



**UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU
OF
STANDARDS**

***UGANDA STANDARDS
CATALOGUE
AS AT 30 JUNE 2015***

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD	1
VISION	1
MISSION	1
OUR VALUES	1
THE MANDATE OF UNBS	2
FUNCTIONS OF UNBS	2
ARRANGEMENT OF UGANDA STANDARDS IN CATALOGUE	2
HOW TO OBTAIN UGANDA STANDARDS	2
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS	3
ENGINEERING STANDARDS	88
CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCT STANDARDS	237
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STANDARDS	306

FORWARD

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives (MTIC) established by the UNBS Act of 1983 and became operational in 1989.

UNBS is mandated to co-ordinate the elaboration of Uganda standards.

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of representatives of consumers, traders, academicians, manufacturers, government and other stakeholders.

The following Technical Committees are currently operational:

- UNBS/TC 1 Basic and General Standards
- UNBS/TC 2 Food and Agriculture
- UNBS/TC 3 Building and civil engineering
- UNBS/TC 4 Mechanical engineering and metallurgy
- UNBS/TC 5 Chemicals and environment
- UNBS/TC 6 Electrotechnology
- UNBS/TC 7 Textiles, leather, paper and related products
- UNBS/TC 8 Transport and communication
- UNBS/TC 9 Metrology
- UNBS/TC 10 Management and services
- UNBS/TC 11 Consumer Products
- UNBS/TC 12 Furniture
- UNBS/TC 13 Energy management
- UNBS/TC 14 Medical devices
- UNBS/TC 15 Halal integrity
- UNBS/TC 16 Petroleum
- UNBS/TC 17 Applied Statistics
- UNBS/TC 18 Information and Communication Technologies

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

VISION

A leading institution of international repute in provision of sustainable standardization services.

MISSION

To provide standards, measurements and conformity assessment services for improved quality of life.

OUR VALUES

UNBS attaches much importance to the way management and staff conduct themselves; and how they serve the clients. In its drive to service excellence, UNBS is guided by the following values: Professionalism, Customer Focus, Innovation, Teamwork, and Integrity.

THE MANDATE OF UNBS

The mandate of UNBS is to formulate, promote and enforce national standards to enhance the competitiveness of Ugandan products, promote fair trade and protect consumers.

This mandate is two-fold;

- a) Promotional: Promoting and facilitating the adoption and use of standardization services to enhance the quality and competitiveness of locally manufactured products.
- b) Regulatory: Enforcing standards to protect consumers and ensure fairness in trade.

In fulfilling its mandate UNBS collaborates with partners within and without and subscribes to regional and International standardization organizations.

UNBS is a member of the International organization for Standardization (ISO); the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) and the East African Standards Committee (EASC). UNBS is also the National Contact point for the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission on international Food Standards and the National Enquiry Point for the WTO TBT agreement.

FUNCTIONS OF UNBS

In fulfilling its functions as stated in the UNBS Act (Cap 327), UNBS is obliged to promote harmonization of standards with trading countries, assist government, industry, or other persons in adopting and practical application of standards, encourage and undertake educational work, seek membership to international standardization organizations and develop and seek recognition of the bureau by any other country.

ARRANGEMENT OF UGANDA STANDARDS IN CATALOGUE

The entries in the catalogue are listed according to the various subject categories namely; Food and Agriculture, Engineering, Chemical and Consumer products, and Management Systems.

A subject index is given at the end of the standards entry to help the user to locate Uganda Standards on any particular subject.

HOW TO OBTAIN UGANDA STANDARDS

Uganda Standards may be procured from the Information Resource Centre. The price of each Uganda Standard is listed below it in Uganda Shillings (Ush), but does not include mailing costs or any handling charges that may be added to its cost by management.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

1.US EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat flour (other than durum wheat flours) intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification. This US cancels and replaces US 394:2002, Specification for wheat meal (ATTA), US 396:2002, Specification for whole wheat flour, US 397:2002, Specification for bread (wheat) flour, US 398:2002, Specification for biscuit (wheat) flour and US 399:2002, Specification for self-raising Wheat flour which have been technically revised and harmonized as East African Standards.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2.US EAS 2:2013, Maize grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for maize grains of varieties grown from common maize grains, *Zea Mays indentata* L., and/or *Zea mays indurata* L., or their hybrids intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 2:2011, Maize (grains) – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

3.US 2:2015, Fresh pineapple – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for commercial varieties of pineapples grown from *Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr. of the *Bromeliaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to pineapples for ornamental use or industrial processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US 2:1992,

Standard specification for fresh pineapples, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

4.US 3:2015, Fresh avocado – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties (cultivars) of avocados grown from *Persea americana* Mill. (Syn. *Persea gratissima* Gaertrn), of the Lauraceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. (This standard cancels and replaces US 3:1992, Standard specification for fresh avocados which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

5.US CODEX STAN 3:1981, Standard for canned salmon

This Uganda Standard applies to canned salmon.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

6.US EAS 4:2013, Infant formula – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for infant formula in liquid or powdered form intended for use, where necessary, as a substitute for human milk in meeting the normal nutritional requirements of infants. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 72:1981, Standards for infant formula).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

7.US EAS 5:2009, Refined white sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to refined white sugar, obtained by processing raw sugars, which is intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 5:2009, and it cancels and replaces US 30:1993, Refined white sugar - Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

8.US 6:1993 Standard specification for methods of analysis for foods for infants and children

This Uganda Standard lays down the methods of analysis of infant formula, cereal-based foods for infants and children and canned baby foods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

9.US EAS 8:2010, Raw cane sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for raw sugar produced from sugarcane and intended for further processing to make it fit for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 8:2010, and it cancels and replaces US 9:1993, Standard specification for raw sugar).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

10.US EAS 12:2014, Potable water – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for potable water (treated potable water and natural potable water). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 201:2008, Drinking (potable) water – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

11.US EAS 13:2014, Packaged natural mineral water – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for packaged natural mineral water offered for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 43:2008, Packaged natural mineral waters – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

12.US 14:2002 Standard specification for pulses (excluding beans)

This Uganda Standard applies to the whole, shelled or split pulses which are intended for direct human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

13.US CAC/RCP 15:1976, Code of hygienic practice for eggs and egg products

This Code of Hygienic Practice for eggs and egg products is intended to provide guidance for the safe production of eggs and egg products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

14.US EAS 14:2000 Specification for margarine

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for margarine.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

15.US EAS 16:2009, Plantation (mill) white sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and testing for plantation or mill white sugar intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 29:1993, Standard specification for plantation (mill) white sugar, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

16.US CODEX STAN 17:1981, Standard for canned applesauce

This Uganda Standard applies to canned applesauce offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

17.US 18:2004 Honey – Specification (Second edition)/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29

This Uganda Standard applies to all honeys produced by honeybees and covers all styles of honey presentations which are processed and ultimately intended for direct consumption. It also covers honey for industrial uses or as an ingredient in other foods, and honey which is packed for sale in bulk containers, which may be repacked into retail packs.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

18.US CODEX/RCP 21:1979 Code of hygienic practice for foods for infants and children

This Code of hygienic practice applies to all pre-packaged foods produced, represented or purported to be for special use of infants and/or children. It contains the minimum hygienic requirements for the handling (including production, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale) of such food to ensure a safe, sound and wholesome product.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

19.US CODEX/RCP 22:1979 Code of Hygienic Practice for groundnuts (Peanuts)

This Code of Hygienic Practice applies to groundnuts, also known as peanuts, monkey nuts or earth nuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L). It contains the minimum requirements of hygiene for farm handling, transportation, storage, in-shell operations and commercial shelling. It covers all types and forms of raw, dried groundnuts (peanuts) in-shell and shelled.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

20.US EAS 22:2006 Butter — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for butter intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

21.US EAS 27:2006 UHT milk – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for UHT milk.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

22. US 28:2002 Code of practice for hygiene in the food and drink manufacturing industry

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for factories and employees engaged in the manufacture, processing, packaging, storage, handling, treatment and

delivery of foods intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

23.US 31:1999 Standard specification for jam (fruits preserves) and jellies/ Amend. 1 2012-11-29

This Uganda Standard applies to a class of fruit spreads commonly known as jams and jellies which are prepared from single fruits or from two or more fruits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

24.US 32:1999 Specifications for citrus marmalade

This Uganda Standard applies to marmalade prepared from citrus fruit.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

25.US 33:2002 Standard specification for edible ices and ice mixes

This Uganda Standard applies to edible ices ready for consumption and to ice mixes in liquid or powder form. It also applies to the edible ice part of foods containing edible ices.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

26.US EAS 33:2006 Yoghurt — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for yoghurt.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

27.US 35 CS 89:1993 Standard specification for luncheon meat

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "meat" which have been packed in suitable packaging material.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

28.US EAS 35:2012, Fortified food grade salt — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified food grade salt: coarse salt, crushed salt and table salt intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels*

and replaces US 203:2006, Edible salts — Specification which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

29.US 36 CS 88:1993 Standard specification for canned corned beef

This Uganda Standard applies to canned beef products designated as Corned and packed in hermetically sealed which have been treated after sealing to such an extent that the product is shelf-stable.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

30.US CODEX STAN 36:1981, Standard for quick frozen finfish, eviscerated or un-eviscerated

This Uganda Standard applies to frozen finfish eviscerated and un-eviscerated

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

31.US CODEX STAN 37:1981, Standard for canned shrimps or prawns

This standard applies to canned shrimps or canned prawns. It does not apply to specialty products where shrimp constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

32.US EAS 38:2013, Labelling of pre-packaged foods — General requirements

This Uganda standard applies to the labelling of all prepackaged foods to be offered as such to the consumer or for catering purposes and to certain aspects relating to the presentation thereof. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 7:2002, General standard for labelling of pre-packaged foods, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

33.US 38:1999 Specifications for tomato ketchup

This Uganda Standard prescribes the quality requirements for tomato. It does not cover tomato sauce and tomato concentrate which are covered by other standards.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

34.US 39:1999 Specifications for tomato sauce

This Uganda Standard prescribes the quality requirements for tomato sauce. It does not cover tomato ketchup and tomato concentrate which are covered by other standards.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

35.US CAC/RCP 39:1993, Code of hygienic practice for precooked and cooked foods in mass catering

This Code of hygienic practice deals with the hygienic requirements for cooking raw foods and handling cooked and precooked foods intended for feeding large groups of people, such as children in schools, the elderly either in old people's homes or by means of "meals on wheels", patients in nursing homes and hospitals, persons in prisons, schools and similar institutions.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

36.US 40:2000 Standard specification for papain powder

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods for test for papain powder.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

37.US CODEX STAN 41:1981, Standard for quick frozen peas

This standard applies to quick frozen peas of the species *Pisum sativum* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size grading or repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing, or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

38.US CODEX/RCP 42:1995 Code of hygienic practice for spices and dried aromatic plants

This Code of hygienic Practice applies to spices and dried aromatic plants, whole, broken, ground or blended. It covers the minimum requirements for harvesting, post -harvest technology (curing, bleaching, drying, cleaning,

grading, packing, transportation and storage including microbial and insect disinfection) processing establishment, processing technology (grinding, blending, freezing and freeze drying, etc) packaging and storage of processed products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

39.US CODEX STAN 42:1981, Standard for canned pineapple

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pineapple.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

40.US EAS 43:2012, Bread — Specification/ Corrigendum 1 2013-09-30

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for bread intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 281:2006, Bread – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

41.US EAS 44:2011, Milled maize (corn) products – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and testing for milled maize (corn) products intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 44:2011). This US cancels and replaces US 12:2002, Specification for whole maize meal, US 13:2002 Specification for degermed maize meal and maize grits and US 370:2002 Specification for maize flour which have been technically revised and harmonised as East African Standards

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

42.US 45:2015, General standard for food additives (5th Edition)

This Uganda Standard sets forth the conditions under which certain food additives may be used in foods. (*This standard cancels and replaces US*

45:2012, General standard for food additives (4th Edition) which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

43.US EAS 46:2013, Dry beans – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn) intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 46:2011, Dry beans – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

44.US 47:2011, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks which may be concentrated (solid or liquid) or ready to drink. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 47:1999, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification and US 48:2003, Imitation soft drinks – Specification which have been reviewed and combined in the current Uganda Standard.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

45.US 49:2000 Standard specification for mango chutney

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specifications for mango chutney.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

46.US EAS 49:2006 Dried whole milk and skimmed milk powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried whole milk and dried skimmed milk made from cow milk.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

47.US 51-1:2000 Specification for mayonnaise - Part 1: Real mayonnaise/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29

This part of the standard prescribes the specifications for real mayonnaise.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

48.US 51-2:2000 Specification for mayonnaise - Part 2: Low fat mayonnaise/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29

This part of the standard prescribes the specifications for low fat mayonnaise.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

49.US EAS 51:2013, Wheat grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) and club wheat (*T. compactum* Host.), intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 51:2011, Wheat grains – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

50.US CODEX/RCP 51:2003 Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals, including annexes on Ochratoxin A, Zearaloxon, Fumonisin and Tricothenes

This Code of Practice contains general principles for the reduction of various mycotoxins in cereals.

51.US CODEX STAN 52:1981, Standard for quick frozen strawberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen strawberries (excluding quick frozen strawberry puree) of the species *Fragaria grandiflora* L. and *Fragaria vesca* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size grading or repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

52.US CAC/RCP 52:2003, Code of practice for fish and fishery products

This Code of practice applies to the growing, harvesting, handling, production, processing, storage, transportation and retail of fish, shellfish and aquatic invertebrates and products thereof from marine and freshwater sources that are intended for human consumption. This Code also deals with the distribution and retail display of fish and fishery products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

53.US CAC/RCP 53:2003, Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables

This code of practice covers general hygienic practices for the primary production and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables cultivated for human consumption in order to produce a safe and wholesome product: particularly for those intended to be consumed raw.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

54.US CODEX/RCP 55:2004 Code of Practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts

This Code of Practice provides guidance for those producing and handling peanuts for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

55.US EAS 57-1:2000 Groundnuts (peanuts) - Specification - Part 1: Raw groundnuts for table use and for oil milling

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements, grading and methods of test for shelled groundnut kernels. This Part I of the standard shall apply to shelled groundnuts for table use, for oil milling and for making peanut butter.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

56.US EAS 57-2:2000 Groundnuts (peanuts) - Specification - Part 2: Roasted groundnuts

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for roasted groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

57.US EAS 60:2013, Peanut butter – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for peanut butter derived from seeds of peanuts (groundnuts) of the species *Arachis hypogaea* L. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 60:2000, Peanut butter – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

58.US CODEX STAN 60:1981, Standard for canned raspberries

This Uganda standard applies to canned raspberries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

59.US CODEX STAN 61:1981, Standard for canned pears

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pears offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

60.US EAS 61:2014, Opaque beer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for opaque beer. The standard does not cover stout beer

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

61.US 62:2011, Fruit juice drinks – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for drinks containing fruit juice. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 62-1:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 1: Fruit juice drinks and US 62-2:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 2: Comminuted fruit drinks which

have been revised and combined in the current Uganda Standard).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

62.US CODEX STAN 62:1981, Standard for canned strawberries

This Uganda Standard applies to canned strawberries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

63.US EAS 63:2014, Beer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for beer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 46:2001, Standard specification for beer, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

64.US EAS 66-1:2000 Tomato products - Specification - Part 1: Canned tomato

This Part 1 of this Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for canned tomatoes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

65.US CODEX STAN 66:1981, Standard for table olives

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of the cultivated olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.) which has been suitably treated or processed, and which is offered for direct consumption as table olives, including for catering purposes or olives packed in bulk containers which are intended for repacking into consumer size containers. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

66.US EAS 67:2006 Raw cow milk – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for raw cow milk.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

67.US CODEX STAN 67:1981, Standard for raisins

This Uganda Standard applies to dried grapes of varieties conforming to the characteristics of *Vitis vinifera* L. which have been suitably treated or processed and which are offered for direct consumption as raisins or sultanas. It also covers raisins packed in bulk containers which are intended for repacking into consumer size containers. This standard does not include a similar dried vine fruit known as dried currants.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

68.US EAS 68-2-1:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods for microbiological examination — Part 2-1: Enumeration of coliforms — Colony count technique at 30 °C

This part of US EAS 68 describes a method for determining the number of Coliform bacteria in milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

69.US EAS 68-2-2:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 2-2: Enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique at 30 °C

This part of US EAS 68 specifies a method for the enumeration of coliforms by means of the culture technique involving a liquid medium, and calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation at 30 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

70.US EAS 68-4:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 4:Swab test

This part of US EAS 68 deals with the test intended for checking sanitization of the surface of containers and equipment with which milk and milk products can come into direct contact.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

