

BS ISO 15708-4:2017



BSI Standards Publication

# Non-destructive testing — Radiation methods for computed tomography

Part 4: Qualification

**National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 15708-4:2017.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee WEE/46, Non-destructive testing.

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.

© The British Standards Institution 2017.  
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2017

ISBN 978 0 580 93363 9

ICS 19.100

**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 28 February 2017.

**Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication**

| Date | Text affected |
|------|---------------|
|------|---------------|

---

---

---

**Non-destructive testing — Radiation  
methods for computed tomography —**

**Part 4:  
Qualification**

*Essais non destructifs — Méthodes par rayonnements pour la  
tomographie informatisée —*

*Partie 4: Qualification*





## **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

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

# Contents

Page

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Foreword</b> .....  | <b>iv</b> |
| <b>1 Scope</b> .....   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2 Normative references</b> .....                                  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....                                 | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>4 Qualification of the inspection</b> .....                       | <b>1</b>  |
| 4.1 General.....   | 1         |
| 4.2 Qualification of defect testing.....                             | 2         |
| 4.2.1 General.....   | 2         |
| 4.2.2 Quality feature.....   | 2         |
| 4.2.3 Feature detectability/test system/system parameterisation..... | 2         |
| 4.2.4 Verification of suitability.....                               | 3         |
| 4.2.5 Consistency check.....   | 3         |
| 4.2.6 Documentation.....   | 4         |
| 4.3 Qualification of dimensional testing.....                        | 4         |
| 4.3.1 General.....   | 4         |
| 4.3.2 Test and measurement task.....                                 | 4         |
| 4.3.3 Dimensional testing/test system/system parameterisation.....   | 4         |
| 4.3.4 Degree of accuracy.....  | 5         |
| 4.3.5 Consistency check.....   | 5         |
| 4.3.6 Documentation.....   | 5         |
| <b>5 Qualification of the CT system</b> .....                        | <b>6</b>  |
| 5.1 General.....   | 6         |
| 5.2 Integral overall system test.....                                | 6         |
| 5.3 Checking the system components.....                              | 6         |
| 5.3.1 General.....   | 6         |
| 5.3.2 Manipulation system.....                                       | 6         |
| 5.3.3 Image scale.....   | 6         |
| 5.3.4 Beam axis perpendicularity.....                                | 6         |
| 5.3.5 Tube focal spot.....   | 7         |
| 5.3.6 Tube stability.....  | 7         |
| 5.3.7 Detector.....  | 7         |
| 5.3.8 Reconstruction.....  | 7         |
| 5.3.9 Visualization.....   | 7         |
| 5.4 Documentation.....   | 7         |
| <b>6 Example of CT system resolution evaluation methods</b> .....    | <b>7</b>  |
| 6.1 Pre-amble.....   | 7         |
| 6.2 Acquisition parameters.....                                      | 8         |
| 6.3 Recommendations for creating reference objects.....              | 8         |
| 6.4 Density resolution measurement method.....                       | 9         |
| 6.4.1 General.....   | 9         |
| 6.4.2 High energy reference object.....                              | 9         |
| 6.4.3 Low energy reference object.....                               | 9         |
| 6.4.4 Experimental measurements.....                                 | 9         |
| <b>Bibliography</b> .....  | <b>11</b> |

## 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](http://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](http://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 on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html)

This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (as EN 16016-4) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Radiographic testing*, in parallel with its approval by the national bodies of ISO.

It takes into consideration developments in computed tomography (CT) and computational power over the preceding decade.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15708 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Non-destructive testing — Radiation methods for computed tomography —

## Part 4: Qualification

### 1 Scope

This document specifies guidelines for the qualification of the performance of a CT system with respect to various inspection tasks.

It is applicable to *industrial* imaging (i.e. non-medical applications) and gives a consistent set of CT performance parameter definitions, including how those performance parameters relate to CT system specifications.

