Version

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 2: Requirements

Articles pyrotechniques - Autres articles pyrotechniques - Partie 2 : Exigences

Pyrotechnische Gegenstände - Sonstige pyrotechnische Gegenstände - Teil 2: Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 February 2015.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 16263-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 212 “Pyrotechnic articles”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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 or Annex ZB, which are an integral part of this document.

This European standard is one of the series of standards as listed below:

— EN 16263-1*, Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 1: Terminology;*

— EN 16263-2*, Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 2: Requirements;*

— EN 16263-3*, Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 3: Categories and types;*

— EN 16263-4*, Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 4: Test methods;*

— EN 16263-5*, Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 5: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use.*

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the construction and performances of other pyrotechnic articles, except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, ignition devices and cartridges for powder actuated tools (PAT), of the following generic types:

— flares;

— flash devices;

— gas generators;

— heaters;

— other cartridges;

— pyromechanical devices;

— rockets and rocket motors;

— semi-finished pyrotechnic articles;

— smoke / aerosol generators;

— sound emitters;

— pyrotechnic liquid dispersers.

This European Standard does not apply for articles containing pyrotechnic compositions that include any of the following substances:

— arsenic or arsenic compounds;

— polychlorobenzenes;

— mercury compounds;

— lead compounds (except for those included in ignition devices);

— white phosphorus;

— picrates or picric acid.

This European Standard does not apply to pyrotechnic articles that contain detonative explosives other than black powder and/or flash composition, if these detonative explosives:

— can be easily extracted from the pyrotechnic article, or;

— can initiate secondary explosives, or;

— can function in a detonative manner although the article is not designed to detonate and the article belongs to the category P2.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16263-1:2015, *Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 1: Terminology*

EN 16263-3:2015, *Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 3: Categories and types*

EN 16263-4:2015, *Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 4: Test methods*

EN 16263-5:2015, *Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Part 5: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use*

prEN 16265:2013, *Pyrotechnic articles — Other pyrotechnic articles — Ignition devices*

ISO 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16263-1:2015 apply.

4 General and safety requirements

4.1 Incompatible substances

Pyrotechnic articles shall not contain incompatible substances as defined in EN 16263-1:2015, 2.2.23 unless effective measures have been taken to permanently segregate incompatible substances one from the other, effective measures have been taken to stabilize mixtures of incompatible substances, or the manufacturer can demonstrate that any mixtures of incompatible substances do not present a risk to safety.

This requirement shall be verified by examination of the design from the manufacturer’s documentation.

4.2 Safe disposal

Each pyrotechnic article shall be designed and manufactured in such a way that it can be disposed of safely by a suitable process with minimum effect on the environment.

This requirement shall be verified by examination of the information about safe disposal in the instructions for use.

4.3 Means of ignition

Any means of ignition shall be protected to avoid accidental initiation of the article. This requirement shall be verified by visual examination.

For pyrotechnic articles equipped with ignition devices which are CE type certified, no further testing of the ignition devices is required.

If the pyrotechnic article is equipped with ignition devices which are not CE type certified, the ignition devices shall comply with the following requirements of prEN 16265:2013:

— safety features (see 4.5 and prEN 16265:2013, 5.5);

— mechanical resistance of leading wires (if any) or leading optical fibre (if any) (see prEN 16265:2013, 5.8.1 and 5.8.2);

— determination of all-fire and no-fire thresholds (see prEN 16265:2013, 5.9);

— electrical characteristics (see prEN 16265:2013, 5.11);

— resistance to ESD (see prEN 16265:2013, 5.12).

These tests may be performed on the articles or on subcomponents of the pyrotechnic articles which include their ignition device provided that their functioning remains representative of the normal behaviour of the ignition device in the article. Manufacturers may provide test reports proving these requirements are fulfilled.

4.4 Safety features

Each pyrotechnic article shall be equipped with safety features which are appropriate to its mode of initiation.

For articles that are sensitive to mechanical shocks, drops or other stimuli with the potential to cause unintended initiation, if the safety feature is not already a part of the included ignition device, the pyrotechnic article shall be equipped:

— with a safe / arm device, a safety pin or any other device intended to stop propagation of ignition along the whole pyrotechnic train; or

— with other means of protection to prevent inadvertent initiation.

The presence of the safety features shall be checked by visual examination and their effectiveness shall be verified in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.7 (mechanical conditioning), 5.8 (mechanical impact test), and 5.13.1.2 (electrostatic discharge). No initiation shall take place during these tests and the safety features shall remain in their safe position. This last requirement shall be verified by visual examination.