71.US EAS 69:2006 Pasteurized milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling for pasteurised liquid

milk offered for sale and intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

72. US CODEX STAN 69:1981, Standard for quick frozen raspberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen raspberries of the species *Rubus idaeus* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

73.US EAS 70:2006 Dairy ices and dairy ice creams — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling and methods of test for dairy ices and dairy ice cream

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

74.US CODEX STAN 70:1981, Standard for canned tuna and bonito

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tuna and bonito. It does not apply to speciality products where the fish content constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

75.US EAS 72:2013, Processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for processed cereal-based foods intended for feeding infants as a complementary food generally from the age of six months onwards, taking into account infants' individual nutritional requirements, and for feeding young children as part of a progressively diversified diet. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 74:1981, Standard for processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

76.US CAC/RCP 72:2013, Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A contamination in cocoa

This Code of practice provides guidance for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A contamination by producing and handling cocoa beans for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

77.US CODEX STAN 73:1981 Standard for canned baby foods

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for baby foods are foods intended primarily for use during the normal infant's weaning period and also for the progressive adaptation of infants and children to ordinary food

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

78.US CAC/RCP 73:2013, Code of practice for reduction of Hydrocyanic Acid (HCN) in cassava and cassava products

This Code of practice provides guidance on how to produce cassava products with safe concentrations of residual cyanogenic compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

79.US CODEX STAN 75:1981, Standard for quick frozen peaches

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen peaches of the species *Prunus persica* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

80.US EAS 76:2000 Tomato products - Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for tomato concentrates, modified tomato products, tomato juice and canned tomatoes

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

81.US CODEX STAN 76:1981, Standard for quick frozen bilberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen bilberries of the species *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. offered for direct consumption, without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes nor to the product covered by the special standard for quick frozen blueberries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

82.US CODEX STAN 77:1981, Standard for quick frozen spinach

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen spinach of the species *Spinacia oleracea* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

83.US EAS 78:2000 Milk-based baby foods - Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for infant milk-based foods. This standard does not include foods covered by the standards for infant formula, for processed cereal-based foods for infants and children and for canned baby foods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

84.US CODEX STAN 78:1981, Standard for canned fruit cocktail

This Uganda Standard applies to canned fruit cocktail.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

85.US EAS 81-1:2006 Milk powders – Methods of analysis – Part 1: Determination of ash and alkalinity

This part of US EAS 81 specifies a method for the determination of ash and alkalinity together with guidance for sample preparation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

86.US EAS 81–7:2006 Milk powders - Assessment of heat class - Heat-number reference method

This part of US EAS 81 specifies the reference method, based on the determination of heat number, for assessing the heat class of dried whole milk, dried partly skimmed milk and dried skimmed milk. The method is also applicable to all types of instant dried milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

87.US CODEX STAN 86:1981, Standard for cocoa butter

This Uganda Standard applies exclusively to cocoa butter used as an ingredient in the manufacture of chocolate and chocolate products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 10,000

88.US EAS 87:2006 Sweetened condensed milk – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sweetened condensed milk.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

89.US EAS 89:2011, Millet flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for millet flour for human consumption which is obtained from pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) “souna” and “sanio” grown from Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R.Br., proso millet grown from Penicum maliaceum) and finger millet grown from Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertner. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 89:2011). This US cancels and replaces US 346; 2001, Specification for finger millet flour; which has been technical revised and harmonized as an East African Standard

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

90.US CODEX STAN 90:1981, Standard for canned crab meat

This Uganda Standard applies to canned crab meat. It does not apply to specialty products where crab meat constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

91.US CODEX STAN 92:1981, Standard for quick frozen shrimps and prawns

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen raw or partially or fully cooked shrimps or prawns, peeled or unpeeled.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

92.US CODEX STAN 94:1981, Standard for sardines and sardine type products

This Uganda Standard applies to canned sardines and sardine-type products packed in water or oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where fish content constitute less than 50 % (m/m) of the net contents of the can.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

93.US EAS 95:2011, Sorghum flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum flour for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 95:2011). This US cancels and replaces US 342; 2001, Specification for sorghum flour; which has been technical revised and harmonized as an East African Standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

94.US CODEX STAN 95:1981, Standard for quick frozen lobsters

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen raw or cooked lobsters, rock lobsters, spiny lobsters and slipper lobsters. It also applies to quick frozen raw or cooked squat lobsters (red and yellow).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
95.US CODEX STAN 96:1981, Standard for cooked cured ham

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Cooked Ham" packaged in any suitable packaging material. It does not apply to cooked ham products with compositional characteristics different from those specified.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
96.US 97/ISO 13690 Method for sampling of cereals (as grain)

This Uganda Standard specifies conditions relating to the sampling for assessment of quality of cereals.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000
97.US EAS 97:1999, Fishmeal — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for fishmeal for use in compounding livestock feeds

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
98.US CODEX STAN 97:1981, Standard for cooked cured pork shoulder

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Cooked Pork Shoulder" packaged in any suitable packaging material. It does not apply to cooked pork shoulder products with compositional characteristics different from those specified.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
99.US EAS 98:1999 Curry powder – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for curry powder, which is used as a flavouring material in the preparation of foods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
100.US CODEX STAN 98:1981, Standard for cooked cured chopped meat

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Chopped Meat" which have been packed in any suitable packaging material

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

101.US CODEX STAN 99:1981, Standard for canned tropical fruit salad

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tropical fruit salad.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
102.US CODEX STAN 103:1981, Standard for quick frozen blueberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen blueberries of the species *Vaccinium corymbosum* L., *Vaccinium angustifolium* AIT. and *Vaccinium ashei* READE, offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes, nor to the bilberries as covered by the standard for quick frozen bilberries

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000
103.US CODEX STAN 104:1981, Standard for quick frozen leek

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen leek of the species *Allium porrum* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for sizing or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000
104.US EAS 104:2014, Alcoholic beverages — Methods of sampling and test

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods of sampling and test for alcoholic beverages.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000
105.US EAS 105:1999, Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 105:1999)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

106.US CODEX STAN 105:1981, Standard for cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars

This Uganda Standard applies to cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars intended for direct consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

107.US EAS 106:2000, Coffee and its products – Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard provides and defines the most commonly used terms relating to coffee and its products in the coffee industry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 106:2000)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

108.US CODEX STAN 106:1981, General standard for irradiated foods

This Uganda Standard applies to foods processed by ionizing radiation that is used in conjunction with applicable hygienic codes, food standards and transportation codes. It does not apply to foods exposed to doses imparted by measuring instruments used for inspection purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

109.US EAS 109:1987, Potable spirit – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for potable spirits

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

110.US 110:1999 Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of cadmium content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss of mass. at 110oC (conventional moisture) of sodium chloride.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

111.US CODEX STAN 110:1981, Standard for quick frozen broccoli

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen broccoli of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var.

italica Plenck (Sprouting broccoli) offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for re-packing, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

112.US 111:1999 Sodium chloride for industrial use - Determination of copper content

This Uganda Standard describes a photometric method, using zinc dibenzylthiocarbamate for the determination of copper in sodium chloride.. The method is applicable to products having copper contents equal to or greater than 0.01 mg/kg.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

113.US CODEX STAN 111:1981, Standard for quick frozen cauliflower

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen cauliflower of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

114.US 112:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of lead content

This Uganda Standard describes a flame atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) method for the determination of total lead in sodium chloride.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

115.US CODEX STAN 112:1981, Standard for quick frozen Brussels sprouts

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen Brussels sprouts of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gemmifera* (DC) Schulz offered for direct consumption, without further processing except for size grading or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product

when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

116.US 113:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of mercury content

This Uganda Standard describes a cold vapour atomic, absorption spectrometric method for the determination of total mercury in sodium chloride. The method is applicable to products having mercury contents greater than 0.02 mg of mercury per kilogram of sodium chloride

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

117.US CODEX STAN 113:1981, Standard for quick frozen green and wax beans

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen green beans and quick frozen wax beans from suitable varieties of the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. and quick frozen green beans from suitable varieties of the species *Phaseolus coccineus* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size-grading or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

118.US 114:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of pH and total alkalinity

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the measurement of the pH of a sodium chloride solution, of concentration 100 g/L, and for the determination of total alkalinity. The method is applicable to products of total alkalinity content, expressed as Na₂CO₃, of lower than 1000mg/kg.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

119.US 115:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of iron content

This Uganda Standard specifies a photometric method, using 1,10-phenanthroline, for the determination of iron in sodium chloride. The

method is applicable to products having iron contents equal to or greater than 1 mg/kg

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

120.US CODEX STAN 115:1981, Standard for pickled cucumbers

This Uganda Standard applies to pickled cucumbers intended for direct consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

121.US 116:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of anti-caking additives content of salt

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of water-soluble hexacyanoferrate (II) (anti-caking additives) in salt for food use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

122.US CODEX STAN 119:1981, Standard for canned finfish

This Uganda Standard applies to canned finfish packed in water, oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where the canned finfish constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the net contents of the can or to canned finfish covered by other product standards

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

123.US EAS 128:2013, Milled rice – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for milled rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.* intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 128:2011, Milled rice – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

124.US 129:1999 Code of Practice for the handling, processing, storage, and placing on the market of fish and fishery products

This Code of Practice for the handling, processing, storage, and placing on the market

of fish and fishery products lays down the health conditions for the production and placing on the market of fish and fishery products for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

125.US 130:1999 General requirements for establishing a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) – Programme for Food Processing Establishments

This Uganda Standard lays down the basic requirements for implementing the requirements for Hazard. Analysis Critical Control Programme for a food processing establishment so as ensure safe production of products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

126.US EAS 130:1999, Green coffee beans – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for green coffee beans. It applies to the both Arabica and Robusta coffee that may be wet or dry processed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

127.US 131:1999 Fish and fishery products – Determination of the concentration of Total Volatile Basic Nitrogen (TVBN)

This Uganda Standard describes a reference procedure for identifying the Nitrogen concentration of volatile nitrogenous bases (Total-Volatile Base-N: TVB-N) in fish and fish products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

128.US CODEX STAN 131:1981, Standard for unshelled pistachio nuts

This Uganda Standard applies to unshelled pistachios from varieties of *Pistacia vera* L. either in natural or in processed condition and which are offered for direct consumption. It also covers unshelled pistachios which are packed in bulk containers and which are intended for repacking in consumer size containers

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

129.US EAS 138:2014, Still table wine – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for still table wine prepared from fruits. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 210:2000/EAS 138, Specification for still table wine, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

130.US EAS 139:2014, Fortified wine – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified wine. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 208:2000/EAS 139, Specification for fortified wine, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

131.US EAS 140:2014, Sparkling wine – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sparkling wine. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 209:2000/EAS 140, Specification for sparkling wine, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

132.US CODEX STAN 140:1983, Standard for quick frozen carrots

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen carrots of the species *Daucus carota* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

133.US CODEX STAN 141:1983, Standard for cocoa (cacao) mass (cocoa/chocolate Liquor) and cocoa cake

This Uganda Standard applies to cocoa (cacao) mass or cocoa/chocolate liquor, and cocoa cake, for the use in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate products. These products may also be sold directly to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

134.US EAS 141:2014, Whisky — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for whisky (whiskey). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 207:2000/EAS 141, Standard specification for whisky, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

135.US EAS 142:2014, Vodka — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test and sampling for vodka. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 206:2000/EAS 142, Standard specification for vodka, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

136.US EAS 143:2014, Brandy — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and method of sampling and test for brandy. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 204:2000/EAS 143, Standard specification for brandy, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

137.US CODEX STAN 143:1985, Standard for dates

This Uganda Standard applies to commercially prepared whole dates in pitted or un-pitted styles packed ready for direct consumption. It does not apply to other forms such as pieces or mashed dates or dates intended for industrial purposes

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

138.US EAS 144:2014, Neutral spirit — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and method of sampling and test for neutral spirit intended for use in the manufacture or blending of alcoholic beverages. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 144, Neutral (fine) spirit – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

139.US EAS 145:2014, Gin — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for gin.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

140.US CODEX STAN 145:1985, Standard for canned chestnuts and chestnut puree

This Uganda Standard applies to canned chestnuts and chestnut puree.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

141.US EAS 146:2014, Rum — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for rum. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 205:2000/EAS 146, Standard specification for rum, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 20,000**

142.US CODEX STAN 151:1985, Standard for gari

This Uganda Standard applies to gari destined for direct human consumption which is obtained from the processing of cassava tubers (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 15,000**

143.US EAS 153:2014, Packaged drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and method of sampling and test for packaged drinking water for direct consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 42:2008, Packaged water other than natural mineral water – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 35,000**

144.US CODEX STAN 156:1987 Standards for follow-up formula

This Uganda Standard applies to the composition and labeling of follow-up formula. It does not apply to Infant Formula (US CODEX STAN 72.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

145.US CODEX STAN 159:1987, Standard for canned mangoes

This Uganda Standard applies to canned mangoes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

146.US EAS 160:2006 Milk and dried milk, butter milk and butter milk powder, whey and whey powder — Determination of phosphatase activity

This Uganda Standard specifies a screening method for the detection of the phosphatase activity in cow's milk and dried milk, buttermilk and buttermilk powder, and whey and whey powder.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

147.US 163:2000 Code of hygienic practice for milk and milk products

This Code prescribes the hygienic conditions and practices for production, handling, processing, transportation, marketing, distribution and sale of milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

148.US CODEX STAN 163:1987, Standard for wheat protein products

This Uganda Standard applies to wheat protein products prepared from wheat by various processes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

149.US 168:2006 Edible oils and fats - Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specification for edible fats and oils intended for human consumption. It does not apply to any fat

or oil, which is a subject of specific Uganda Standard designated by specific name.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

150.US 170:2000 Standard specifications for edible cotton seed oil

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for edible oil derived from cottonseeds. The standard does not apply to cottonseed oil which must be subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

151.US 174:2000 Standard specifications for edible palm kernel oil

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for to edible oil derived from palm kernels. The standard does not apply to palm kernel oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

152.US CODEX STAN 174:1989, General standard for vegetable protein products

This Uganda Standard applies to vegetable protein products (VPP) intended for use in foods, which are prepared by various separation and extraction processes from proteins from vegetable sources other than single cell protein

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

153.US 175:2000 Standard specification for edible sesame oil

This Uganda Standard applies to edible oil derived from sesame seeds. The standard does not apply to sesame oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

154.US CODEX STAN 177:1991, Standard for grated desiccated coconut

This Uganda Standard applies to desiccated coconut. This standard does not cover salted, sugared, flavoured or roasted products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

155.US CODEX STAN 179:1991 General standard for vegetable juices

This Uganda Standard applies to all vegetable juices. It does not apply to vegetable juices for which specific Commodity Standards exist.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

156.US CODEX STAN 181:1991, Standard for formula foods for use in weight control

This Uganda Standard applies to formula foods for use in weight control diets. It does not apply to prepackaged meals controlled in energy and presented in the form of conventional foods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

157.US CODEX STAN 183:1993, Standard for papaya

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties of papayas grown from *Carica papaya* L., of the *Caricaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Papayas for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

158.US CODEX STAN 185:1993, Standard for nopal

This Uganda Standard applies to modified stem of commercial varieties of nopals grown from *Opuntia ficus indica*, *O. tomentosa*, *O. hyptiacantha*, *O. robusta*, *O. inermis*, *O. undulata*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Nopals for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

159.US CODEX STAN 186:1993, Standard for prickly pear

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of commercial varieties of prickly pears grown from *Opuntia ficus indica*, *O.*

streptachanthae, and *O. lindheimeiri*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Prickly pears for industrial processing are excluded

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

160.US CODEX STAN 187:1993, Standard for carambola

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of commercial varieties of carambolas grown from *Averrhoa carambola* L., of the *Oxalidaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Carambolas for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

161.US 190:2000 EAS 101:2000 Foodstuffs – Method for determination of arsenic

This standard prescribes methods for determination of arsenic. Modified Gutzeit method of test for arsenic shall be employed in cases, where arsenic content is not needed and only knowledge of limit is desired. In cases where the actual arsenic content is to be determined, silver diethyldithiocarbamate method shall be followed. The method is applicable to quantities of arsenic (As) greater than 1 µg

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

162.US CODEX STAN 196:1995, Standard for litchi

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties (cultivars) of litchis grown from *Litchi chinensis* Sonn. of the *Sapindaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Litchis for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

163.US CODEX STAN 201:1995, Standard for oats

This Uganda Standard applies to oat grains intended for processing for direct human

consumption. This standard does not apply to *Avena nuda* (hulless oats).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

164.US CODEX STAN 204:1997, Standard for mangosteens

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of mangosteens grown from *Garcinia mangostana* L., of the *Guttiferae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Mangosteens for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