This document deals with computed axial tomography and excludes other types of tomography such as translational tomography and tomosynthesis.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 15708-2, *Non-destructive testing — Radiation methods for computed tomography — Part 2: Operation and interpretation*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 15708-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

### 4 Qualification of the inspection

#### 4.1 General

CT is used in industry both for defect testing and dimensional testing and measurement. Since CT does not directly provide measurement of desired quantities such as, for example, pore size or wall thickness, these quantities must be derived from the X-ray linear attenuation data represented by the CT grey values. The detectability of features and the degree of accuracy required depend on the inspection task, the specification of the available test equipment and the analysis and evaluation methods used. When determination of such quantities is required, a special task-specific qualification test of the CT system is required. The qualification measures are described in 4.2 and 4.3. The qualification should be carried out by trained personnel. The trained personnel shall be able to prove they have undergone training and qualification in digital industrial radiography or radioscopy.

## 4.2 Qualification of defect testing

### 4.2.1 General

Under test qualification, the suitability of the CT inspection technique for measuring a quantity to the required precision should be verified. The following steps described are typical of those for the successful verification of the suitability of CT for industrial applications.

### 4.2.2 Quality feature

Typical quantities to be measured are the sizes of pores, cavities, cracks, inclusions, contaminants as well as studies of the material distribution and the assembly and installation position of components. Because the test sample and the type, position and size of the features to be detected determine the properties of a CT system to be used, information such as the following should be known:

- a) test object:
  - 1) dimensions;
  - 2) weight;
  - 3) materials;
  - 4) path length to be X-rayed in the material;
- b) test feature:
  - 1) type;
  - 2) position;
  - 3) size;
  - 4) distribution, frequency;
- c) feature detectability:
  - 1) limiting defect;
  - 2) limiting feature.

Since the feature detectability strongly influences the specification and therefore the cost of a CT system, special attention must be taken when defining the sensitivity of the tests required. If, due to missing information, no limiting values for features are defined, it is recommended that the best possible sensitivity is used for the specific method and CT system and the attained feature detectability is verified using, for example, destructive tests.

### 4.2.3 Feature detectability/test system/system parameterisation

The usability of the CT system and the selection of system parameters are determined by the requirements for feature detectability. Typical variables are:

- a) spatial resolution:
  - 1) overall spatial resolution of the CT image;
  - 2) scan geometry;
  - 3) detector spatial resolution;



- 4) focal spot size of radiation source;
- b) contrast resolution:
  - 1) overall contrast resolution of the CT image;
  - 2) detector settings;
  - 3) tube voltage;
  - 4) tube current;
- c) reconstruction/visualization:
  - 1) number of projections;
  - 2) CT grey value dynamic range of the reconstruction or visualization;
  - 3) CT image size in X, Y and Z axes.

CT system set-up and image quality parameters are described in ISO 15708-2:2016, 4.1 and 5.1.

#### **4.2.4 Verification of suitability**

##### **4.2.4.1 General**

A reliable statement on the defect detection sensitivity and the defect detectability of the CT system used in a test shall be made by stating the degree of accuracy of the test required (tolerance, degree of fluctuation). Several alternative procedures are described in the following.

##### **4.2.4.2 Reference samples with natural defects**

If a reference sample with a known defect is available, inspection of this sample is carried out and the detectability is stated after the test has been done.

If a reference sample with unquantified defects is available, inspection of this part is carried out and the defect detectability is stated using a counter-check, using, for example, a destructive test after the CT scan has been done.

##### **4.2.4.3 Reference sample with synthetic defect**

If the test feature can be simulated using a synthetic defect, for example, a hole, the defect detectability verification can take place similar to the previous section.

##### **4.2.4.4 Reference sample without specifications**

If no specifications are available for the reference sample status and a counter-check is not possible, the test is carried out using the system sensitivity. Sample structures like, for example, wall thicknesses and external dimensional measurements can be used for estimating the defect detectability. Alternatively, reference samples like, for example, wires or spheres of known dimensions can be used.