Integral safety features shall be checked by verification of construction and design according to 5.1 and their effectiveness shall be verified in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.7 (mechanical conditioning), 5.8 (mechanical impact test), and 5.13.1.2 (electrostatic discharge). No initiation shall take place during these tests and the safety features shall remain in their safe position. This last requirement shall be verified by function test in accordance EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10.3.4.

When the user could be exposed to the pyrotechnic effects during the ignition operation, the pyrotechnic article shall be equipped with an appropriate delay to allow the user to retire to the safe firing distance or assume the safe article orientation for hand-held devices as specified in the instructions for use. This requirement shall be verified according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10.3.1 and 5.6.

4.5 Toxicity

When the article is designed to generate toxic substances as intended use (e.g. pesticides), the manufacturer or importer shall supply corresponding information on the appropriate means of limiting exposure to these reaction products. This requirement shall be verified by examination of the instructions for use.

5 Performance requirements

5.1 Verification of performance

When tested in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10, each pyrotechnic article shall function completely and attain the performance characteristics specified by the manufacturer.

The articles that have been exposed to mechanical conditioning (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.7) and/or mechanical impact test (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.8 – see list in 5.4 of this standard) and to thermal conditioning (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.9.2.1) shall function safely and completely.

When a use by date is specified by the manufacturer and is greater than two years after the manufacturing of the article, its correct functioning at the 'use by' date shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer:

— either by results of firings of articles at the 'use by' date where available;

— or by function test in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10, after extension of the thermal conditioning test over a period of time that shall be determined from the 'use by' date according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.9.2.4.

5.2 Verification of design

When tested in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.2 and 5.3, the pyrotechnic article shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation regarding construction, dimensions, mass and composition of pyrotechnic substances and mixtures, etc. including tolerances as specified by the manufacturer.

5.3 Verification of labelling and instructions for use

The labelling of the pyrotechnic article and instructions for use (when provided) shall be verified according to the requirements of EN 16263-5:2015, Clause 4.

5.4 Resistance to mechanical impact

Mechanical impact test in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.8 shall be performed on the following unpacked articles:

— articles (fitted with their safety features) which are designed to function by impact or shock or designed to arm on acceleration;

— articles (fitted with their safety features if any) which exhibit bare pyrotechnic composition;

— articles which exhibit a protection of their pyrotechnic compositions only by varnish or by a deformable or thin casing;

— the following generic types: gas generators (EN 16263-3:2015, 4.3), pyromechanical devices (EN 16263-3:2015, 4.6), rocket motors (EN 16263-3:2015, 4.8) or other cartridges (EN 16263-3:2015, 4.5), the casing of which is designed to withstand an internal pressure developed by the normal functioning of the article.

Articles shall not ignite as a result of mechanical impact test nor release pyrotechnic composition from the article nor exhibit visible damages such as deformations (except those which do not alter the shape of the article or expose the inside of the article), ruptures or cracks. See also 4.4 and Clause 6. These occurrences shall be recorded as positive results.

5.5 Loose pyrotechnic composition after mechanical conditioning and mechanical impact test

When tested in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.7 and 5.8:

— P1 articles shall not exhibit any loss of pyrotechnic composition from the article. It shall be checked by visual examination;

— For P2 articles, the loose pyrotechnic composition found outside the article after mechanical conditioning shall be weighed.The total mass of loose pyrotechnic composition shall not exceed 2 % of the NEC or

0,5 g, whichever is the smaller. If the pyrotechnic composition cannot be separated from the loose material, the same limits shall apply to the whole loose material.

5.6 Resistance to moisture

If the article is intended to be used in humid or wet conditions, thermal conditioning according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.9.2.1 or 5.9.2.2 shall be performed in the presence of the highest level of humidity specified by the manufacturer and the article shall function correctly and completely according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10.

If the article is intended to be used in or under water, the water immersion test shall be performed according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.16. The article shall function correctly and completely according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10.

5.7 Resistance to high and low temperatures

If the article is intended to be kept or used at high (60 °C or more) and/or low (below 0 °C) temperatures, performance tests in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10 shall be carried out after conditioning in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.9.2.2 and/or 5.9.2.3 at the highest and/or lowest temperatures specified by the manufacturer instead of EN 16263-4:2015, 5.9.2.1. The article shall function correctly and completely and attain the performance characteristics specified by the manufacturer.

5.8 Integrity

When tested in accordance with EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10, only intended fragmentation or intended opening of the article as specified by the manufacturer shall take place.

6 Requirements for semi-finished pyrotechnic articles and rocket motors

6.1 Semi-finished pyrotechnic articles

For semi-finished pyrotechnic articles, only verification of design (see 5.2) shall apply.