165.US CODEX STAN 206:1999 General standard for use of dairy terms

This Uganda Standard applies to the use of dairy terms in relation to foods to be offered to the consumer or for further processing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

166.US CODEX STAN 209:1999 (Rev. 1-2001) Maximum level and sampling plan for total aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing

This Uganda Standard prescribes the maximum aflatoxin level and sampling plan for peanuts intended for further processing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

167.US 212-1:2000/EAS 147-1 Vinegar - Specification Part 1: Vinegar from natural sources

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements methods of sampling and test for vinegar derived by fermentation from suitable materials of agricultural or survicultural origin

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

168.US 212-2:2000/EAS 147-2 Vinegar - Specification Part 2: Vinegar from artificial sources

This specification applies to artificial vinegar produced from glacial acetic acid and water with or without caramel as a colouring matter and intended for use as a condiment

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

169.US CODEX STAN 213:1999, Standard for limes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of limes grown from *Citrus latifolia* Tanaka, of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Limes for industrial processing are excluded

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

170.US CODEX STAN 214:1999, Standard for pummelos (citrus grandi)

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of pummelos grown from *Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck (*syn. C. maxima* Merr.), of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Pummelos for industrial processing are excluded

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

171.US CODEX STAN 215:1999, Standard for guavas

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of guavas grown from *Psidium guajava* L., of the *Myrtaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Guavas for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

172.US 216-1:2000 Carbon dioxide for use in manufacture of beverages - Part 1: Specifications

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specification for carbon dioxide used for the carbonation of beverages.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

173.US CODEX STAN 216:1999, Standard for chayotes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of chayotes grown from *Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw., of the *Cucurbitaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after

preparation and packaging. Chayotes for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

174.US 217-1/EAS 217-1:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 1: General procedures and techniques

This Uganda Standard on methods for microbiological examination of foods provides the general laboratory procedures and techniques for the microbiological examination of foods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

175.US 217-5/EAS 217-5:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 5: Enumeration of coagulase-positive Staphylococci

This Uganda Standard describes the reference procedure for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in foods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

176.US 217-6/EAS 217-6:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 6: Examination for Salmonella Spp

This Uganda Standard method describes the reference procedure for the detection of Salmonella in foods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

177.US 217-7/EAS 217-7:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 7: Examination for Clostridium Botulinum and Clostridium Botulinum toxin

This Uganda Standard method describes the reference procedure for the detection and confirmation of Clostridium botulinum and its toxins in food and culture supernatants.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

178.US 217-8/EAS 217-8:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 8: Enumeration of Yeast and Moulds in Foods

This Uganda Standard prescribes the method of enumerating viable yeasts and moulds in food products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

179.US CODEX STAN 218:1999, Standard for ginger

This Uganda Standard applies to the rhizome of commercial varieties of ginger grown from *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, of the *Zingiberaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Ginger for industrial processing is excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

180.US CODEX STAN 219:1999, Standard for grapefruits (*Citrus paradisi*)

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of grapefruits grown from *Citrus paradisi* Macfad., of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Grapefruits for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

181.US CODEX STAN 220:1999, Standard for longans

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of longans grown from *Dimocarpus longan* Lour., of the *Sapindaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Longans for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

182.US EAS 221:2001, Woven bags (100 % sisal) for coffee beans – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven bags (100 % sisal) for clean coffee beans. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 221:2001).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

183.US CODEX STAN 224:2001, Standard for tannia

This Uganda Standard applies to the tubercles of commercial varieties of lilac tannia grown from *Xanthosoma violaceum* Schott and white tannia grown from *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (L.) Schott, of the Araceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Tannias for industrial processing are excluded

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

184.US CODEX STAN 225:2001,Standard for asparagus

This Uganda Standard applies to shoots of commercial varieties of asparagus grown from *Asparagus officinalis* L., of the *Liliaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Asparagus for industrial processing is excluded

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

185.US CODEX STAN 226:2001, Standard for cape gooseberry

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of cape gooseberries grown from *Physalis peruviana* (L.), of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Cape gooseberries for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

186.US EAS 230:2001, Maize bran as livestock feed — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for maize bran as a livestock feed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

187.US EAS 231:2001, Bone meal for compounding animal feeds— Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for bone meal used as a mineral supplement in animal feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

188.US EAS 232: 2001, Maize gluten feed — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for maize gluten feed used for livestock feeding.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

189.US EAS 233: 2001, Ostrich feed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for ostrich feed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

190.US CODEX STAN 241:2003,Standard for canned bamboo shoots

This Uganda Standard applies to canned bamboo shoots, complying with the characteristics of edible varieties from species of bamboo shoots and offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes, repacking or further processing

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

191.US CODEX STAN 242:2003, Standard for canned stone fruits

This Uganda Standard applies to canned stone fruits of the genus *Prunus*, and offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

192.US 243:2000/ EAS 173 Standard specification for pasta

This standard specifies requirements and methods of test for pasta products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

193.US CODEX STAN 243:2003 Standard for fermented milks

This Uganda Standard applies to fermented milks, that is fermented milk including, Heat Treated Fermented Milks, Concentrated Fermented Milks and composite milk products

based on these products, for direct consumption or further processing

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

194.US CODEX STAN 249:2006, Standard for instant noodles

This Uganda Standard applies to various kinds of noodles. The instant noodle may be packed with noodle seasonings, or in the form of seasoned noodle and with or without noodle garnish(s) in separate pouches, or sprayed on noodle and ready for consumption after dehydration process. This standard does not apply to pasta.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

195.US CODEX STAN 253:2006, Standard for dairy fat spreads

This Uganda Standard applies to dairy fat spreads intended for use as spreads for direct consumption, or for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

196.US CODEX STAN 255:2007, Standard for table grapes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties (cultivars) of table grapes grown from *Vitis vinifera* L., of the *Vitaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Grapes for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

197.US CODEX STAN 260:2007, Standard for pickled fruits and vegetables

This Uganda Standard applies to pickled fruits and vegetables and offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

198.US 277:2002 General standard for labeling of food additives sold as such

This Uganda Standard applies to the labeling of "food additives" sold as such whether by retail or other than by retail, including sales to caterers and food manufacturers for purposes of their businesses. This standard also applies to food "processing aids"; any reference to food additives includes food-processing aids

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

199.US CODEX STAN 281:1971, Standard for evaporated milks

This Uganda Standard applies to evaporated milks, intended for direct consumption or further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-3:1999, Standard for evaporated milks which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

200.US 282:2000/EAS 41- 0 Fruit, vegetables and derived products – Sampling and test methods – General

This standard specifies a method of sampling fruits, vegetables and their products, forming the subject of international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

201.US CODEX STAN 283:1978, General standard for cheese

This Uganda Standard applies to cheese intended for direct consumption or further processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-6:1978 (Rev 1 1999, Amend 2003), General standard for cheese which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

202.US EAS 284:2013, Pearl millet grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole and decorticated pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) "souna" and

“sanio” grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 284:2011, Pearl millet grains – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

203.US CODEX STAN 289:1995, Standard for whey powders

This Uganda Standard applies to whey powder and acid whey powder, intended for direct consumption or further processing. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-15:2003, Standard for whey powders which has been technically revised)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

204.US CODEX STAN 290:1995, Standard for edible casein products

This Uganda Standard applies to edible acid casein, edible rennet casein and edible caseinate, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

205.US 292:2002 Specification for Black tea

This Uganda standard specifies the parts of a named plant that are suitable for making black tea for consumption as a beverage and chemical requirements for black tea that are used to indicate that tea from that source has been produced in accordance with good production practice.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

206.US EAS 297:2013, Edible soya bean oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible soya bean (soybean) oil derived from soya beans (seeds of *Glycine max* (L) Merr). This standard does not apply to soya bean oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US

169:2000, Standard specifications for edible soya bean oil, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

207.US EAS 299:2013, Edible sunflower oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible sunflower oil derived from the seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L intended for human consumption. The standard does not apply to sunflower oil, intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 171:2000, Standard specifications for edible sunflower oil, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

208.US EAS 300:2013, Edible groundnut oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible groundnut oil derived from seeds of *Arachis hypogaea* L. (groundnuts, peanuts). The standard does not apply to groundnut oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 172:2000, Standard specifications for edible groundnut oil, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

209.US EAS 301:2013, Edible palm oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for virgin and refined edible palm oil derived from fruit (mesocarp) of the palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). This standard does not cover crude palm oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US

173:2000, Standard specifications for edible palm oil which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

210.US CODEX STAN 302:2011, Standard for fish sauce

This Uganda Standard applies to fish sauce produced by means of fermentation by mixing fish and salt and may include other ingredients added to assist the fermentation process. The product is intended for direct consumption as a seasoning, or condiment or ingredient for food. This standard does not apply to fish sauce produced by acid hydrolysis.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

211.US 303:2002 Glossary of terms used in tea trade

This standard lists terms used in tea industry and provides their definitions in relation to the technicalities of processing and assessment of tea for the market.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

212.US CODEX STAN 303:2011 – Standard for tree tomatoes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of tree tomatoes grown from *Cyphomandra betacea* Sendt or *Solanum betaceum* Cav. of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Tree tomatoes for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

213.US EAS 304:2013, Edible corn oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible corn oil derived from the embryo (endosperm) of maize or corn (*Zea mays* L.). The standard does not apply to corn oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard*

cancels and replaces US 185:2000, Standard specifications for edible corn oil, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

214.US CODEX STAN 310:2013, Standard for pomegranates

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties of pomegranates grown from *Punica granatum* L., of the *Punicaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. Pomegranates for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

215.US 314-1:2001/EAS 216-1 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test - Part 1: General

This part of the standard gives general instructions relating to methods of test for ethanol for industries use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

216.US 314-2:2001/EAS 216-2 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test - Part 2: Detection of alkalinity or determination of acidity to phenolphthalein

This part of the standard describes a method for the detection of alkalinity and, if appropriate, the subsequent determination of acidity of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

217.US 314-3/EAS 216-3 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 3: Estimation of content of carbonyl compounds present in small amounts - Photometric method

This part of the standard specifies a photometric method for estimation of the content of carbonyl compounds present in small amounts in ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

218.US 314-4:2001/EAS 216-4 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 4: Estimation of content of carbonyl compounds present in moderate amounts - Titrimetric method

This part of the standard specifies the titrimetric method for estimation of the content of carbonyl compounds present in moderate amounts in ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

219.US 314-5:2001/EAS 216-5 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 5: Determination of aldehydes Content - Visual calorimetric method

This part of the standard specifies a visual calorimetric method for the determination of the aldehydes content for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

220.US 314-6:2001/EAS 216-6 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 6: Test for miscibility with water

This part of the standard specifies a test for miscibility with water of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

221.US 314-7:2001/EAS 216-7 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 7: Determination of methanol content [Methanol content between 0.01% to 0.02% (v/v)] - photometric method

This part of the standard describes a photometric method for the determination of the methanol content of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

222.US 314-8:2001/EAS 216-8 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 8: Determination of methanol content [Methanol contents between 0.10% and 1.50% (v/v)] - Visual Calorimetric method

This part of the standard specifies a visual calorimetric method for the determination of the methanol content for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

223.US 314-9:2001/EAS 216-9 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 9: Determination of esters content - Titrimetric method after saponification

This part of the standard describes a titrimetric method, after saponification, for the determination of the esters content of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

224.US 314-10:2001/EAS 216-10 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 10: Estimation of hydrocarbons content - Distillation method

This part of the standard specifies a distillation method for estimating the hydrocarbon content of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

225.US 314-11:2001/EAS 216-11 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 11: Test for detection of furfural

This part of the standard specifies a test method for checking whether or not furfural is present in ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

226.US 314-12:2001/EAS 216-12 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 12: determination of permanganate time

This part of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the permanganate time of ethanol for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

227.US 315:2001/EAS 215:2001 Determination of water - Karl Fischer method (General method)

This standard specifies a general method known as Karl Fischer method, suitable for the determination of free water of crystallization in

most solid or liquid chemical products, both organic and inorganic

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

228.US 316:2001/EAS 214 Volatile organic liquids for industrial use - Determination of dry residue after evaporation on a water bath - General method

This standard specifies a general method for the determinations of dry residue, after evaporation on a water bath, of volatile organic liquids for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

229.US 317:2001/EAS 213 Liquid chemical products for industrial use - Determination of absolute density at 20 °C

This standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the density, at 20 °C of liquid chemical products for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

230.US 318:2001/EAS 212 Determination of Lead Content - Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method

This standard specifies a flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of fruits and vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

231.US EAS 320:2006 Code of hygiene for transportation of edible fats and oils in bulk

This Code of Practice applies to the handling, storage and transport of all crude or processed edible oils and fats in bulk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

232.US 330:2001 Cereals, pulses and other food grains – Nomenclature

This Uganda Standard lists the botanical names of the main species of cereals (section one); pulses (section two); and other food grains (section three).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

233.US 331:2001 Cereals – Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard gives a list of terms relating to cereals and their definitions, in English.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

234.US EAS 331:2013, Green grams – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for the dry whole grains of the green gram of the cultivar *Vigna radiata* intended for direct human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 331:2011, Green grams – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

235.US 334: 2001 Barley grains-specification

This Uganda Standard applies to kernels of cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) intended for processing for human consumption. It does not apply to hull-less barley or black barley.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

236.US 351:2001 Sorghum – Determination of tannin content

This Uganda Standard specifies a universal method for the determination of tannin content in sorghum grains. It is not specific for one single type of polyphenols. Its usefulness, meanwhile, is justified by the good negative correlation observed between the metabolizable energy of sorghum grain, measured using animal experiments on cocks, and the results obtained using this method.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

237.US EAS 353:2004, Wheat bran for animal feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for wheat bran for use as animal feedstuff and or ingredient for compounding animal feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

238.US 365:2002 Specification for powdered (icing) sugar

This standard applies to white powdered sugar intended for use in toppings, icings and other sugar content bakery products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

239.US 367 Milled cereal products – Methods of test (General methods)

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods of test for milled cereal products. It does cover tests for which the method is the subject of another Uganda Standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

240.US 368:2001 Rice - Determination of extraneous matter, broken kernels, defective kernels and other kinds of rice

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of extraneous matter, broken kernels, defective kernels and other kinds of rice. It is applicable to husked rice, milled rice and parboiled rice

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

241.US 395:2002 Specification for wheat semolina

This standard applies to wheat semolina prepared from common wheat, *Triticum aestivum* L. or club wheat, *Triticum compactum* Host or mixtures thereof, which is pre-packaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

242.US 413:2002 Specification for hard boiled sugar confectionery

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test and sampling for hard-boiled sugar confectionery.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

243.US 419:2002 Specification for chewing gum and bubble gum

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test and test for chewing gum and bubble gum

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

244.US 420:2002 Specification for Toffee

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for toffee.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

245.US 421:2002 Specification for liquid glucose

This Uganda standard prescribes requirements and methods of test and sampling for liquid glucose.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

246.US 422:2002 Glossary of terms used in confectionery

This standard defines the various terms frequently used in industries concerned with the confectionery trade.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

247.US 446:2002 Oil-seed cakes for compounding livestock feed –Specification

This standard specifies requirements for oil-seed cakes used as livestock feed stuffs.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

248.US EAS 456:2007 Organic products standard

This standard provides requirements for organic production. It covers plant production, animal husbandry, bee-keeping, the collection of wild products, and the processing and labelling of the products there from. It does not cover procedures for verification such as inspection or certification of products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

249.US 472:2002 Specification for durum wheat semolina

This standard applies to durum wheat semolina for human consumption prepared from durum wheat, *triticum durum* Desf. which is prepackaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

250.US 473:2002 Specification for durum wheat flour

This standard applies to durum wheat flour for human consumption prepared from durum wheat, triticum Desf. which is prepackaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

251.US ISO 520:2010, Cereals and pulses -- Determination of the mass of 1000 grains

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mass of 1 000 grains of cereals and pulses. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 409:2002, Cereals and pulses - Determination of mass of 1000 grains which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

252.US ISO 542:1990 Oilseeds – Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling oilseeds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

253.US 568 Packaging for the international transport of fresh fruits or refrigerated fruits and vegetables – Recommendations

This standard lays down the recommendations on the dimensions and mechanical strength characteristics of rectangular packaging usable on one or both types of standardized pallets (800 x 1200 and 1000 x 1200 mm), together with the tests to be passed. This standard applies to single use packaging, whatever the nature of the constituent material or materials (woods, paperboard, plastics materials), used for the dispatch or storage of fruit or vegetables. It also applies to cold storage or long-term storage. It excludes long distance transport by sea.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

254.US 569 General guidelines for labeling of fresh fruits and vegetables

These guidelines concern the marking of consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables to which common standards apply in accordance

with the provisions of those standards in connection with "marking".

