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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 264, *Fireworks*.

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Fireworks — Third party testing — Voluntary scheme

1 Scope

This document describes the relevant responsibilities of the involved manufacturers of fireworks articles and corresponding laboratories for the application of the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series.

By applying this approach, a clear separation of the responsibilities of the manufacturers and the third party laboratories is achieved in order to demonstrate the conformity to the relevant safety specifications defined in these standards.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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 https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
type test
test performed on a sample of products, representative of the production envisaged, in order to demonstrate their conformance with the provisions of the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series

Note 1 to entry: The successful submission to type tests leads to the attribution of a type-examination certificate.

Note 2 to entry: Type test is the part of a procedure in which a *laboratory* (3.4) examines the technical design of a fireworks article and verifies and attests that the technical design of the fireworks article meets the provisions of the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series that apply to it.

Note 3 to entry: Type tests are followed by the *batch tests* (3.2).

[SOURCE: ISO 26261-1:2017, 3.2.47, modified — the ISO 25947 series as well as Notes 2 and 3 have been added.]

3.2
batch test
test performed on a sample of products taken at random from a production batch to check compliance with the provisions of the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series

Note 1 to entry: Batch testing needs all products in the production batch to comply with the characteristics the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series require to assure homogeneity of the whole batch. It aims at proving that all products which are placed on the market are in conformity with the type which is described in the type-examination certificate and have been successfully submitted to *type tests* (3.1) as determined by the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series.

[SOURCE: ISO 26261-1:2017, 3.2.2, modified — the definition and Note 1 to entry have been revised to specify compliance with the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series instead of any given standard.]

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3.3
manufacturer
natural or legal person who manufactures a pyrotechnic article, or has such an article designed or manufactured, and markets that fireworks article under his name or trademark

Note 1 to entry: The manufacturer is the owner of the corresponding articles (including the certificates stating compliance with the specifications of the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series).

3.4
laboratory
natural or legal person who performs the type or *batch tests* (3.2) by request of the *manufacturer* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: The manufacturer may use its own laboratory for batch testing.

3.5
placing on the market
first instance of any supply of a firework for distribution, consumption or use on the market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge

[SOURCE: Directive 2013/29/EU, Article 3 (7), modified — the definition has been revised and specified to fireworks and extended to the global market.]

4 Responsibilities and obligations

4.1 Manufacturers

Manufacturers choose laboratories to perform type and batch tests for fireworks articles. The batch test may be performed by the manufacturers, if they have the capacity to perform the batch test in accordance with the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series.

When placing fireworks articles on the market, manufacturers should ensure that the fireworks articles have been designed and manufactured in accordance with the specifications set out in the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series. They should operate internal production control measures assuring the conformity to the specifications. The acceptance sampling procedure to be applied (within batch tests by the laboratories) is intended to determine whether the manufacturing process of the fireworks article performs within acceptable limits, with a view to ensuring conformity of the fireworks article.

The manufacturer should enable appropriate access to the production sites where the samples are taken for batch testing by the laboratories.

Manufacturers should draw up the technical documentation that is necessary for the testing and assessment of the fireworks articles by the laboratories. They should keep the technical documentation for 10 years after the fireworks article has been placed on the market.

Manufacturers should ensure that fireworks articles which they have placed on the market are labelled in accordance with the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series. The fireworks articles should be accompanied by instructions and safety information in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users.

Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that a fireworks article which they have placed on the market is not in conformity with the ISO 25947 series and the ISO 26261 series should immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that fireworks article into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate.

4.2 Laboratories

The laboratory performs the type or batch tests by request of the manufacturer of the fireworks articles.

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