6.2 Rocket motors

For rocket motors (except for those to be used in fireworks and theatrical pyrotechnic articles, see EN 16263-3:2015, 4.8), thrust measurement shall be made according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.11. The measured thrust and tolerances shall comply with the manufacturer’s specification.

7 Primary pack

Where a primary pack is used, it shall be of a size to enable labelling. Conformity to this requirement shall be verified by checking the label according to EN 16263-5:2015, Clause 4.

If it is used to protect the contained article(s) (e.g. as a safety feature or protection of the means of ignition):

— in type testing, the pyrotechnic articles shall be tested for thermal and mechanical conditioning (see 8.2.1, Table 1) and, where required in 5.4, for mechanical impact within the primary pack. Then, its integrity shall be verified by visual examination;

— in batch testing, the integrity of the primary pack shall be verified by visual examination.

8 Type testing

8.1 General

Each pyrotechnic article shall be type tested and shall meet with the following requirements.

— Clause 4, Construction;

— Clause 5, Performance;

— Clause 6, Requirements for semi-finished pyrotechnic articles and rocket motors;

— Clause 7, Primary pack;

— EN 16263-5, Labelling.

8.2 Number of items to be tested

8.2.1 General

A minimum of 10 pyrotechnic articles shall be tested in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Number of items to be tested

Number of items to be tested	Condition	Tests in accordance with
3	As received or, where appropriate, after water immersion test (see EN 16263–4:2015, 5.16)	Visual examination Clause 4 Clause 5 Clause 6 Clause 7 EN 16263–5
3	After thermal conditioning according to EN 16263–4:2015, 5.9.2.1 or, where appropriate, EN 16263–2:2015, 5.6 and/or 5.7 and/or 5.8	Visual examination Clause 5 Clause 6 Clause 7
3	After mechanical conditioning according to EN 16263–4:2015, 5.7	Visual examination Clause 5 Clause 6 Clause 7
1	Determination of net explosive content and verification of the construction according to the technical documents of the manufacturer	EN 16263–4:2015, 5.3

8.2.2 Additional items for specific tests

For pyrotechnic articles fitted with a friction head, three extra items shall be tested for the determination of resistance to ignition by an abrasive surface using the relevant test method given in EN 16263-4:2015, 5.12.

For pyrotechnic articles fitted with integral safety features (see 4.4), three extra items shall be tested according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10.3.4 for the verification of the safe position after mechanical conditioning (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.7) and mechanical impact test (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.8).

For the articles listed in 5.4, three extra items shall be tested according to EN 16263-4:2015, 5.10, after the mechanical impact test (EN 16263-4:2015, 5.8).

8.3 Number of primary packs to be examined

The number of primary packs to be examined shall be sufficient to obtain the number of individual articles which are required in Table 1 and 8.2.2.

8.4 Test report

The test report shall include at least a reference to this European Standard, the complete identification of the sample under test, the date of completion of testing and the relevant observations concerning the applicable type test requirements for the tested pyrotechnic articles as given in Table 1 and 8.2.2. The test report shall include information about the chosen protection (if any) of the ignition device and whether the primary pack is used for labelling.

9 Batch testing

9.1 General

For the purposes of batch testing according to product quality assurance acceptance, sampling in accordance with 9.2 to 9.3 shall be applied.

Table 2 — Applicable requirements in batch testing

Requirement	Clause/Subclause	Comments
Means of ignition	4.3	Visual examination only
Safety features	4.4	Visual examination only
Verification of performance	5.1	
Verification of labelling and instructions for use	5.3	Visual examination only
Integrity	5.8	Visual examination only
Semi-finished pyrotechnic articles: Verification of design	6.1	
Rocket motors: Thrust measurement	6.2	
Primary pack	Clause 7	Visual examination only

9.2 Sampling plans

Sampling shall be in accordance with ISO 2859-1 using double sampling plans and applying the switching procedures for normal, tightened and reduced inspection. Inspection level S-4 shall apply.

In the case of batches smaller than 35 001 articles, the sampling plans of ISO 2859-1 are not applicable for the AQL specified in 9.7 and the following single sampling plan given in Table 3 shall be applied.

Table 3 — Batch test sampling plan for lot sizes smaller than 35 001

Lot size	Number of destructive tests	Acceptable critical non-conformities	Acceptable major non-conformities	Acceptable minor non-conformities
2 - 15	1	0	0	0
16 - 25	2	0	0	0
26 - 90	3	0	0	0
91 - 150	5	0	0	1
151 - 500	8	0	0	2
501 – 1 200	13	0	0	3
1 201 – 10 000	32	0	2	7
10 001 – 35 000	80	1	5	14

NOTE This sampling plan applies to destructive and non-destructive batch tests. In case of lots smaller than 35 001 articles the sample size given in this table deviates from the requirements of ISO 2859-1.