These guidelines do not apply to the labeling of prepackaged units for direct sale to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

255.US 570:2006 Code of hygienic practice for dried fruits

This code of practice applies to all fruits that have been dried by natural or artificial means or a combination of both. The fruit is dried to the extent that the greater part of the moisture has been removed, and in addition the fruit may be subjected to a safe and appropriate treatment in preparation and packing, to permit marketing in normal trade channels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

256.US 571:2006 Baking powder – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for baking powder.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

257.US 572:2006 Sodium BiCarbonate – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sodium bi carbonate.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

258.US ISO 605:1991, Pulses — Determination of impurities, size, foreign odours, insects, and species and variety — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies methods not given in other Uganda Standards for testing pulses which have not been processed and which are intended for human consumption or for animal feeding stuffs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 280:2001/ISO 605, Pulses – Determination of impurities, size, foreign odours, insects, and species and variety – Test methods, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

259.US 615:2006 Soya beans – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for soya beans for direct human consumption or for further processing into food. It does not apply to other products derived from soya beans for which other standards shall apply.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

260.US 616:2006 Sunflower seeds – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold loose from the package directly to the consumer. It does not apply to sunflower seeds for planting purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

261.US 617: 2006 Specification for edible palm olein

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for palm olein for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

262.US 635:2006 Code of hygiene practice for oilseeds handling and milling

This code of practice lays down the requirements for handling, storage, milling of vegetable oil seeds and subsequent handling of oil.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

263.US 636:2006 Specification for edible palm stearin

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for palm stearin for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

264.US 640:2006 Code of practice for production, handling and processing of solar dried fruits

This code of practice applies to all fruits that have been dried by natural or artificial means or a combination of both. This code does not apply to fruits commonly known as "dehydrated fruits" with moisture content not exceeding 5 %.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

265.US 641:2006 Code of practice for apiary management, handling and processing of bee products

This code of practice applies to apiary management operations like siting and maintenance of hives and harvesting and processing of bee products. This code of practice does not cover specifications of products like honey, wax, and hives among others.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

266.US 642:2006 Olive oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for virgin olive oil, refined olive oil, refined olive-pomace oil, blends of refined olive oil and virgin olive oil and blends of refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oil for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

267.US ISO 658:2002 Oilseeds – Determination of content of impurities

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the impurities content in oilseeds used as primary industrial materials. It also defines the various categories of what are usually understood to be impurities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

268.US ISO 659:2009, Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the hexane extract (or light petroleum extract), called the “oil content”, of oilseeds used as industrial raw materials [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 659:1998, Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method), 1st Edition, which has been technically revised.*]

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

269.US ISO 660:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods (two titrimetric and one potentiometric) for the determination of the acidity in animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. The acidity is expressed preferably as acid value, or alternatively as acidity calculated conventionally. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 179:2000/ISO 660, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of acid value and acidity, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

270.US ISO 661:2003, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the preparation of a test sample from a laboratory sample of animal or vegetable fats and oils for the purpose of analysis. The method is not applicable to emulsified fats such as butter, margarine or mayonnaise. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 177:2000/ISO 661, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

271.US ISO 662:1998, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination, by drying, of the moisture and volatile matter content of animal or vegetable fats and oils: method A, using a sand bath or hotplate; and method B, using a drying oven. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 183:2000/ISO 662, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content which has been published.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

272.US ISO 663:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of insoluble impurities content

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the insoluble impurities content of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 184:2000/ISO 663, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of insoluble impurities content, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

273.US ISO 665:2000 Oilseeds – Determination of moisture and volatile matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture and volatile matter content of oilseeds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

274.US ISO 676:1995, Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature

This Uganda Standard gives a non-exhaustive list of the botanical names and common names in English and French of plan.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

275.US ISO 707:2008, Milk and milk products – Guidance on sampling (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on methods of sampling milk and milk products for microbiological, chemical, physical and sensory analysis, except for (semi)automated sampling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 707:1997, Milk and milk products – Guidance on sampling, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

276.US ISO 711:1985, Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content (Basic reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 353:2001/ISO 711:1985, Cereals and cereal products – Determination of moisture content (Basic reference method), which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

277.US ISO 712:2009, Cereals and cereal products -- Determination of moisture content -- Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 98/ISO 712, Cereals and cereal products - Determination of moisture content - Routine reference method which has been technically revised.)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

278.US ISO 729:1988 Oilseeds – Determination of acidity of oils

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acidity of oils in oilseeds. The acidity is expressed by preference, as an acid value or alternatively as conventionally calculated acidity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

279.US 733:2007, Requirements for handling and transportation of slaughter animals

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements for handling and transportation of animals for the purpose of slaughter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

280.US 734:2007, Requirements for the design and operation of abattoirs and slaughterhouses

These requirements apply to those domestic animals commonly slaughtered in slaughterhouses, that is, cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, deer, horses, pigs, ratites, camelids and poultry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

281.US 736:2007, Hygienic requirements for butcheries

These requirements apply to butcheries as minimum standards required of them to satisfy the consumers need for safe, healthy and hygienic meat and meat products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

282.US 737:2007, Requirements for hygiene in the production of packaged meat products (processed or manufactured)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the production of packaged meat products (processed or manufactured) processed in an established meat processing factory.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

283.US 738:2015, General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides the main principles for dealing with contaminants and toxins in food and feed, and lists the maximum levels and associated sampling plans of contaminants and natural toxicants in food and feed. This standard includes only maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants in feed in cases where the contaminated feed can

be transferred to food of animal origin and can be relevant to public health. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 738:2012, General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (3rd Edition) which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

284.US EAS 738:2010, Fresh sweet cassava – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for varieties of fresh sweet cassava roots of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, of the Euphorbiaceae family, to be supplied to the consumer, intended for direct human consumption. Cassava root intended for industrial processing is excluded. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 738:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 598:2007, Fresh cassava storage roots – Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

285.US 739:2012, Sausages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for sausages intended for use as food or as an ingredient in other foods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

286.US EAS 739:2010, Dried cassava chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried cassava chips intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 739:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 579:2007, Dried cassava chips – Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

287.US EAS 740:2010, Cassava flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for cassava

flour, which is obtained from the processing of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 740:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 347:2007, Cassava flour – Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

288.US EAS 741:2010, Cassava composite wheat flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for cassava-wheat composite. This standard does not apply to other composite flours from non-wheat sources which may be used in different products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 599:2007, Cassava-wheat composite flour for baking – Specification, which has been revised).

289.US EAS 742:2010, Food grade cassava starch – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for food grade cassava starch. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 597:2007, Food grade cassava starch – Specification, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

290.US EAS 743:2010, Cassava crisps – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from sweet varieties of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz). (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 707:2007, Cassava crisps – Specification, which has been revised)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

291.US EAS 744:2010, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total cyanogens in cassava and

cassava products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 581:2007, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method, which has been revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

292.US EAS 745:2010, Potato crisps – Specification

This tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 703:2007, Potato crisps – Specification, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

293.US EAS 746:2010, Frozen potato chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for frozen potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) chips to be supplied packaged either in retail packs or in bulk for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 708:2007, Frozen potato chips – Specification, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

294.US EAS 747:2010, Fried potato chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for deep fried potato chips ready for consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 702:2007, Fried potato chips – Specification, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

295.US EAS 748:2010, Fresh potato tuber (ware potato tuber) – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for ware potato tuber of varieties grown from (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and its hybrids to be supplied fresh and either packaged or sold loose for human consumption. It does not cover the requirements for potato tubers

intended for industrial processing or seed potato tuber. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 705:2007, Fresh potatoes – Specification, which has been revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

296.US EAS 749:2010, Brown sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and testing for light brown and brown sugar intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to soft brown sugars.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

297.US ISO 750:1998, Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of titratable acidity

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the titratable acidity of fruit and vegetable products, a potentiometric reference method; and □ a routine method using a coloured indicator.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

298.US ISO 751:1998, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of water-insoluble solids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of water-insoluble solids in the edible parts of fruit and vegetable products

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

299.US EAS 753:2011, Seed potato – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for seed potato. It specifies requirements for varietal identity, purity; genealogy, traceability, pests and diseases, internal and external quality, physiology, sizing, packaging and labeling.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

300.US EAS 754:2013, Chickpeas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for methods of sampling and test for dry chickpeas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cicer arietinum* Linn. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 754:2011, Chickpeas – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

301.US EAS 755:2013, Cowpeas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry cowpeas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vigna unguiculata* Linn.Sync. *Vigna sinensis* (L.) Hassk. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 755:2011, Cowpeas – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

302.US EAS 756:2013, Pigeon peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for dry pigeon peas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cajanus cajan* Linn. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 756:2011, Pigeon peas – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

303.US EAS 757:2013, Sorghum grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench intended for human consumption,. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 757:2011, Sorghum – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

304.US EAS 758:2013, Finger millet grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for finger millet grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 758:2011, Finger millet grains – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

305.US EAS 759:2013, Dry whole peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry whole peas of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum var. arvense* (L.) Poir. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 759:2011, Dry whole peas – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

306.US EAS 760:2013, Lentils – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for shelled whole lentils of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Lens culinaris* Medic. Syn. *Lens esculenta* Moench. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 760:2011, Lentils – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

307.US EAS 761:2013, Dry split peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry split peas of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum var. arvense* (L.) Poir. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels*

and replaces US EAS 761:2011, Dry split peas – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

308.US EAS 762:2013, Dry soybeans – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry whole soybeans of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Glycine max* (L.) Merr. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 762:2011, Dry soybeans – Specification, which has been technically revised)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

309.US ISO 762:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of mineral impurities content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mineral impurities content (impurities generally originating from the soil) of fruit and vegetable products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

310.US ISO 763:2003, Fruit and Vegetable Products — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the hydrochloric-acid-insoluble ash yielded by fruit and vegetable products. The method serves for the determination of siliceous impurities, together with the silica endogenous to the plant.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

311.US EAS 763:2013, Faba beans – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for faba beans of cultivated varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vicia faba* L. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 763:2011, Faba beans – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

312.US EAS 764:2013, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for rough rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.*, used for further processing. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 764:2011, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

313.US EAS 765:2013, Brown rice – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for brown rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.*, intended for human consumption or for processing to milled rice. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 765:2011, Brown rice – Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

314.US EAS 767:2012, Fortified wheat flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified wheat flour prepared from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), club wheat (*T. compactum* Host.) or a mixture thereof intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 561:2006, Fortified wheat flour – Specification which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

315.US EAS 768:2012, Fortified milled maize products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified milled maize (corn) products namely: maize meal and maize flour from the grains of common maize (*Zea mays* L.) intended for

human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 509:2006, Fortified milled maize products — Specification which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

316.US EAS 769:2012, Fortified edible oils and fats — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified edible oils and fats intended for human consumption. This standard is not applicable to margarine and like products where other specific standards exist. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 511:2006, Fortified edible fats and oils — Specification which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

317.US EAS 770:2012, Fortified sugar — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified brown sugars and fortified plantation (mill) white sugar intended for direct human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 510:2003, Specification for fortified sugar which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

318.US EAS 771:2012, Fresh sweetpotato — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh sweetpotatoes [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] to be supplied fresh and either packaged or sold loose for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

319.US EAS 772:2012, Dried sweetpotato chips — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test

for dried sweetpotato chips intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

320.US EAS 773:2012, Sweetpotato flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for flour which is obtained from the processing of sweetpotato [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

321.US EAS 774:2012, Sweetpotato crisps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from storage roots of sweetpotato [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] intended for human consumption

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

322.US EAS 775:2012, Production and handling of fresh ware potato — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh ware potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) tubers intended for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

323.US EAS 776:2012, Production and handling of fresh cassava — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh cassava intended for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

324.US EAS 777:2012, Code of practice for reduction of acrylamide in potato products

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for reducing the formation of acrylamide in potato products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

325.US EAS 778:2012, Fresh bitter cassava — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh roots of varieties of bitter cassava, *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, for preparation before human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

326.US 778:2007, Requirements for animal stock routes, check points and holding grounds

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for animal stock routes, animal check points and holding grounds for control of movement of animals for the purposes of trade, breeding, or other purposes other than for grazing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

327.US 779:2007, Requirements for the transportation of meat and meat products

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the transportation of meat and meat products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

328.US EAS 779:2012, High quality cassava flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for high quality cassava flour, which is obtained from the processing of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), intended for human consumption, industrial use and other applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

329.US 780:2012, Powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for powdered silver cyprinid (mukene) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

330.US EAS 780:2012, Fresh cassava leaves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh cassava leaves of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, for preparation before human consumption

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

331.US EAS 781:2012, Biscuits — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for biscuits intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 556:2006, Biscuits — Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

332.US EAS 782:2012, Composite flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for composite flour intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 348:2001, Specification for composite flour which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

333.US EAS 797:2013, Vitamin and mineral food supplements — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for vitamin and mineral food supplements intended for use in supplementing the daily diet with vitamins and/or minerals. This standard covers vitamin and mineral food supplements in concentrated forms of those nutrients singly or in combinations, marketed in forms such as capsules, tablets, powders, paste and solutions. This standard does not cover vitamin and mineral products intended for special dietary uses or medical/therapeutic purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

334.US EAS 798:2013, Lipid food supplements — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for lipid food supplements used for complementing the normal diet with essential fatty acids. This standard covers lipid food supplements primarily providing essential fatty acids and presented in forms such as capsules, paste or liquid. The product may be taken directly or added to another food with the primary objective of increasing the energy content of the food and provide essential fatty acids. This standard does not cover lipid food supplements intended for special dietary uses or medical/therapeutic purposes

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

335.US EAS 799:2013, Edible full fat soya flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible full fat soya flour for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 349:2001, Specification for edible soy flour, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

336.US EAS 800:2013, Soya milk — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya milk intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

337.US EAS 801:2013, Soya protein products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya protein products intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 984:2013, Soy protein products – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

338.US EAS 802:2013, Textured soya protein products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for textured

soya protein products intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

339.US EAS 803:2013, Nutrition labelling — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the nutrition labelling of foods. The standard applies to the nutrition labeling of all foods except for foods for special dietary uses. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 500:2003, Requirements for nutrition labelling of foods, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

340.US EAS 804:2013, Claims on food — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for claims made on a food irrespective of whether or not the food is covered by an individual East African Standard. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 566:2006, Use of nutrition claims – Requirements, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

341.US EAS 805:2013, Use of nutrition and health claims — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the use of nutrition and health claims in food labeling and in advertising. This standard applies to all foods for which nutrition and health claims are made without prejudice to specific provisions under other standards or guidelines relating to foods for special dietary uses and foods for special medical purposes. These requirements for nutrition and health claims do not apply to foods for infants and young children. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 508:2003, Requirements for nutritional and health claim for food, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

342.US 806:2009, Poultry feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes specifications for the following poultry feeds: broiler starter feed; broilers finishing feed; chick and duck feed; poultry grower feed; turkey starter feed; layer feed; and breeders feed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

343.US 807:2009, Cattle feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the cattle feeds, licks and concentrates; dry calf starter feed, calf feed, dairy feed, high energy protein beef feed, high energy urea beef feed, low urea lick, high urea lick and calf lick.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

344.US 808:2009, Dog feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the dog feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

345.US 811:2009, Pig feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the following feeds: pig creep feed; pig growers feed; pig finishing feed; and pig breeders feed (sow and weaner feed).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

346.US 812:2009, Goats and sheep feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the goats and sheep feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

347.US 813:2009, Rabbit feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for rabbit feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

348.US 814:2009, Fish feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for fish feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

349.US 815:2009, Cat feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for cat feeds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

350.US 817:2008, Milk fat products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for anhydrous milk fat, anhydrous butteroil, butteroil and ghee, which are intended for further processing or culinary use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

351.US 818:2009, Fruit juices and nectars — Specification/Amend. 1 2012-11-29

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fruits juices, nectars and concentrated fruit juices intended for direct human consumption or for further processing

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

352.US EAS 821:2014, Maize seed - Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of maize (*Zea mays* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling and post-control tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

353.US EAS 822:2014, Sorghum seed - Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labeling, and post control tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

354.US EAS 823:2014, Sunflower seed - Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic,

basic and certified seed of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

355.US EAS 824:2014, Soybean seed — Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

356.US EAS 825:2014, Groundnut seed — Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

357.US 871:2009, Malted cereal beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for malted cereal beverages.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

358.US 872:2009, Fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

359.US ISO 874:1980, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling fresh fruits and vegetables, forming the subject of international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

360.US 876:2009, Chillies, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) chillies [*Capsicum frutescens* L. *Capsicum annum* L.].