#### **4.2.5 Consistency check**

The CT scan requires several very complex process steps for which the error sources cannot always be excluded. After the scan, the following can be used to trace the possible error sources:

- reconstruction: size, CT slice positions, possible artefacts ;
- CT image scale;

- sinogram (CT grey value and curve progress) or CT projection sequence (comparison between projections, image quality of the projections, intensity changes);
- system status (error messages).

Where errors occur, either they shall be corrected or their causes shall be eliminated and the test repeated.

#### **4.2.6 Documentation**

In the qualification report, the relevant parameters and results of the qualification steps are to be described and presented. The CT images are to be archived for a period which is to be agreed with the end-user. The test parameters are to be archived so that an identical test procedure is possible in the case of recurrent test parts and features.

### **4.3 Qualification of dimensional testing**

#### **4.3.1 General**

CT inspection provides information about the 3D structure of a sample from which surface and geometry data can be derived. Because these data are based on X-ray-physical absorption differences at the contour transitions, small differences in measured values may arise compared to classical tactile or optical measuring procedures. In the following sections, those CT scan parameters which influence the results will be described, together with those process steps which affect the accuracy of the results.

#### **4.3.2 Test and measurement task**

Dimensional measurement tasks include the measurement of single dimensions in the test object, wall thickness measurements, surface extraction, volume extraction or nominal-actual comparisons. The required measurement precision is to be defined for every task and if necessary for different parts of the sample.

#### **4.3.3 Dimensional testing/test system/system parameterisation**

The degree of accuracy attainable depends on the test object, the limitations of X-ray physics and the subsequent data handling. An initial estimation of the degree of accuracy of a CT-based dimensional measurement can take place with the following parameters:

- a) spatial resolution in the test object:
  - 1) dimensions;
  - 2) geometric magnification, voxel size;
  - 3) detector resolution;
  - 4) focal spot;
- b) X-ray penetration of test object:
  - 1) material;
  - 2) maximal wall thickness to be X-rayed;
  - 3) contrast resolution;
- c) 3D component data:
  - 1) original CT image voxel size;
  - 2) extraction steps and quality;

- 3) further processing steps and quality;
- 4) registration method.

For this estimation, it must be noted that -physical X-ray effects (like scattered radiation and beam hardening) as well as artefacts due to the detector and reconstruction method can lead to strongly varying degrees of accuracy in different parts of the sample. For a known measuring point, the local-parameters should be used.

The inspection task is to be rejected if the set of requirements lie outside the capacity of X-ray technology or the CT system.

#### **4.3.4 Degree of accuracy**

##### **4.3.4.1 General**

In the following, the procedures are described which, depending on the measurement task, permit a statement to be made on the degree of accuracy attained. The methods described provide the overall degree of accuracy of the whole measurement chain.

##### **4.3.4.2 Reference sample**

For the measurement task a reference part is used, which is subjected to a standard counter-measurement technique, for example tactile or optical and if necessary destructive measurement methods. By comparing the measurement data, statements can be made on the degree of accuracy (which may vary in different parts of the sample). The degrees of accuracy achieved can be transferred to similar parts for the same CT system parameters and comparable test objects.

Typical specifications are:

- a) reference dimensions;
- b) information on counter-measurement procedures;
- c) standard deviation of measurement errors for a reference data record.

##### **4.3.4.3 Reference bodies**

If a complete counter-measurement is not possible, a measurement of accessible sample geometries with comparable attenuation values to the reference sample can be drawn on for estimating the degree of accuracy. The use of reference bodies such as spheres and dumbbells also represents an option for estimating the degree of accuracy.

Typical specifications are:

- a) reference dimensions;
- b) information on counter-measurement procedures and on the different test zones within the sample;
- c) standard deviation of the measurement error for a reference data record.