9.3 Unit of product

The unit of product on which the sample size is based shall be the individual article.

For pyrotechnic articles which are supplied in primary packs, the appropriate number of primary packs shall be used to give the number of articles required for the necessary sample size.

EXAMPLE If a primary pack contained 3 individual articles and 20 individual articles were required for testing, then 7 primary packs would need to be sampled.

For the testing of primary packs as a whole (e.g. labelling), the unit of product on which the sample is based shall be a primary pack and the appropriate number of primary packs shall be sampled and examined for non-conformities.

9.4 Non-conformities

Non-conformities shall be classed in accordance with Table 4.

Table 4 — Non-conformities

Requirement	Clause/ Subclause	Type of non-conformity
Means of ignition	4.3	Critical when protections are missing or damaged
Safety features [a]	4.4	Critical when these safety features are missing (e.g. safety pin) or in “arm” position prior to the test or damaged in such a way that they no longer prevent ignition and/or fire transmission or cannot be moved in “arm” position EXAMPLE Safety pin which has moved by such a distance it doesn't prevent fire transmission Major in the other cases where safety features are damaged
Verification of performance	5.1	Critical when the main effect or foreseeable projected fragments or foreseeable falling debris are observed outside the hazard zone specified by the manufacturer [a] Critical in the case where no stability is observed during flight [a]
		Critical in case of misfire or ignition time outside of the manufacturer’s specifications when the initiation stimulus specified by the manufacturer is applied Minor for pyromechanical devices which are designed not to produce an external pyrotechnic effect
		Critical in case of incomplete functioning or functioning outside of the manufacturer’s specifications for articles which are designed to produce propelled or projected effects Minor for pyromechanical devices which are designed not to produce an external pyrotechnic effect
		Major in other cases
Verification of labelling and instructions for use	5.3	See 8.5. Critical when the information on the label or in the instructions for use is misleading or incomplete or spelling mistake changes the meaning of the text making it misleading or incomplete or illegible. EXAMPLE Wrong or incomplete type or subtype, wrong safety distance or wrong or incomplete performance data which could lead to an incorrect safety distance being determined.
Integrity	5.8	Critical when unintended projected fragments are observed outside the hazard zone specified by the manufacturer Critical in the case of unintentional explosion during functioning Major in other cases
Semi-finished pyrotechnic articles: Verification of design	6.1	Major
Rocket motors: Thrust measurement	6.2	Major
Integrity of the primary pack	Clause 7	Major if it is used to protect the contained article
[a] Where appropriate.		

9.5 Labelling

In the case where the same label is used throughout a batch, the text of one label shall be examined.

In the case where a batch contains different variants, the number of different labels used in the batch shall be determined and the text of one label of each kind should be examined.

The label shall be examined in accordance with the minimum labelling requirements in EN 16263-5.

The information shall not be misleading or incomplete.

9.6 Test report

The test report shall include at least a reference to this European Standard, the complete identification of the sample under test, the date of completion of testing and the relevant observations concerning the applicable batch test requirements for the tested pyrotechnic articles as given in Table 4. The test report shall include information about the chosen protection of the means of ignition and whether the primary pack is used for labelling.

9.7 Acceptance or rejection of a batch

9.7.1 Non-conforming units

Acceptance or rejection of the batch shall be determined by the number of non-conforming units of each type, in accordance with 9.2, 9.7.2 to 9.7.4.

NOTE Acceptance or rejection of the batch is determined by the number of non-conforming units of each type and not necessarily by the number of non-conformities found.

9.7.2 Critical non-conforming units

For critical non-conforming units, an Acceptance Quality Limit (AQL) of 0,65 % shall apply. If the batch fails to meet this criterion, it shall be rejected. Any critical non-conforming units shall not also be counted as major non-conforming units or minor non-conforming units.

9.7.3 Major non-conforming units

For major non-conforming units, an AQL of 2,5 % shall apply. If the batch fails to meet this criterion, it shall be rejected. Any major non-conforming units shall not also be counted as minor non-conforming units.

9.7.4 Minor non-conforming units

For minor non-conforming units, an AQL of 10 % shall apply. If the batch fails to meet this criterion, it shall be rejected.

9.7.5 Pyrotechnic articles supplied in primary packs

For pyrotechnic articles which are supplied in primary packs, the acceptance criteria in 9.7.2 to 9.7.4 shall be applied separately to the ‘other pyrotechnic articles’ and to the primary packs (see 9.3).