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

361.US 877: 2009, Dried fruits — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for tropical dried fruits and other fruits which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

362.US 882: 2009, Fruit chips and crisps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fruits chips and crisps which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

363.US 889:2011, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried vegetables and herbs which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or use in food industry. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

364.US 890:2011 Dried tomatoes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried tomatoes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill and its hybrids, intended for direct consumption without further processing or for use in the food industry.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

365.US 891:2011 Dried carrots – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried carrots (*Daucus carota* L.) which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

366.US 894:2011 Dried edible mushrooms – Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried edible mushrooms after preparation and packaging.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

367.US 907:2011, Instant coffee – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for instant coffee.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

368.US 908:2013, Nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

369.US 917:2012, Dressed poultry – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dressed poultry. It applies to poultry including chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, guinea fowl or any other domesticated bird.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

PRICE:

30,000

370.US 919:2012, Dried silver cyprinid (Mukene)

– Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried whole silver cyprinid (Mukene) for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

371.US 920:2012, Dried and dried-salted fish –

Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for various types of dried and dried-salted fish intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to dried silver cyprinid (mukene) and dried smoked fish.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

372.US 922:2011, Meat grading system –

Requirements – Part 1: Beef

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a system for grading of whole carcasses of cattle which are fit for human consumption at the abattoir. It applies to all categories of cattle. The veterinary and food safety requirements which are expected to be conformed to and are covered in other standards have not been reproduced in this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

373.US 923:2013, Code of practice for

Horticulture Industry

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the responsible and safe production of both edible and ornamental horticultural products. The code also applies to the procurement of inputs and placing in the market of all horticultural products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

374.US ISO 927:1982, Spices and condiments -

Determination of extraneous matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of extraneous matter in spices and condiments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

375.US ISO 928:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

376.US ISO 930:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

377.US 931:2012, Minced meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for minced meat intended for use as food or as an ingredient in foods

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

378.US 932:2012, Bovine (beef) carcasses and cuts — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for bovine (beef) carcasses and cuts meant for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

379.US ISO 939:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content - Entrainment method

This Uganda Standard specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

380.US ISO 941:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water soluble extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cold water-soluble extract in spices and condiments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

381.US ISO 948:1980, Spices and condiments — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling Spices and condiments

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

382.US 952:2013, Amaranth grain — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole grains obtained from *Amaranthus caudatus*, *A. hypochondaricus* and *A. cruentus* intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

383.US 953:2013, Amaranth flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for flour prepared from dried amaranth grain (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *A. hypochondaricus*, *A. cruentus*) intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

384.US ISO 959-1:1998, Pepper (Piper nigrum L.), whole or ground — Specification —Part 1: Black pepper

This Uganda Standard part specifies requirements for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), whole or ground.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

385.US 972:2013, Chilli sauce — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for chilli sauce, offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. This standard does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

386.US 979:2013, Breakfast cereals — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for breakfast cereals intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

387.US 980:2013, Herbal tea – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test of herbal tea.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

388.US 985:2014, Apple — Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties (cultivars) of apples grown from *Malus domestica Borkh.*, of the *Rosaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Apples for industrial processing are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

389.US 997:2014, Cooking banana (matooke) — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for cooking banana (matooke) grown from *Musa spp.* (AAA-EAH) and of family *Musaceae* to be supplied raw to the consumer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

390.US 998:2014, Plantain (gonja) — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for plantain (gonja) (AAB genome) banana grown from *Musa spp.* (AAA-B) and of family *Musaceae*.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

391.US 999:2013, Fresh chilli pepper— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fresh chili peppers of varieties grown from *Capsicum species* to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not cover requirements for chili pepper for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

392.US ISO 1003:2008, Spices — Ginger (*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for ginger (*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

393.US ISO 1108, Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the non-volatile ether extract in spices and condiments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

394.US ISO 1114:1977, Cocoa beans – Cut test

This Uganda Standard specifies the “cut test” for cocoa beans.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

395.US ISO 1208:1982, Spices and condiments — Determination of filth

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of filth in spices and condiments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

396.US ISO 1211:2010, Milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk of good physicochemical quality. The method is applicable to raw cow milk, raw sheep milk, raw goat milk, reduced fat milk, skimmed milk, chemically preserved milk, and processed liquid milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

397.US ISO 1237:1981, Mustard seed – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for mustard seed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

398.US ISO 1442:1997, Meat and meat products — Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the moisture content of meat and meat products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

399.US ISO 1443:1973, Meat and meat products

— Determination of total fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total fat content of meat and meat

Products

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

400.US ISO 1444:1996, Meat and meat products

— Determination of free fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the free fat content of meat and meat products by means of extraction.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

401.US 1501:2013, Fresh onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium cepa* L. to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Bermuda onions, Creole onions, green onions with full leaves and onions for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

402.US 1502:2013, Fresh Bermuda onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for onions of varieties (cultivars) of Bermuda-Granex-Grano grown from *Allium cepa* L. to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state.

This standard does not specify requirements for Bermuda onions for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

403.US 1503:2013, Fresh common green onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fresh common green onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium fistulosum*, *Allium ascalonicum*, *Allium chinense* and other non-bulbing onion cultivars to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not specify

requirements for green onions for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

404.US 1504:2013, Fresh Creole onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Creole onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium cepa* L. to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Creole onions for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

405.US 1506:2013, Fresh tomatoes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties of tomatoes grown from *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. and *L. pimpinellifolium* of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not specify requirements for tomatoes for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

406.US 1507:2013, Tomato paste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for tomato paste for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. This standard also applies to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

407.US 1508:2013, Tomato puree — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tomato puree offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. This standard also applies to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

408.US 1533:2013, Fresh bananas — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties of fresh bananas grown from *Musa* spp. (AAA), of the *Musaceae* family, in the green state, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. This standard does not specify requirements for fresh bananas intended for cooking only (plantains) or for industrial processing. Varieties covered by this standard are included in Annex A of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

409.US 1534:2014, Liqueur — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for spirit-based liqueurs.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

410.US 1536:2013, Code of practice for prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A in Uganda

This Uganda Standard specifies practices for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A in Coffee (intended for human consumption) during production, processing, storage, and transportation

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

411.US 1541:2013, Chocolate and chocolate products – Specification

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for chocolate and chocolate products intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to products in which chocolate is used as an enhancer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

412.US 1548:2013, Raw goat milk – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for raw goat milk.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

413.US ISO 1572:1980, Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing dry samples of tea and of determining its dry matter content for use in analytical determinations which require the results to be expressed on dry weight basis. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 294:2002/ISO 1572, Tea – Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content, which has been renumbered*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

414.US ISO 1573:1980, Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of loss in mass when tea is heated at 103 °C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 295:2002/ISO 1573, Tea – Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C, which has been renumbered*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

415.US ISO 1575:1987, Tea — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of total ash from tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 297:2002/ISO 1575, Tea – Determination of total ash, which has been renumbered*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

416.US ISO 1576:1988, Tea — Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash of tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 298:2002/ISO 1576, Tea – Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

417.US 1576:2015, Biofertilizer – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for biofertilizers. This standard does not cover

requirements for conventional chemical fertilizers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

418.US 1577:2015, Biopesticide – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for biopesticides. This standard does not cover requirements for conventional chemical pesticides and Plant Incorporated Protectants

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

419.US ISO 1577:1987, Tea — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of acid-insoluble ash from tea. (This standard cancels and replaces US 299:2002/ISO 1577, Tea – Determination of acid-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

420.US 1597:2015, Flavoured UHT milk – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for flavoured UHT milk

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

421.US 1598:2015, Alcoholic beverages —Ready to Drink (RTD) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for Ready to Drink spirit-based alcoholic beverages (RTD).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

422.US 1600:2015, Dairy whitener – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dairy whitener (sweetened partially skimmed milk powder).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

423.US 1610:2015, Fresh passion fruit – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties of passion fruit from the species golden passion fruit/sweet granadilla (*Passiflora ligularis* Juss), purple passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis Sims forma edulis*), yellow passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis Sims forma flavicarpa*) and their hybrids grown from the *Passifloraceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to passion fruits for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

424.US 1611:2015, Fresh mango – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties (cultivars) of mangoes grown from *Mangifera indica L.*, of the *Anacardiaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to mangoes for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

425.US 1612:2015, Fresh mushroom – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the carpophores (fruiting bodies) of strains grown from the genus *Agaricus* (syn. *Psalliota*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to mushrooms for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

426.US 1613:2015, Fresh papaya – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties of papayas grown from *Carica papaya L.*, of the *Caricaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to papayas for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

427.US 1614:2015, Fresh orange – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties (cultivars) of oranges grown

from *Citrus Sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (sweet oranges) and *Citrus Aurantium*. L. (sour oranges) of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to oranges for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

428.US 1615:2015, Fresh jackfruit – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for jackfruit grown from *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamarck of the family *Moraceae*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to jackfruit for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

429.US 1616:2015, Fresh headed cabbage – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for headed cabbages of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Brassica oleracea var. capitata* L. (including red cabbages and pointed cabbages) and from *Brassica oleracea L. var. bullata* DC. and *var. sabauda* L. (savoy cabbages) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to headed cabbages for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

430.US 1617:2015, Fresh carrot – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carrots of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Daucus carota* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to carrots for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

431.US 1618:2015, Fresh water melon – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for watermelons of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg), Matsumara & Nakai (also called *C. vulgaris*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to watermelons for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

432.US 1619:2015, Fresh tangerine

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tangerines (*Citrus tangerina* hort. ex Tanaka) grown to be supplied fresh in the export and local markets. This standard does not apply to tangerine for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

433.US 1620:2015, Fresh lemon – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for lemons of varieties (cultivars) grown from the species *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. F. to be supplied fresh in the export and local markets. This standard is also applicable to Citron, *Citrus medica* Linn. This standard does not apply to lemons for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

434.US 1621:2015, Fresh grapes – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grapes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vitis vinifera* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to fresh grapes for industrial processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

435.US ISO 1666:1996, Starch — Determination of moisture content — Oven-drying method

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of starch using oven-drying at 130 °C under atmospheric pressure. The method is applicable to native or modified starch in the dry form. In special circumstances, for example if the starch contains substances which are unstable at 130 °C, the method is not applicable.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

436.US ISO 1736:2008, Dried milk and dried milk products – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of dried milk and dried milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-*

3:2006, Milk powders – Methods of analysis – Part 3: Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised and republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

437.US ISO 1737:2008, Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of all types of evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk (liquid sweetened and unsweetened concentrated milk). (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1737:1999 Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

438.US ISO 1738:2004, Butter – Determination of salt content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the salt content of butter. The method is applicable to all types of butter containing more than 0.1 % (mass fraction) of salt. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-4:2006, Butter – Methods of chemical analysis – Part 4: Determination of salt content which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

439.US ISO 1739:2006, Butter – Determination of the refractive index of the fat (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the refractive index of the fat obtained by melting butter. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-5:2006, Butter – Methods of chemical analysis – Part 5: Determination of the refractive index of the

fat (Reference method) which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

440.US ISO 1740:2004, Milk fat products and butter – Determination of fat acidity (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acidity of the fat contained in milk fat products and in butter. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-6:2006, Butter – Methods of chemical analysis – Part 6: Determination of fat acidity (Reference method) which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

441.US ISO 1839:1980, Tea – Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for sampling of tea. It applies to sampling of tea in containers of all sizes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 293:2002/ISO 1839, Tea – Sampling, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

442.US ISO 1842:1991, Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of pH

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method of measuring the pH of fruit and vegetable products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 287:2000/EAS 41-4, Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of pH, which has been republished.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

443.US ISO 1871:2009, Food and feed products – General guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method

This Uganda Standard provides general guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method. It applies to food and feed products containing nitrogenous compounds that can be directly determined by the Kjeldahl method. (This standard cancels and replaces US 343:2001/ISO 1871:1975, Agricultural food products – General directions for the

determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method, which has been renumbered and revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

444.US ISO 1955:1982, Citrus fruits and derived products — Determination of essential oils content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total essential oils content of citrus fruits and their derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

445.US ISO 2164:1975, Pulses -- Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid in pulses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 2164:1975)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

446.US ISO 2171:2007, Cereals, pulses and by-products -- Determination of ash yield by incineration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ash yielded by cereals, pulses and their milled products intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 350:2001, Cereals and milled cereal products - Determination of total ash which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

447.US ISO 2172:1983, Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Pyknometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a pyknometric method for the determination of the soluble solids content of fruit juice.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

448.US ISO 2173:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of soluble solids — Refractometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a refractometric method for the determination of the soluble solids in fruit and vegetable products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

449.US ISO 2254:1980, Cloves, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification

This Uganda specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) cloves [Eugenia caryophyllus (C.Spreng) Bullock and Harrison].

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

450.US ISO 2256:1984, Dried mint (spearmint) (Mentha spicata Linnaeus syn. Mentha viridis Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for leaves of dried mint (spearmint) in whole, broken or rubbed form

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

451.US ISO 2291:1980, Cocoa beans – Determination of moisture content (routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the moisture content of cocoa beans

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

452.US ISO 2292, Cocoa beans – Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies general conditions relating to sampling for the assessment of the quality of cocoa beans. It relates to the sampling of cocoa beans packed in sacks as specified by US ISO 2451, but it also gives the procedure to be followed for sampling cocoa beans in bulk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

453.US ISO 2446:2008, Milk – Determination of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies the Gerber method for the determination of the fat content of milk and includes guidance on the determination of the appropriate capacity of the milk pipette and on the determination of the corrections to apply to the results if the milk is

not of average fat content. The method is applicable to liquid milk, whole or partially skimmed, raw or pasteurized. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 164:2006, Milk – Determination of fat content (Routine method), which has been technically revised and republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

454.US ISO 2447:1998, Fruit and vegetable Products — Determination of tin content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tin content in fruit and vegetable products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

455.US ISO 2448:1998, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of ethanol content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the chemical determination of ethanol in fruit and vegetable products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

456.US ISO 2451:1973, Cocoa beans — Specification

This Uganda specifies requirements for cocoa beans. Recommendations relating to storage and disinfestation are given as a guide.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

457.US ISO 2479:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of matter insoluble in water or in acid and preparation of principal solutions for other determinations

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining insoluble matter in sodium chloride for industrial use. It also describes the preparation of principal solutions for other determinations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

458.US ISO 2480:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of sulphate content – Barium sulphate gravimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of sulphate content of sodium chloride for industrial use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

459.US ISO 2481:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of halogens, expressed as chlorine – Mercurimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a mercurimetric method for the determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, in sodium chloride. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 106:1999/ISO 2481, Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

460.US ISO 2482:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of calcium and magnesium contents — EDTA complexometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies complexometric methods for determining the calcium and magnesium contents in sodium chloride.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

461.US ISO 2483:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of the loss of mass at 110 °C

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss of mass at 110C (conventional moisture) of sodium chloride.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

462.US ISO 2825:1981, Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of spice or condiment for analysis, from a laboratory sample obtained by the method specified in ISO 948.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

463.US ISO 2911:2004, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of sucrose content – Polarimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of sucrose in sweetened condensed milk. The method is applicable to sweetened condensed milk of normal composition prepared from whole, partially skimmed or skimmed milk and sucrose only and containing no altered sucrose.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

464.US ISO 2917:1999, Meat and meat products — Determination of pH — Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for measuring the pH of all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry. The method is applicable to products which may be homogenized and also to non-destructive measurements on carcass meat, quarters and muscles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

465.US ISO 3093:2009, Wheat, rye and their flours, durum wheat and durum wheat semolina – Determination of falling number according to Hargberg-Perten

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the α -amylase activity of cereals by the falling number (FN) method according to Hagberg-Perten. This method is applicable to cereal grains, in particular to wheat and rye and their flours, durum wheat and its semolina.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

466.US ISO 3356:2009, Milk – Determination of alkaline phosphatase

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in milk

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

467.US ISO 3493:1999, Vanilla — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

468.US ISO 3513:1995, Chillies — Determination of Scoville index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Scoville index of chillies, whole or ground, unadulterated by other spices or products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

469.US ISO 3588:1977, Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (reference method)

The Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the degree of fineness of grinding of spices and condiments, by hand sieving to obtain the distribution of particle size in the sample.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

470.US ISO 3595:1976, Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by the phytosteryl acetate test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection in milk fat of the presence of the more common vegetable fats, using the phytosteryl acetate test. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3595:1976)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

471.US ISO 3596:2000, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using diethyl ether extraction for the determination of the unsaponifiable matter content of animal and vegetable fats and oils. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 180:2000/ISO 3596-1, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Part 1:*

Method using diethyl ether extraction (Reference method), which has been republished.]