#### **4.3.5 Consistency check**

See [4.2.5](#).

#### **4.3.6 Documentation**

See [4.2.6](#).

## 5 Qualification of the CT system

### 5.1 General

The ability of a CT system to produce high quality, stable and reproducible results relies on the same performance from all the system components and their interactions. To ensure this in everyday operation, a regular system inspection is recommended according to defined criteria.

A distinction should be made between inspections carried out at short intervals (e.g. weekly) by means of an “overall performance” test and those done at longer intervals (e.g. annually) for a quality level description and possible changes of individual system components.

### 5.2 Integral overall system test

For regular system monitoring, the reference sample should be similar to those typically used in the CT system. The complete test cycle should be performed using similar system parameters to those used when inspecting using typical test samples.

For the evaluation of system quality, the current test results are compared with reference measurements. It is recommended that measurements of different object structures like, for example, material defects (pores, cracks), thinnest and thickest position on the reference block, wall thicknesses, etc. are specified as quality criteria.

If combined systems (two tubes and/or detectors) are used, several suitable reference blocks are to be used for the respective system combinations (e.g. micro-focus and mini-focus application).

The test results and system status which results from this are to be documented and archived.

If differences are found, further inspections are to be carried out to determine the cause (see also [5.3](#)). The aforementioned inspections should be carried out after any repairs and other important interventions in the overall system and before further use of the system.

### 5.3 Checking the system components

#### 5.3.1 General

The following system components, which could potentially be affected, are to be checked during the initial operation when changes are suspected (after repairs and in the case of a crash) and at regular intervals.

#### 5.3.2 Manipulation system

The track and positioning precision of the axes are to be checked. Measurement instruments like those used for checking coordinate measurement machines (CMMs) can be used.

#### 5.3.3 Image scale

Sets of high-precision spheres with a known spatial configuration (e.g. sphere bars, dumbbells) are recommended for inspecting the CT image scale (see Figure 1 of ISO 15708-2:2016). Such samples have the advantage that differences in the CT grey level threshold used do not affect the dimensional result obtained.

#### 5.3.4 Beam axis perpendicularity

The perpendicularity of the beam axis to the detector can be checked using suitable test samples (e.g. tungsten wires or tips, spheres).

### 5.3.5 Tube focal spot

The tube focal spot position shall be checked using a suitable method, for example by ensuring that dimensions obtained from CT scans at different magnifications are compatible (within stated error limits).

### 5.3.6 Tube stability

The stability of the X-ray tube output can be checked by means of a dose rate measurement.

### 5.3.7 Detector

The dynamics of the detector can be checked using a comparison with the as-delivered condition e.g. by imaging a stepped reference block. It is recommended that the detector is regularly checked for pixel failures.

The detector stability can be checked using a time series of intensity measurements.

### 5.3.8 Reconstruction

In the case of reinstallation, the exchange of hardware components or updates, it is recommended that a known set of projections is input. The reconstruction result (CT grey values and voxel size) is to be evaluated against a previous reconstruction of these projections.

### 5.3.9 Visualization

In the case of reinstallation, the exchange of hardware components or updates, it is recommended that a known CT image is loaded. The visualization result and quantitative measurements of it are to be evaluated against a previous visualization of this CT image.

## 5.4 Documentation

The date and time of the system monitoring, the steps implemented and the achieved result are to be documented and archived for a period to be specified.

## 6 Example of CT system resolution evaluation methods

### 6.1 Pre-amble

The performance of a CT system is related to numerous criteria with lesser or greater influence depending on the type of object tested (low or high attenuation), the type of characterization performed (search for defects, densitometry, etc.). Another way of dealing with the problem is to be aware that the performance of a CT system is always the result of a compromise between various parameters such as:

- spatial resolution;
- density resolution;
- acquisition time.

These three parameters are interdependent. Attempting to improve one of these parameters will degrade one or both of the others. It thus seems pointless to try to evaluate the “absolute performance” of a CT system. Such an evaluation shall in any case be performed within the context of the parts tested.