Annex A
(informative)

Overview of essential safety requirements and corresponding clauses of all parts of EN 16263

The correspondence between the parts of EN 16263 and Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles can be found in Annex ZA of each part of EN 16263.

Table A.1 gives an overview about all essential safety requirements and the corresponding clauses and subclauses of all parts of EN 16263.

Table A.1 — Overview of essential safety requirements and corresponding clauses of all parts of EN 16263

Essential Safety Requirements (ESR) of Directive 2007/23/EC	**Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of:**		
	EN 16263–2:2015	EN 16263–4:2015	EN 16263–5:2015
(1)	5.1, 5.7, 5.8, 6.2, 8, 9	5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.10, 5.11	
(2)	1, 4.2, 5.2, 8	5.2, 5.3	4.5
(3), 1st paragraph	5.1, 5.7, 5.8, 6.2, 8, 9	5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.10, 5.11	4.5
(3), 2nd paragraph	5.1, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 8, 9	5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.16	
(3) (a)	1, 4.1, 4.4, 5.2, 6.1, 8, 9	5.2, 5.3	
(3) (b)	5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 8, 9	5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10	
(3) (c)	5.4, 5.5, 8, 9	5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.16	
(3) (d)	4.1, 5.7, 5.8, 8	5.9	
(3) (e)	5.6, 7, 8	5.9, 5.16	
(3) (f)	5.8, 8	5.9, 5.10	
(3) (g)	4.3, 4.4, 8, 9	5.7, 5.8, 5.10.3.4, 5.12	4.5, 4.9
(3) (h)	4.2, 4.5, 5.3, 8, 9	5.14	4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13
(3) (i)	5.7, 5.8, 7, 8, 9	5.9	
(3) (j)	8, 9	5.7, 5.8	4.5
(3), last paragraph	5.4, 5.5, 8	5.2, 5.3	
(4)	See Annex ZB		
(5) B. (1)	1, 4, 5.2, 8, 9	5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.10, 5.11	4.5
(5) B. (2)	4.4, 5.2, 8, 9	5.2, 5.3	4.5, 4.8, 4.9
(5) B. (3)	5.1, 8, 9	5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.10, 5.11	
(5) B. (4)	5.1, 5.7, 5.8, 6.2, 8, 9	5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.16	4.11

Annex ZA
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles, which is partly repealed by Directive 2013/29/EU.

Once EN 16263-2 is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of EN 16263-2 as given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of EN 16263-2, a presumption of conformity with the requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between EN 16263–2 and Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles

Essential Requirements (ESR) of Directive 2007/23/EC	Clause(s)/subclause(s) of this EN	Qualifying remarks/Notes
(1)	5.1, 5.7, 5.8, 6.2, 8, 9	
(2)	1, 4.2, 5.2, 8	
(3), 1st paragraph	5.1, 5.7, 5.8, 6.2, 8, 9	
(3), 2nd paragraph	5.1, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 8, 9	
(3) (a)	1, 4.1, 4.4, 5.2, 6.1, 8, 9	
(3) (b)	5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 8, 9	
(3) (c)	5.4, 5.5, 8, 9	
(3) (d)	4.1, 5.7, 5.8, 8	
(3) (e)	5.6, 7, 8	
(3) (f)	5.8, 8	
(3) (g)	4.3, 4.4, 8, 9	
(3) (h)	4.2, 4.5, 5.3, 8, 9	
(3) (i)	5.7, 5.8, 7, 8, 9	
(3) (j)	8, 9	
(3), last paragraph	5.4, 5.5, 8	
(5) B. (1)	1, 4, 5.2, 8, 9	
(5) B. (3)	4.4, 5.2, 8, 9	
(5) B. (4)	5.1, 8, 9	

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this European Standard, in particular Directive 2013/29/EU. See Annex ZB for details.

Annex ZB
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2013/29/EU on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles, which is repealed by Directive 2013/29/EU.

Once EN 16263-2 is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of EN 16263-2 as given in Table ZB.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of EN 16263-2, a presumption of conformity with the requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZB.1 — Correspondence between EN 16263–2 and Directive 2013/29/EU on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles

Essential Requirements (ESR) of Directive 2013/29/EU	Clause(s)/subclause(s) of this EN	Qualifying remarks/Notes
(4) (a)	1	
(4) (b)	1	
(4) (c)	1	

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this European Standard, in particular Directive 2007/23/EC. See Annex ZA for details.

Bibliography

[1] Directive 2007/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007 on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles, OJ L 154, 14.6.2007, p. 1–21, available from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:154:0001:0021:EN:PDF.

[2] Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (recast), OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, available from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:178:0027:0065:en:PDF

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