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

472.US ISO 3657:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of saponification value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 186:2000/ISO 3657, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of saponification value, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

473.US ISO 3727-1:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the moisture content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-1:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

474.US ISO 3727-2:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the non-fat solids content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-2:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method) which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

475.US ISO 3727-3:2003, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 3: Calculation of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calculation of the fat content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-3:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 3: Calculation of fat content which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

476.US ISO 3728:2004, Ice-cream and milk ice – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total solids content of ice-cream, milk ices and similar products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-3: 2006, Milk and milk products — Part 3: Ice-cream and milk ice – Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

477.US ISO 3890-1:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 1: General considerations and extraction methods

This Uganda Standard describes general considerations and specifies extraction methods for the determination of residues of organochlorine pesticides in milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

478.US ISO 3890-2:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 2: Test methods for crude extract purification and confirmation

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the purification of the crude extracts and methods for the determination of the residues of

organochlorine compounds in milk and milk products, together with confirmatory tests and clean-up procedures.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

479.US ISO 3960:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the iodometric determination of the peroxide value of animal and vegetable fats and oils with a visual endpoint detection. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 178:2000/ISO 3960, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination, which has been technically revised.)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

480.US ISO 3961:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3961:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value which has been technically revised.)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

481.US ISO 3976:2006, Milk fat — Determination of peroxide value

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value of anhydrous milk fat. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3976:2006).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

482.US ISO 4112:1990, Cereals and pulses — Guidance on measurement of the temperature of grain stored in bulk

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the measurement of the temperature of grain stored in silos or any other bulk store. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4112: 1990)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

483.US ISO 4125:1991, Dry fruits and dried fruits — Definitions and nomenclature

This Uganda Standard gives definitions of the terms “dry fruits” and “dried fruits”, together with the common names, in English, French and Russian, of the most common fruits grown commercially in the world for human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

484.US ISO 4174:1998, Cereals, oilseeds and pulses — Measurement of unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain, permitting calculation of the total pressure loss of a ventilation unit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4174: 1998)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

485.US ISO 4831:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and the enumeration of coliforms. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling. Enumeration is carried out by calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation in a liquid medium at 30 °C or at 37 °C. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-*

4/EAS 217-4:2001 *Methods for microbiological examination of foods — Part 4: General guidance for the enumeration of coliforms — Most Probable Number Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

486.US ISO 4832:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count technique

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the enumeration of coliforms. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling, by means of the technique of counting colonies after incubation on a solid medium at or at 30 °C or at 37 °C. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-3/EAS 217-3:2001 *Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 3: General guidance for the enumeration of Coliforms – Colony Count Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

487.US ISO 4833-1:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 1: Colony count at 30 °C by the pour plate technique

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies in a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption and for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and handling. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the*

enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 °C which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

488.US ISO 4833-2:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 2: Colony count at 30 °C by the surface plating technique

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies on the surface of a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption or for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and food handling. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 °C which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

489.US ISO 5223: 1995, Test sieves for cereals

This International Standard specifies requirements for test sieves to be used for the laboratory determination of undesirable substances in a Sample of cereals and which pass through test sieves of various nominal sizes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

490.US ISO 5498:1981, Agricultural food products — Determination of crude fibre content — General method

This Uganda Standard specifies a conventional method for the determination of the crude fibre content of agricultural food products. (This standard cancels and replaces US 345:2001/ISO 5498:1981, *Agricultural food products –*

Determination of crude fibre content – General methods, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

491.US ISO 5506:1998, Soya bean products — Determination of urease activity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the urease activity of products derived from soya beans. The method allows inadequate cooking of these products to be detected. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 458:2002/ISO 5506, Soya bean products – Determination of urease activity, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

492.US ISO 5507:2002 Oilseeds, vegetable oils and fats – Nomenclature

This Uganda Standard gives the botanical names of the main species of oleaginous plants, together with the names of the corresponding raw materials and oils (fats).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

493.US ISO 5508:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Analysis by gas chromatography of methyl esters of fatty acids

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance for the application of gas chromatography, using packed or capillary columns, to determine the qualitative and quantitative composition of a mixture of fatty acid methyl esters. The method is not applicable to polymerized fatty acids.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

494.US ISO 5510:1984, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of available lysine

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the available lysine in animal feeding stuffs containing animal or vegetable proteins. This standard cancels and replaces US 447:2002, which has been revised.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

495.US ISO 5515:1979, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Decomposition of organic matter prior to analysis — Wet method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the decomposition of the organic matter in fruits, vegetables or derived products by wet digestion, prior to the analysis of their mineral (metal) content.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

496.US ISO 5517:1978, Fruit and vegetables products — Determination of iron content – 1,10- phenanthroline method

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method for the determination of the iron content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

497.US ISO 5518:2007, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of benzoic acid content — Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the benzoic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

498.US ISO 5519:2008, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of sorbic acid content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for extracting the sorbic acid present in fruits, vegetables and derived products, and two techniques for determining the sorbic acid extracted.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

499.US ISO 5522:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of total sulphur dioxide content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total sulphur dioxide content of fruits, vegetables and derived products, whatever the sulphur dioxide content.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

500.US ISO 5523:1981, Liquid fruit and vegetable products — Determination of sulphur dioxide content (Routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the sulphur dioxide content of liquid fruit and vegetable products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 237:2000/ ISO 5523:1981(E), which has been republished)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

501.US ISO 5536:2009, Milk fat products – Determination of water content – Karl Fischer method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer method. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5536:2002, Milk fat products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method which has been revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

502.US ISO 5537:2004, Dried milk – Determination of moisture content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of all types of dried milk. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-2:2006, Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

503.US ISO 5538:2004, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling plans for the inspection by attributes of milk and milk products. It is intended to be used to choose a sample size for any situation where it is required to measure the conformity to a specification of a

lot of a dairy product by examination of a representative sample. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 161:2006, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes, which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

504.US ISO 5555:2001, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling

This Uganda Standard describes methods of sampling crude or processed animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereafter), whatever the origin and whether liquid or solid. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 176:2000/ISO 5555, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Sampling, which has been technically revised.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

505.US ISO 5559:1995, Dehydrated onion (Allium cepa Linnaeus) —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated onion (*Allium cepa* Linnaeus) in its various commercial forms.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

506.US ISO 5560:1997, Dehydrated garlic (Allium sativum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

507.US ISO 5561:1990, Black caraway and blond caraway (Carum carvi Linnaeus), whole — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole black and blond caraway (*Carum carvi* Linnaeus), having biennial and annual fructification respectively. It does not apply to *Carum Buibocastanum*.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

508.US ISO 5562:1983, Turmeric, whole or ground (powdered) —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linnaeus), whole or ground (powdered).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

509.US ISO 5563:1984, Dried peppermint (*Mentha piperita* Linnaeus) –Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried leaves, or broken or rubbed dried leaves, of peppermint.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

510.US ISO 5564:1982, Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground - Determination of piperine content — Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the piperine content of black or white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), in whole or in ground form.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

511.US ISO 5565-1:1999, Vanilla [*Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification

This part of US ISO 5565 specifies requirements for vanilla belonging to the species *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews. This standard is applicable to vanilla in pods, bulk, cut or in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

512.US ISO 5566:1982, Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the colouring power of turmeric.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 20,000**

513.US ISO 5567:1982, Dehydrated garlic — Determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds in dehydrated garlic.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 20,000**

514.US ISO 5664:1984, Water quality — Determination of ammonium — Distillation and titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a distillation and titration method for the determination of ammonium in raw, potable and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5664:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 20,000**

515.US ISO 5667-1:1980, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes

This Uganda Standard sets out the general principles to be applied in the design of sampling programmes for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization, and identification of sources of pollution of water, including bottom deposits and sludges. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-1:1980)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

516.US ISO 5667-2:1991, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on sampling techniques used to obtain the data necessary to make analyses for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization and identification of sources of pollution of waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-2:1991)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 40,000**

517.US ISO 5667-3:2003, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on preservation and handling of water samples

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines on the precautions to be taken to preserve and

transport all water samples including those for biological analyses but not those intended for microbiological analysis. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-3:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

518.US ISO 5667-4:1987, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made

This Uganda Standard presents detailed principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, to sampling techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of water from natural and man-made lakes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-4:1987)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

519.US ISO 5667-5:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems

This Uganda Standard establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling water intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-5:2006).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

520.US ISO 5667-6:2005, Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams

This Uganda Standard sets out the principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling of water samples from rivers and techniques and the handling of water samples taken from groundwater for physical, chemical and microbiological assessment. It does not cover sampling related to the day-to-day operational control of groundwater abstractions for potable or other purposes, but is concerned with the general surveillance of groundwater

quality. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-11:1993)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

521.US ISO 5667-11:1993, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of Ground waters

This part of ISO 5667 provides guidance on the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling of water samples taken from groundwater for physical, chemical and microbiological assessment. It does not cover sampling related to the day-to-day operational control of groundwater abstractions for potable or other purposes, but is concerned with the general surveillance of groundwater quality. Because of the complexity of groundwater systems, many specific sampling applications will require specialist hydrogeological advice which cannot be detailed in this part of ISO 5667.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

522.US ISO 5738:2004, Milk and milk products – Determination of copper content – Photometric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the copper content of milk and milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-8:2006, Butter – Methods of analysis – Part 8: Determination of copper content which has been republished*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

523.US ISO 5764:2009, Milk – Determination of freezing point – Thermistor cryoscope method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the freezing point of raw bovine milk, heat-treated whole, reduced fat and skimmed bovine milk, as well as raw ovine and caprine milk, by using a thermistor cryoscope. (*This Uganda Standard*

cancels and replaces US EAS 163:2006, Milk – Determination of freezing point – Thermistor cryoscope method, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

524.US ISO 5809:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of sulphated ash

This standard specifies a method for the determination of sulphated ash in starches and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

525.US ISO 5810:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of chloride content — Potentiometric method

This standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the chloride content of starches and derived products, except cationic starches and amyloids soluble when cold, the viscosity of these being too high to allow for correct stirring when titrating.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

526.US ISO 5961:1994, Water quality — Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of cadmium: flame atomic absorption spectrometry and electrothermal atomization (AAS). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5961:1994)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

527.US ISO 5983-1:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 1: Kjeldahl method

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs by the Kjeldahl process, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content. This standard cancels and replaces US 448:2002, which has been revised.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

528.US ISO 5983-2:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 2: Block digestion/steam distillation method

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

529.US ISO 5984:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of crude ash of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 449:2002, which has been revised.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

530.US ISO 5985:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies two procedures for animal feeding stuffs for the determination of the ash which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 450:2002, which has been revised.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

531.US ISO 6058:1984, Water quality — Determination of calcium content — EDTA titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the calcium content of groundwaters, surface waters and drinking waters. It can also be used for municipal and industrial raw waters, provided they do not contain interfering amounts of heavy metals. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6058:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

532.US ISO 6059:1984, Water quality — Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium — EDTA titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the sum of the calcium and magnesium concentrations in ground waters, surface waters and drinking waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6059:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

533.US ISO 6079:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for instant tea in solid form. It does not apply to: instant tea containing non-tea carbohydrates as bulking/filling agents (normally referred to as "filled instant tea"); preparations of instant tea containing added aromatic material unless these are derived exclusively from the plant *Camellia sinensis*; and decaffeinated instant tea.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

534.US ISO 6091:2010, Dried milk — Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-4:2006 Milk powders — Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method) which has been revised and republished.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

535.US ISO 6092:1980, Dried milk — Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-5:2006 Milk*

powders — Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method) which has been republished.)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

536.US ISO 6222:1999, Water quality — Enumeration of culturable micro-organisms — Colony count by inoculation in a nutrient agar culture medium

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of culturable micro-organisms in water by counting the colonies formed in a nutrient agar culture medium after aerobic incubation at 36 °C and 22 °C. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6222:1999)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

537.US ISO 6320:2000/Cor 1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the refractive index of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 182:2000/ISO 6320, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

538.US ISO 6321:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (Slip point)

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereinafter). [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 319:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point), which has been republished.*]

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

539.US ISO 6322-1:1996, Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 1: General recommendations for the keeping of cereals

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance related to the problems of keeping cereals. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 279-1:2001/ISO 6639-1, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 1: General principles, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

540.US ISO 6332:1988, Water quality — Determination of iron — Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method for the determination of iron in water and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6332:1988)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

541.US ISO 6333:1986, Water quality — Determination of manganese — Formaldoxime spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a formaldoxime spectrometric method for the determination of total manganese (including dissolved, suspended and organically bound manganese) in surface and drinking water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6333:1986)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

542.US ISO 6461-2:1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 2: Method by membrane filtration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by membrane filtration. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6461-2:1986)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

543.US ISO 6465:1984, Whole cumin (Cuminum cyminum Linnaeus) —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole fruits) of Cuminum cyminum Linnaeus for wholesale purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

544.US ISO 6490-1:1985, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of calcium content — Part 1: Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 452:2002, which has been revised.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

545.US ISO 6491:1998, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of phosphorus content — Spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the phosphorus content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 451-1:2002, which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

546.US ISO 6492:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of fat content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the fat content of animal feeding stuffs. The method is applicable to animal feeding stuffs except oilseeds and oilseed residues.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

547.US ISO 6493:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of starch content — Polarimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the polarimetric determination of the starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

548.US ISO 6495:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of water-soluble chlorides content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water-soluble chlorides content, expressed as sodium chloride, of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 453:2002, which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

549.US ISO 6496:1999, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of moisture and other volatile matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture and other volatile matter content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 454:2002, which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

550.US ISO 6497:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling animal feeding stuffs, including fish feed, for quality control for commercial, technical and legal purposes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

551.US ISO 6498:1998, Animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the preparation of test samples from laboratory samples of animal feeding stuffs including pet foods. This standard cancels and replaces US 455:2002 which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

552.US ISO 6539:1997, Cinnamon, Sri Lankan type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon of the Sri Lankan type, Madagascan type and Seychelles

type, which is the bark of the tree or shrub (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

553.US ISO 6540:1980, Maize — Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains)

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the evaluation of and an absolute method for determination of the moisture content of maize grains and ground whole maize. (This standard cancels and replaces US 474:2002/ISO 6540, Maize – Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains), which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

554.US ISO 6557-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid — Part 1: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method, using molecular fluorescence spectrometry, for the determination of the combined ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

555.US ISO 6557-2:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid content — Part 2: Routine methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two routine methods for the determination of the ascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

556.US ISO 6561-1:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 1: Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

557.US ISO 6561-2:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 2: Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

558.US ISO 6571:2008, Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

559.US ISO 6574:1986, Celery seed (*Apium graveolens* Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole celery seed') (*Apium graveolens* Linnaeus) for use as a spice. It does not apply to seeds used for agricultural purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

560.US ISO 6577:2002, Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for nutmeg, whole or broken, and for mace, whole or in pieces, obtained from the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.) for wholesale commercial purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

561.US ISO 6579:2002/Cor. 1:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding

stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella*, including *Salmonella* Typhi and *Salmonella* Paratyphi.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

562.US ISO 6611:2004, Milk and milk products – Enumeration of colony-forming units of yeasts and/or moulds – Colony-count technique at 25 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of colony-forming units (CFU) of viable yeasts and/or moulds in milk and milk products by means of the colony-count technique at 25 °C. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 68-3:2006, Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 3: Enumeration of colony forming units of yeasts and/or moulds - Colony-count technique at 25 °C which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

563.US ISO 6632:1981, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of volatile acidity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile acidity in fruits, vegetables and derived products. The method is applicable to all fresh products and to products preserved without Chemical preservatives, as well as to products to which sulphur dioxide has been added with or without one of the following preservatives: sorbic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

564.US ISO 6633:1984, Fruit and vegetables products — Determination of lead content – Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method for the

determination of the lead content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

565.US ISO 6634:1982, Fruit, vegetables and derived products — Determination of arsenic content — Silver diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

566.US ISO 6636-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 1: Polarographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarographic method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

567.US ISO 6636-2:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 2: Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

568.US ISO 6636-3:1983, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of zinc content — Part 3: Dithizone spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a dithizone spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruit and vegetable products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

569.US ISO 6637:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of mercury content — Flameless atomic absorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

570.US ISO 6639-2:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling cereals and pulses, in bags or in bulk, for the determination of hidden insect infestation. The methods are applicable as a routine to grain in any form of store or vehicle at any level of trade from producer to consumer. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-2:2001/ISO 6639-2, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 2: Sampling, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

571.US ISO 6639-3:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden infestation – Part 3: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for determining the nature and number of hidden insects in a sample of cereals or pulses. Its aim is to count all the individuals, at every stage of life, of every insect species that normally feeds and develops within cereals and pulses. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-3:2001/ISO 6639-3, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 3: Reference method, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 32,000

572.US ISO 6639-4:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods

This Uganda Standard specifies five rapid methods for estimating the degree of, or detecting the presence of, hidden insect infestation in a sample of a cereal or pulse. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-*

4:2001/ISO 6639-4, *Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods, which has been renumbered*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

573.US ISO 6651:2001, Animal feeding stuffs – Semi-quantitative determination of aflatoxin B1 – Thin-layer chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding stuffs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

574.US ISO 6654:1991, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of Urea content

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the Urea content of animal feeding stuffs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

575.US ISO 6655:1997, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of soluble nitrogen content after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the soluble nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 460:2002, which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

576.US ISO 6703-1:1984, Water quality – Determination of cyanide – Part 1: Determination of total cyanide

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of total cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-1:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

577.US ISO 6703-2:1984, Water quality – Determination of cyanide – Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-2:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

578.US ISO 6703-3:1984, Water quality – Determination of cyanide – Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cyanides, as cyanogen chloride in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-3:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

579.US ISO 6731:2010, Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method) [2nd Edition]

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of milk, cream and evaporated milk. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6731:1989, *Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method), which has technically been revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

580.US ISO 6732:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of iron content – Spectrometric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric reference method for the determination of the iron content of milk and milk products. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-9:2006, *Butter – Methods of analysis – Part 9: Determination of iron content which has been revised and republished*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

581.US ISO 6734:2010, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of sweetened condensed milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-2:2006, Milk and milk products — Part 2: Sweetened condensed milk — Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been revised and republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

582.US ISO 6754:1996, Dried thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.) leaves in the rubbed form.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

583.US ISO 6777:1984, Water quality — Determination of nitrite — Molecular absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a molecular absorption spectrometric method for the determination of nitrite in potable, raw and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6777:1984)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

584.US ISO 6785:2001 Milk and milk products — Detection of Salmonella spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. in milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

585.US ISO 6865:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fibre content — Method with intermediate filtration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and a semi-automatic procedure are described.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

586.US ISO 6866-1985, Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of free and total gossypol

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of free and total gossypol and chemically related substances in animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 457:2002 which has been republished.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

587.US ISO 6869:2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the contents of calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium and zinc — Method using atomic absorption spectrometry.