Nevertheless, performance evaluation based on the quantification of spatial and density resolution is presented as an example. This method applies to most existing CT systems and the results will be useful for the majority of examinations performed.

This method does not attempt to provide a detection limit for CT systems evaluated, but to quantify performance to compare different installations, or monitor such performance over time. Such a method can also be used to optimize acquisition parameters for a given context (type of tested part, dose constraints and acquisition time).

Reference objects shall be adapted for particular installations, such as microfocus installations and high- energy systems. Generally, objects used for evaluation should be as close as possible in terms of the attenuation and size of the parts tested. If needed, more specific objects can be designed to better meet the desired criteria.

The following clauses describe the reference objects and a method implemented as part of a comparative system on several installations differing in design, manufacturing method and age.

The recommended method should be adapted according to the context of the examination. The guidelines for creating these objects are indicated in [6.3](#).

The measurements shown in the following clauses apply in theory to all situations.

## 6.2 Acquisition parameters

Since each CT system has its own image acquisition and reconstruction properties, it is important that a standardised resolution measurement be made for each system, using an optimal voltage, voxel size and angular increment (where possible).

## 6.3 Recommendations for creating reference objects

The recommended method uses two types of reference object:

- one for measuring spatial resolution, comprised of one part containing a row of calibrated holes, see Figure A.1 of ISO 15708-2:2016;
- the other for measuring density resolution, comprised of one part containing inserts, see [Figure 1](#).

Since all measurements are relative to the assumed properties of the reference objects, great care should be taken when defining and creating them.

The reference objects shall meet certain requirements to ensure optimum measurement conditions. A cylindrical geometry is chosen to avoid artefacts due to angular effects (edge artefact in accordance with ISO 15708-2:2016).

In order to measure density resolution, the inserts shall have a linear attenuation coefficient close to that of the material comprising the matrix, in order to avoid artefacts known as “edge effects” (according to ISO 15708-2:2016). The differences in attenuation between inserts shall remain low to ensure greater sensitivity in the measurement. Proper beam hardening correction shall be applied during reconstruction of the CT image. Moreover, to ensure applicability, the material of the reference objects shall be chemically similar and of a similar density to the test samples. This is because a CT image measures the X-ray linear attenuation coefficient which is related to, but not directly proportional to, the material density.

The materials making up the matrix and inserts shall be as homogeneous as possible; variations in density shall in any case be at least less by a factor of 10 than the expected precision of the CT system. The size shall be sufficient to allow an averaged measure on a ROI (region of interest) with several tens of pixels square.

When measuring spatial resolution, calibrated artificial defects are necessary. The precision of machining is generally much less than the desired spatial resolution, which creates certain manufacturing problems for reference parts dedicated for micro-focus systems. If high precision cannot be obtained when creating the part, such precision shall be obtained by a posteriori and precise measurement of the machining performed.



## 6.4 Density resolution measurement method

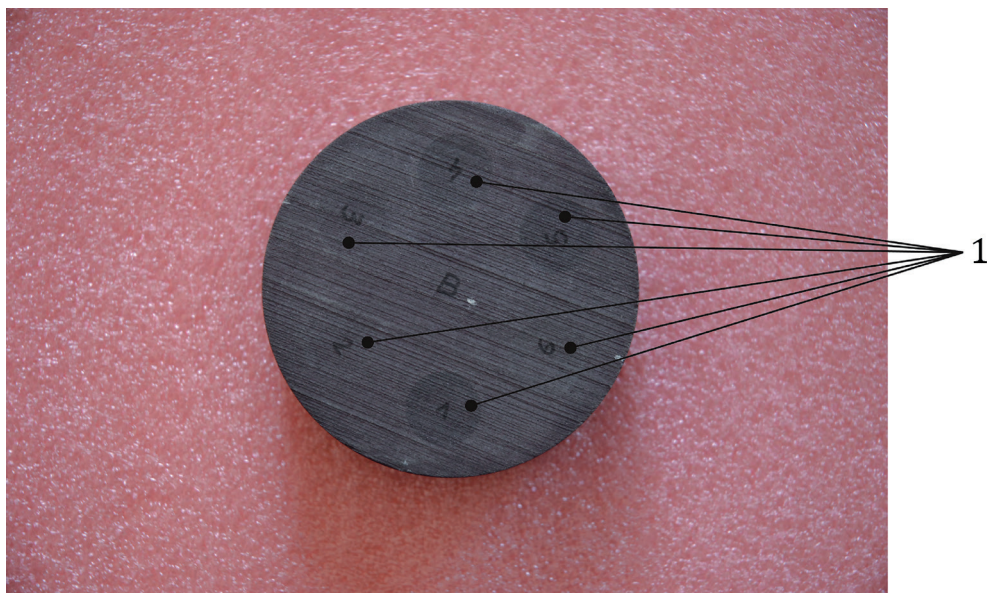
### 6.4.1 General

The following procedure defines how to measure the material density resolution from the CT image by applying a calibration as described in 6.4.4. An alternative way to measure density resolution is via the contrast to noise ratio (CNR).

The extensive range of energies used is leading to define two distinct reference objects: one for low energy installations (acceleration voltage < 200 kV) and the other for high energy installations (acceleration voltage 200 kV and 450 kV).

### 6.4.2 High energy reference object

Such an object comprises an 80 mm diameter cylinder with a thickness of 30 mm containing 6 inserts with a diameter of 15 mm, see Figure 1. The matrix and the inserts are made of thermosetting polymer and aluminium and potassium chloride mineral fillers. The density of each insert is obtained for different concentrations of mineral fillers and shall be measured by using another appropriate technique.



#### Key

1 inserts

Figure 1 — CT image of the high energy reference object

### 6.4.3 Low energy reference object

A reference object comprises separate media of different densities but which are near 1 and of similar composition to avoid the strong influence of atomic number on the attenuation.

### 6.4.4 Experimental measurements

The mean of CT grey values of the insert  $I$ ,  $N_i$ , is computed for a Region of Interest (ROI) centred on each insert of at least 100 voxels. The background CT grey value  $N_b$  is taken as the reference and placed in correspondence with the exact value of density of the background  $d_b$ .

The density of the inserts,  $d_i$ , determined by tomography is given by the following formula:

$$d_i = (N_i / N_b) \times d_b \quad (1)$$

These values are then compared to the exact density values  $d_i$  of each insert.

The performance is evaluated using curves relating CT grey values  $d_i$  measured with the reference densities  $d_i$

of each insert.

NOTE Since the acquisition parameters are not strictly identical both in terms of high voltage and the physical filter, it may be necessary to correct the measurements using an offset, but this will not alter the performance of the CT system in terms of density resolution.

For each CT system, the linear regression coefficient  $k$  of the curve is computed.  $\hat{\sigma}$  is the estimator of the standard deviation of the CT grey values measured in each ROI, the material density resolution is given by:

$$\Delta d = k \times 3\hat{\sigma} \quad (2)$$

for a confidence of  $3\hat{\sigma}$

This error on the density does not take into account the repeatability uncertainty and the density uncertainty of the reference standard parts.

Some polychromatic source installations can, using a specific beam hardening effect correction, be quantitatively close to the absolute density values of the inserts.



## Bibliography

- [1] ISO 15708-1:2016, *Non-destructive testing — Radiation methods for computed tomography — Part 1: Terminology*





# British Standards Institution (BSI)

BSI is the national body responsible for preparing British Standards and other standards-related publications, information and services.

BSI is incorporated by Royal Charter. British Standards and other standardization products are published by BSI Standards Limited.