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the contents of calcium (Ca), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), potassium (K), sodium (Na) and zinc (Zn) in animal feeding stuffs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

588.US ISO 6883:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the conventional mass per volume (“litre weight in air”) of animal and vegetable fats and oils (hereinafter referred to as fats) in order to convert volume to mass or mass to volume. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 316:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) which has been republished.*]

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

589.US ISO 6887-1:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions

This Uganda Standard defines general rules for the aerobic preparation of the initial suspension and of decimal dilutions for microbiological examinations of products intended for human or animal consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

590.US ISO 6887-2:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 2: Specific rules for the preparation of meat and meat products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of meat and meat product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

591.US ISO 6887-3:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of fish and fishery product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

592.US ISO 6887-4:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than milk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples and decimal dilutions for the microbiological examination of food products other than those covered in other parts of ISO 6887.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

593.US ISO 6887-5:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 5: Specific rules for the preparation of milk and milk products

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples of milk and milk products and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the general methods specified in ISO 6887-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

594.US ISO 6888-1:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals, by counting of colonies obtained on a solid medium (Baird-Parker medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

595.US ISO 6888-2:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium

This part of US ISO 6888 describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals by counting of colonies obtained on a solid medium (rabbit plasma fibrinogen medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

596.US ISO 6888-3:2003 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 3: Detection and MPN technique for low numbers

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration and detection of coagulase-positive staphylococci, using the most probable number (MPN) technique.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

597.US ISO 7027:1999, Water quality — Determination of turbidity

This Uganda Standard specifies four methods for the determination of turbidity of water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7027:1999)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

598.US ISO 7208:2004, Skimmed milk, whey and butter milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of liquid skimmed milk, whey and buttermilk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

599.US ISO 7218:2007, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard covers examination for bacteria, yeasts and moulds and

can be used if supplemented with specific guidance for prions, parasites and viruses. It applies to the microbiology of food, animal feeding stuffs, the food production environment and the primary production environment. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7218:1996, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – General rules for microbiological examinations, which has been technically revised (1st Edition).*]

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

600.US ISO 7238:2004, Butter – Determination of pH of the serum – Potentiometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the pH of the serum from all types of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-7:2006, Butter – Methods of chemical analysis – Part 7: Determination of pH of the serum – Potentiometric method which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

601.US ISO 7251:2005, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique

This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of the liquid-medium culture technique and calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation at 37 °C, then at 44 °C. This standard is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

602.US ISO 7305:1998, Milled cereal products — Determination of fat acidity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the "fat acidity" of milled cereal

products. It is applicable to flours and semolinas obtained from wheat and durum wheat, and also to pasta. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 354:2001/ISO 7305:1998, Milled cereal products – Determination of fat acidity, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

603.US ISO 7328:2008, Milk-based edible ices and ice mixes – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of most milk-based edible ices and ice mixes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

604.US ISO 7393-1:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 1: Titrimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-1:1985)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

605.US ISO 7393-2:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 2: Colorimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; it is based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of Standards which is regularly calibrated. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-2:1985)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

606.US ISO 7393-3:1990, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total

chlorine — Part 3: Iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine

This Uganda Standard specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-3:1990)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

607.US ISO 7485: 2000, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of potassium and sodium contents — Methods using flame-emission spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration method and a standard addition method for the determination of potassium and sodium contents of animal feeding stuffs by flame-emission spectrometry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

608.US ISO 7513:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Determination of moisture content (loss in mass at 103°C).

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of instant tea in solid form as received (loss in mass at 103 °C).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

609.US ISO 7514:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Determination of total ash

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total ash of instant tea in solid form.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

610.US ISO 7516:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling instant tea in solid form (hereinafter referred to as "instant tea"). It applies to sampling from containers of all sizes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

611.US ISO 7540:2006, Ground paprika (Capsicum annuum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for ground paprika.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

612.US ISO 7541:1989, Ground (powdered) Paprika — Determination of total natural colouring matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total natural colouring matter content of ground (powdered) Paprika.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

613.US ISO 7542:1984, Ground (powdered) paprika (Capsicum annuum Linnaeus) — Microscopical examination

This Uganda Standard describes the morphological and anatomical structure of paprika (*Capsicum annuum* Linnaeus) and specifies a method for the microscopical examination of ground (powdered) paprika.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

614.US ISO 7543-1:1994, Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of capsaicinoid content — Part 1: Spectrometric method

This standard specifies a method for the determination, by a spectrometric method, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually *Capiscum frutescens* L.) and their oleoresins.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

615.US ISO 7543-2:1993, Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content -Part 2: Method using high — performance liquid chromatography

This part of US ISO 7543 specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually *Capsicum frutescens* L.) and their extracts (oleoresins).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

616.US ISO 7563:1998, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines the terms most frequently used in the context of fresh fruits and vegetables.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

617.US ISO 7887:2011, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies four different methods, for the examination of water colour. Method A involves examination of apparent colour by visually observing a water sample in a bottle. This gives only preliminary information, for example for use in field work. Only the apparent colour can be reported. Method B involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus and is applicable to raw and potable water and to industrial water of low colour. Method C involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus for comparison with hexachloroplatinate concentration at wavelength, $\lambda = 410$ nm. Method D involves determination of colour by visual comparison with hexachloroplatinate standard solutions and can be applied to raw and drinking water. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7887:1994, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour, 1st Edition, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

618.US ISO 7888:1985, Water quality — Determination of electrical conductivity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of the electrical conductivity of all types of water. Electrical conductivity can be used to monitor the quality of a) surface waters; b) process waters c) waste waters. (This Uganda

Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7888:1985)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

619.US ISO 7890-3:1988, Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of nitrate ion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7890-3:1988)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

620.US ISO 7899-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci in water by membrane filtration. This Uganda Standard is especially intended for examination of drinking water, water from swimming pools and other disinfected or clean waters. Nevertheless, the method can be applied to all types of water, except when a large amount of suspended matter or many interfering microorganisms are present. It is particularly suitable for the examination of large volumes of water containing only a few intestinal enterococci. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7899-2:2000).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

621.US ISO 7927-1:1987, Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) -Part 1: Bitter fennel seed (Foeniculum vulgare P. Miller var. vulgare) — Specification

This part of US ISO 7927 specifies requirements for bitter fennel seed (Foeniculum vulgare P. Miller var. vulgare), whole or ground (powdered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

622.US ISO 7937:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of Clostridium perfringens — Colony-count technique

This Uganda Standard describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable *Clostridium perfringens*. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

623.US ISO 7952:1994, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of copper content — Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the copper content of fruits, vegetables and derived products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 235:2000/ISO 3094, Fruits and vegetable products – Determination of copper which has been revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

624.US ISO 7971-1:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 1: Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of bulk density, called “mass per hectolitre”, of cereals as grain.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

625.US ISO 7971-3:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 3: Routine method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of bulk density, called “mass per hectolitre” of cereals as grain using manual or automatic, mechanical, electric or electronic mass per hectoliter measuring instruments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

626.US ISO 7980:1986, Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved calcium and magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7980:1986)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

627.US ISO 8070:2007, Milk and milk products — Determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents — Atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents in milk and milk products. The method is applicable for milk and whey, buttermilk, yogurt, cream, dried milk, butter, cheese, casein and caseinate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

628.US ISO 8128-1:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content — Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

629.US ISO 8128-2:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content — Part 2: Method using thin-layer chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using thin layer chromatography for the determination

of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

630.US ISO 8156:2005, Dried milk and dried milk products — Determination of insolubility index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the insolubility index, as a means of assessing the solubility, of dried whole milk, dried partly skimmed milk and dried skimmed milk, whether non-instant or instant. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-6:2006, Milk powders — Determination of solubility index which has been republished*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

631.US ISO 8197:1988, Milk and milk products — Sampling — Inspection by variables

This Uganda Standard describes the basis for sampling plans for the inspection of variables of milk and milk products. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 165:2006, Milk and milk products — Sampling — Inspection by attributes, which has been republished*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

632.US ISO 8199:2005 Water quality — General guidance on the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture

This Uganda Standard presents guidance for carrying out manipulations which are common to each technique for the microbiological examination of water, particularly the preparation of samples, culture media and apparatus. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 8199:2005).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

633.US ISO 8262-1:2005, Milk products and milk based foods — Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) — Part 1: Infant foods

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of infant foods to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable [i.e. those milk-based and other types of infant food that contain more than 5 % (mass fraction) (dry matter) of starch or dextrin, or vegetable, fruit, meat, etc.].

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

634.US ISO 8262-2:2005, Milk products and milk based foods – Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) – Part 2: Edible ices and ice-mixes

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of edible ices and ice-mixes to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable (i.e. those products containing high levels of stabilizer or thickening agent, or of egg yolk or of fruit, or of combinations of these constituents).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

635.US ISO 8262-3:2005, Milk products and milk-based foods — Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) — Part 3: Special cases

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based and of liquid, concentrated or dried milk products to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable; i.e. those containing distinct quantities of free fatty acids or those which are not completely soluble in ammonia owing to the presence of lumps or non-milk ingredients, such as custards, porridges or certain milk-based products for bakery purposes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

636.US ISO 8288:1986, Water quality — Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc,

cadmium and lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead in water by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

637.US ISO 8294:1994, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts of copper, iron and nickel in animal and vegetable fats and oils, referred to hereinafter as fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 188:2000/ISO 8294, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

638.US ISO 8381:2008, Milk-based infant foods – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based infant foods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

639.US ISO 8968-1:2014, Milk and milk products – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 1: Kjeldahl principle and crude protein calculation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content and crude protein calculation of milk and milk products by the Kjeldahl principle, using traditional and block digestion methods.

640.US ISO 8968-3:2004, Milk – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 3: Block-digestion method (Semi-micro rapid routine method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of liquid, whole or skimmed milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

641.US ISO 9174:1998, Water quality — Determination of chromium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of chromium in water by atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9174:1998)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

642.US ISO 9231:2008, Milk and milk products — Determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents in milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

643.US ISO 9297:1989, Water quality — Determination of chloride — Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a titration method for the determination of dissolved chloride in water. The method is applicable to the direct determination of dissolved chloride in concentrations between 5 mg/l and 150 mg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9297:1989)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

644.US ISO 9308-2:2012, Water quality — Enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and coliform bacteria — Part 2: Most Probable Number method (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of *E. coli* and coliform bacteria in water. The method is based on the growth of target organisms in a liquid medium and calculation of the “Most Probable Number” (MPN)

of organisms by reference to MPN tables. This method can be applied to all types of water, including those containing an appreciable amount of suspended matter and high background counts of heterotrophic bacteria. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9308-2:1990, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of coliform organisms, thermo tolerant coliform organisms and presumptive *Escherichia coli* — Part 2: Multiple tube (Most Probable Number) method, 1st Edition, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

645.US ISO 9390:1990, Water quality — Determination of borate — Spectrometric method using azomethine-H

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of borate in water. The method is applicable to the determination of borate in concentrations between 0.01 mg and 1 mg of boron per litre. The working range may be extended by dilution. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9390:1990)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

646.US ISO 9768:1994/Cor 1: 1998, Tea — Determination of water extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water extract from tea. (This standard cancels and replaces US 296:2002/ISO 9768, Tea – Determination of water extract, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

647.US ISO 9831:1998, Animal feeding stuffs, animal products, and faeces or urine — Determination of gross calorific value — Bomb calorimeter method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of animal feeding stuffs, animal products and faeces or urine at constant volume in an

adiabatic, an isothermal, or a static bomb calorimeter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

648.US ISO 9964-1:1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 1: Determination of sodium by atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved sodium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). It is intended for the analysis of raw and drinking water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9964-1:1993)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

649.US ISO 9965:1993, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of selenium and organically bonded selenium in drinking waters, ground waters and surface waters, in a concentration range of 1 µg/L and 10 µg/L. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9965:1993)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

650.US ISO 10304-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of dissolved fluoride, chloride, nitrite, orthophosphate, bromide, nitrate and sulfate ions, using liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Method for water with low contamination

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of fluoride, chloride, nitrite, orthophosphate, bromide, nitrate and sulfate in water with low contamination (e.g. drinking water, rain water, ground water and surface water). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10304-1:1992)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

651.US ISO 10359-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 1: Electrochemical probe method for potable and lightly polluted water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved fluoride in fresh, potable and low contaminated water, and some surface waters, using an electrochemical technique. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-1:1992)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

652.US ISO 10359-2:1994, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 2: Determination of inorganically bound total fluoride after digestion and distillation

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of inorganically bound total fluoride. The method is applicable to waste waters which are highly contaminated inorganically, with a fluoride ion concentration of more than 0.2 mg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-2:1994).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

653.US ISO 10520:1997, Native starch — Determination of starch content — Ewers polarimetric method

This standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of the starch content of native starch, with the exception of starch with high amylose content. It is not applicable to modified or pre-gelatinized (water-soluble) starch.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

654.US ISO 10523:1994, Water quality — Determination of Ph

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all types of water and waste water samples in the range from pH 3 to pH 10. (This Uganda Standard is

an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10523:1994)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

655.US ISO 10539:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of alkalinity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the alkalinity of animal and vegetable fats and oils without distinguishing between the various constituents. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 318:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of soap content method which has been republished.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

656.US ISO 10566:1994, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Spectrometric method using pyrocatechol violet

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of filterable (dissolved) and acid-soluble aluminium in potable waters, ground waters, and lightly polluted surface and sea waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10566:1994)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

657.US ISO 10620:1995, Dried sweet marjoram (Origanum majorana L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried sweet marjoram (*Origanum majorana* L.) both as bunches (bouquets) and as rubbed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

658.US ISO 10622:1997, Large cardamom (Amomum subulatum Roxb.), as capsules and seeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for large cardamom as capsules and seeds (*Amomum subulatum* Roxb) **STATUS:**

COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

659.US ISO 10705-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages

— Part 2: Enumeration of somatic coliphages

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of somatic coliphages by incubating the sample with an appropriate host strain. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10705-2:2000).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

660.US ISO 11027:1993, Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the piperine content of peppers (*Piper nigrum* Linnaeus), whole or powdered, as well as their extracts (oleoresins)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

661.US ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina — Determination of impurities of animal origin

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the content of impurities of animal origin in wheat flours, with or without additives and having an ash yield not exceeding 0.63 % (m/m), and in durum wheat semolinas (*This standard cancels and replaces US 475:2002/ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina - Determination of impurities of animal origin, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

662.US ISO 11053:2009, Vegetable fats and oils — Determination of cocoa butter equivalents in milk chocolate

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection and quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) and milk fat (MF) in milk chocolate by triacylglycerol (TAG) profiling using high-resolution capillary gas-liquid chromatography (HR-GLC), and subsequent data

evaluation by simple and partial least squares regression analysis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