## About us

We bring together business, industry, government, consumers, innovators and others to shape their combined experience and expertise into standards-based solutions.

The knowledge embodied in our standards has been carefully assembled in a dependable format and refined through our open consultation process. Organizations of all sizes and across all sectors choose standards to help them achieve their goals.

## Information on standards

We can provide you with the knowledge that your organization needs to succeed. Find out more about British Standards by visiting our website at [bsigroup.com/standards](http://bsigroup.com/standards) or contacting our Customer Services team or Knowledge Centre.

## Buying standards

You can buy and download PDF versions of BSI publications, including British and adopted European and international standards, through our website at [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop), where hard copies can also be purchased.

If you need international and foreign standards from other Standards Development Organizations, hard copies can be ordered from our Customer Services team.

## Copyright in BSI publications

All the content in BSI publications, including British Standards, is the property of and copyrighted by BSI or some person or entity that owns copyright in the information used (such as the international standardization bodies) and has formally licensed such information to BSI for commercial publication and use.

Save for the provisions below, you may not transfer, share or disseminate any portion of the standard to any other person. You may not adapt, distribute, commercially exploit, or publicly display the standard or any portion thereof in any manner whatsoever without BSI's prior written consent.

## Storing and using standards

Standards purchased in soft copy format:

- A British Standard purchased in soft copy format is licensed to a sole named user for personal or internal company use only.
- The standard may be stored on more than 1 device provided that it is accessible by the sole named user only and that only 1 copy is accessed at any one time.
- A single paper copy may be printed for personal or internal company use only.

Standards purchased in hard copy format:

- A British Standard purchased in hard copy format is for personal or internal company use only.
- It may not be further reproduced – in any format – to create an additional copy. This includes scanning of the document.

If you need more than 1 copy of the document, or if you wish to share the document on an internal network, you can save money by choosing a subscription product (see 'Subscriptions').

## Reproducing extracts

For permission to reproduce content from BSI publications contact the BSI Copyright & Licensing team.

## Subscriptions

Our range of subscription services are designed to make using standards easier for you. For further information on our subscription products go to [bsigroup.com/subscriptions](http://bsigroup.com/subscriptions).

With **British Standards Online (BSOL)** you'll have instant access to over 55,000 British and adopted European and international standards from your desktop. It's available 24/7 and is refreshed daily so you'll always be up to date.

You can keep in touch with standards developments and receive substantial discounts on the purchase price of standards, both in single copy and subscription format, by becoming a **BSI Subscribing Member**.

**PLUS** is an updating service exclusive to BSI Subscribing Members. You will automatically receive the latest hard copy of your standards when they're revised or replaced.

To find out more about becoming a BSI Subscribing Member and the benefits of membership, please visit [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop).

With a **Multi-User Network Licence (MUNL)** you are able to host standards publications on your intranet. Licences can cover as few or as many users as you wish. With updates supplied as soon as they're available, you can be sure your documentation is current. For further information, email [subscriptions@bsigroup.com](mailto:subscriptions@bsigroup.com).

## Revisions

Our British Standards and other publications are updated by amendment or revision.

We continually improve the quality of our products and services to benefit your business. If you find an inaccuracy or ambiguity within a British Standard or other BSI publication please inform the Knowledge Centre.

## Useful Contacts

### Customer Services

**Tel:** +44 345 086 9001

**Email (orders):** [orders@bsigroup.com](mailto:orders@bsigroup.com)

**Email (enquiries):** [cservices@bsigroup.com](mailto:cservices@bsigroup.com)

### Subscriptions

**Tel:** +44 345 086 9001

**Email:** [subscriptions@bsigroup.com](mailto:subscriptions@bsigroup.com)

### Knowledge Centre

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7004

**Email:** [knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com](mailto:knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com)

### Copyright & Licensing

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7070

**Email:** [copyright@bsigroup.com](mailto:copyright@bsigroup.com)

### BSI Group Headquarters

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL UK