663.US ISO 11085:2008, Cereals, cereals-based products and animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fat and total fat content by the Randall extraction method

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the determination of the fat content of cereals, cereal based products, and animal feeding stuffs. These procedures are not applicable to oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

664.US ISO 11162:2001, Peppercorns (Piper nigrum L.) in brine — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for peppercorns (*Piper nigrum* L.) in brine.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

665.US ISO 11163:1995, Dried sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) in the form of cut (rubbed) leaves.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

666.US ISO 11164:1995, Dried rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.) leaves in cut form.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

667.US ISO 11165:1995, Dried sage (Salvia officinalis L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) in the form of whole or cut leaves.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

668.US ISO 11212-1:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 1:

Determination of arsenic content by atomic absorption spectrometry

This part specifies a method for the determination of the arsenic content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with hydride generation.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

669.US ISO 11212-2:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 2: Determination of mercury content by atomic absorption spectrometry

This part specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with cold-vapour generation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

670.US ISO 11212-3:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 3: Determination of lead content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization

This part specifies a method for the determination of the lead content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

671.US ISO 11212-4:1997, Starch and derived products — Heavy metals content — Part 4: Determination of cadmium content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization

This part specifies a method for the determination of the Cadmium content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

672.US ISO 11286:2004, Tea — Classification of grades by particle size analysis

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the classification of grades of tea according to an analysis of their particle size. It is not applicable to large, leafy grades of tea. This method may not be suitable for blends of tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 443:2002/ISO 11286, Tea – Classification of grades by particle size analysis, which has been renumbered.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

673.US ISO 11287:2011, Green tea – Definition and basic requirements

This Uganda specifies the parts of a named plant that are suitable for making green tea for consumption as a beverage and the chemical requirements for green tea that are used to indicate that tea from that source has been produced in accordance with good production practice. This standard also specifies the packing and marking requirements for green tea in containers. This standard is not applicable to green tea subject to further processing such as decaffeination or further roasting.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

674.US ISO 11290-1:1996 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes — Part 1: Detection method

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Listeria monocytogenes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

675.US ISO 11290-2:1996 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes -- Part 2: Enumeration method

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

676.US ISO 11423-1:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 1: Head-space gas chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in homogeneous samples of water and waste water in concentrations above 2 µg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-1:1997)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

677.US ISO 11423-2:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 2: Method using extraction and gas chromatography

This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in water and waste water in concentrations above 5 µg/l. High concentrations may be determined by diluting the extract. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-2:1997)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

678.US ISO 11813:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of zinc content – Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of milk and milk products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

679.US ISO 11816-1:2013, Milk and milk products - Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity - Part 1: Fluorimetric method for milk and milk-based drinks

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorimetric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in raw and heat-treated whole milk, semi-skimmed milk, skimmed milk and flavoured milks. This method is applicable to milk and milk-based drinks from cows, sheep and goats. It is also applicable to milk powder after reconstitution.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

680.US ISO 11816-2:2003, Milk and milk products - Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity - Part 2: Fluorimetric method for cheese

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorometric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in cheese.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

681.US ISO 11866-1:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 1: Most probable number technique using 4-methylumbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide (MUG)

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a combined method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli and of presumptive coliforms by means of a culture technique involving a liquid medium with MUG, and calculation of the number of presumptive Escherichia coli and/or coliforms per gram or per millilitre by the most probable number (MPN) technique after incubation at 30 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

682.US ISO 11866-2:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Colony-count technique at 44 ° C using membranes

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of a colony-count technique at 44 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

683.US ISO 11885:1996, Water quality — Determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved, particulate or total elements in raw, potable and waste water for the following elements: aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc and zirconium. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11885:1996)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

684.US ISO 11969:1996, Water quality — Determination of arsenic — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of arsenic including organically bound arsenic in drinking waters, ground waters and surface waters, in a concentration range from 1µg/l to 10µg/l. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11969:1996).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

685.US ISO 12010:2012, Water quality — Determination of short-chain polychlorinated alkanes (SCCPs) in water — Method using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) and Negative-ion Chemical Ionization (NCI)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of the sum of short-

chain polychlorinated *n*-alkanes, also known as short-chain polychlorinated paraffins (SCCPs), in the carbon bond range *n*-C10 to *n*-C13 inclusive, in mixtures with chlorine mass fractions (“contents”) between 49 % and 67 %, including approximately 6 300 of approximately 8 000 congeners. This method is applicable to the determination of the sum of SCCPs in unfiltered surface water, ground water, drinking water and waste water using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry with electron capture negative ionization (GC-ECNI-MS).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

686.US ISO 12020:1997, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods

This Uganda Standard describes two atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) methods for the determination of aluminium in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12020:1997)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

687.US ISO 12080-1:2009, Dried skimmed milk — Determination of vitamin A content – Part 1: Colorimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a colorimetric method for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

688.US ISO 12080-2:2009, Dried skimmed milk — Determination of vitamin A content – Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

689.US ISO 12081:2010, Milk – Determination of calcium content – Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of milk and of milk reconstituted from evaporated, condensed or dried milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

690.US ISO 12193:2004, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts (> 0.001 mg/kg) of lead in all types of crude or refined edible oils and fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 187:2000/ISO 12193, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

691.US ISO 12846:2012, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Method using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) with and without enrichment

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury in drinking, surface, ground, rain and waste water after appropriate pre-digestion. For the first method, an enrichment step by amalgamation of the mercury on, for example, a gold/platinum absorber is used. For the second method, the enrichment step is omitted. The choice of method depends on the equipment available, the matrix and the concentration range of interest. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5666:1999, Water quality — Determination of mercury and US ISO 16590:2000, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Methods involving enrichment by amalgamation, which have been technically revised.*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

692.US ISO 13366-1:2008, Milk – Enumeration of somatic cells – Part 1: Microscopic method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a microscopic method (reference method) for the counting of somatic cells in both raw and chemically preserved milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

693.US ISO 13559:2002 Butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese — Enumeration of contaminating micro-organisms — Colony-count technique at 30 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of contaminating microorganisms by means of the colony-count technique at 30 °C. The method is applicable to butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

694.US ISO 13720:2010, Meat and meat products — Enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp.

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp. present in meat and meat products, including poultry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

695.US ISO 13903:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of amino acids content

This Uganda Standard describes the determination of free (synthetic and natural) and totals (peptide-bound and free) amino acids in feeding stuffs, using an amino acid analyser or HPLC equipment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

696.US ISO 13904:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of tryptophan content

This Uganda Standard describes determination of the total and free tryptophan content in feeding stuffs (e.g. complete and complementary feeds, supplementary feeds, raw materials, ingredients, pre-mixtures and concentrates)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

697.US ISO 14377:2002, Canned evaporated milk – Determination of tin content – Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the tin content of (sterilized) canned evaporated milk. It is applicable to samples with tin contents of more than 5 mg/kg.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

698.US ISO 14403-1:2012, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 1: Method using Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or using a different injection volume. A suitable mass concentration range from 20 µg/l to 200 µg/l is described.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

699. US ISO 14403-2:2012, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 2: Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations usually from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed

by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or changing the pathlength of the flow cell. a suitable mass concentration range from 10 µg/l to 100 µg/l is described. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14403:2002, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide by continuous flow analysis, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

700.US ISO 14501:2007, Milk and milk powder — Determination of Aflatoxin M₁ content — Clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin M₁ content in milk and milk powder. The limit of detection is 0.08 µg/kg for whole milk powder, that is, 0.008 µg/l for reconstituted liquid milk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

701.US ISO 14565:2000 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of vitamin A content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total vitamin A (retinol) content of animal feeding stuffs and pet foods using high-performance liquid chromatography.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

702.US ISO 14718:1998 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B₁ content of mixed feeding stuffs — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of aflatoxin B₁ content of animal feeding stuffs including those containing citrus pulp.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

703.US ISO 14892:2002, Dried skimmed milk — Determination of vitamin D content using high-performance liquid chromatography

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of vitamin D in a test sample containing at least 10 µg of vitamin D per 100 g [equal to 400 International Units (IU) of vitamin D per 100 g] by using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

704.US ISO 14902:2001, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of trypsin inhibitor activity of soya products

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the trypsin inhibitor activity (TIA) of soya products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

705.US ISO 15061:2001, Water quality — Determination of dissolved bromate — Method by liquid chromatography of ions

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromate in water (e.g. drinking water, raw water, surface water, partially treated water or swimming pool water). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15061:2001).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

706.US ISO 15141-1:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 1: High performance liquid chromatographic method with silica gel clean up

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A at levels greater than 0.4 µg/kg. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 408-1:2002/ISO 15141-1, Food stuffs — Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 1: High performance liquid chromatography method with silica gel clean up, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

707.US ISO 15141-2:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 2: High performance liquid chromatographic method with bicarbonate clean up

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A (OTA) at levels greater than 3 µg/kg. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 408-2:2002/ISO 15141-2, Food stuffs – Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 2: High performance liquid chromatography method with bicarbonate clean up, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

708.US ISO 15304:2002/Cor 1:2003, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of the content of trans fatty acid isomers of vegetable fats and oils — Gas chromatographic method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method using capillary columns for the determination of the content of trans fatty acid isomers of vegetable oils and fats.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

709.US ISO 15305:1998, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of Lovibond colour

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Lovibond colour of animal and vegetable fats and oils. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 317:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lovibond colour which has been republished.)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

710.US ISO 15553:2006, Water quality — Isolation and identification of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts from water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method that is applicable for the detection and enumeration of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in water. It is applicable for the examination of surface and ground waters, treated waters, mineral waters, swimming pool and recreational waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15553:2006).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

711.US ISO 15598:1999, Tea — Determination of crude fibre content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of crude content in tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 302:2003/ISO 15598, Tea – Determination of crude fibre content, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

712.US ISO 15793:2000, Durum wheat semolinas — Determination of the undersize fraction

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the undersize fraction of durum wheat semolinas, which is an important characteristic. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 476:2002/ISO 15793, Durum wheat semolinas – Determination of undersize fraction, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

713.US ISO 15914:2004, Animal feeding stuffs — Enzymatic determination of total starch content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enzymatic determination of the total starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 25,000**

714.US ISO 16002:2004, Stored cereal grains and pulses — Guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping

This Uganda Standard describes methods for the detection by trapping of live invertebrates in cereal grains and pulses stored in bags or in

bulk. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16002:2004).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

715.US ISO 16050:2003, Food stuffs – Determination of aflatoxins B1 and total content of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2 in cereals, nuts, and derived products – High performance liquid chromatographic method

This standard specifies a reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic method, with immunoaffinity column clean-up and post-column derivatization, for the determination of aflatoxins in cereals, nuts and derived products. The limit of quantification for aflatoxin B1, and for the sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2, is 8 µg/kg.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

716.US ISO 16266:2006, Water quality – Detection and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* – Part 2: Membrane filtration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the isolation and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in samples of bottled water by a membrane filtration technique. This method can also be applied to other types of water with a low background flora, for example, pool waters and waters intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16266:2006).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

717.US ISO 16305:2005, Butter – Determination of firmness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the firmness of butter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

718.US ISO 17375:2006, Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of aflatoxin B1

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding

stuffs using high-performance liquid chromatography with post-column derivatization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

719.US ISO 20128:2006, Milk products – Enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on a selective medium – Colony-count technique at 37 °C

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in milk products on a selective medium by using a colony-count technique at 37 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

720.US ISO 20481:2008, Coffee and its products – Determination of caffeine content using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) – Reference method

This Uganda Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method for the determination of the caffeine content of: green coffee; roasted coffee; soluble coffee, regular and decaffeinated; and mixed instant coffee products (for example, coffee/chicory mix or cappuccino-type coffee drink). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20841:2008).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

721.US ISO 20483:2006, Cereals and pulses – Determination of the nitrogen content and calculation of the crude protein content – Kjeldahl method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of cereals, pulses and derived products, according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for calculating the crude protein content. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20483:2006)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

722.US ISO 20938:2008, Instant coffee – Determination of moisture content – Karl Fisher method (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of moisture content in instant coffee by the Karl Fischer titration method, suitable for use as a reference method. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20938:2008).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

723.US ISO 21415-1:2006, Wheat and wheat flour – Gluten content – Part 1: Determination of wet gluten by a manual method

This Uganda Standard specifies a manual washing out method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.). This method is directly applicable to flour. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 407:2002/ISO 5531, Wheat flour – Determination of wheat gluten, which has been renumbered and revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

724.US ISO 21415-2:2006, Wheat and wheat flour – Gluten content – Part 2: Determination of wet gluten by mechanical means

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.) by mechanical means. This method is directly applicable to flour.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

725.US ISO 21415-3:2006, Wheat and wheat flour – Gluten content – Part 3: Determination of dry gluten from wet gluten by an oven drying method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 477:2002/ISO 645, Wheat flour – Determination of dry gluten, which has been renumbered and revised*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

726.US ISO 21415-4:2006, Wheat and wheat flour – Gluten content – Part 4: Determination of dry gluten from wet gluten by a rapid drying method

This Uganda Standard specifies a rapid method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

727.US ISO 21527-1:2008, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds – Part 1, Colony count technique in products with water activity greater than 0.95

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable yeasts and moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity greater than 0.95 [eggs, meat, dairy products (except milk powder), fruits, vegetables, fresh pastes, etc.], by means of the colony count technique at 25 °C ± 1 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

728.US ISO 21527-2:2008, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds – Part 2: Colony count technique in products with water activity less than or equal to 0.95

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable osmophilic yeasts and xerophilic moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity less than or equal to 0.95.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

729.US ISO 22662:2007, Milk and milk products – Determination of lactose content by high-performance liquid chromatography (Reference method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of lactose content of raw milk, heat-treated milks, dried milk and raw and pasteurized cream.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

730.US ISO 22855:2008, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of benzoic acid and sorbic acid concentrations — High-performance liquid chromatography method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the concentration of benzoic and sorbic acids in fruit and vegetable juices.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

731.US ISO 23275-1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 1: Determination of the presence of cocoa butter equivalents

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas liquid chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols and subsequent data evaluation by regression analysis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

732.US ISO 23275-2:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 2: Quantification of cocoa butter equivalents

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols, and subsequent data evaluation by partial least-squares regression analysis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

733.US ISO 24333:2009, Cereals and cereal products — Sampling

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dynamic or static sampling, by manual or mechanical means, of cereals and cereal products, for assessment of their quality and condition.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

734.US ISO 24557:2009, Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of moisture content of pulses. The procedure is applicable to chickpeas, lentils, peas, and all classes of beans with the exception of soybeans. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

735.US ISO 27107:2008, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Potentiometric end-point determination

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the potentiometric end-point determination of the peroxide value, in milliequivalents of active oxygen per kilogram, of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

736.ISO 3:1973, Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers

This Uganda Standard specifies series of preferred numbers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

737.US ISO 7-1:2007, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for jointing pipe threads, sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive, for joints made pressure-tight by the mating of the threads. These threads are taper external, parallel internal or taper internal and are intended for use with pipes suitable for threading and for valves, fittings or other pipeline equipment interconnected by threaded joints.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

738.US EAS 11:2013, Galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. This standard does not cover special purpose profiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 301:2006, Specification for galvanized plain and corrugated iron sheets, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

739.US ISO 16:1975, Acoustics — Standard tuning frequency (Standard musical pitch)

This Uganda Standard specifies the Standard tuning frequency (or Standard musical pitch).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

740.US 65:2002 Specification for precast paving blocks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for precast concrete paving blocks intended for the construction of low speed roads and, industrial and other paved surfaces subjected to all categories of static and vehicular loading and pedestrian traffic.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

741.US ISO IEC 99:2007, International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)

This Uganda Standard gives a set of definitions and associated terms, in English and French, for a system of basic and general concepts used in metrology, together with concept diagrams to demonstrate their relations. Additional information is given in the form of examples and notes under many definitions. This vocabulary is meant to be a common reference for scientists and engineers including physicists, chemists, medical scientists as well as for both teachers and practitioners involved in planning or performing measurements, irrespective of the level of measurement uncertainty and irrespective of the field of application. It is also meant to be a reference for governmental and intergovernmental bodies, trade associations, accreditation bodies, regulators, and professional societies.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

742.US 100-1:2001/EAS 148-1 Methods of testing cement – Part 1:Determination of strength

This Uganda Standard describes a method of determining the compressive and flexural strengths of cement mortar.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

743.US 100-2:2001/EAS 148-2 Methods of testing cement – Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures for the chemical analysis of cement. It gives the reference procedures and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered as giving equivalent results.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

744.US 100-3:2001/ EAS 148-3 Methods of testing cement - Part 3: Determination of standard consistency, setting time and soundness

This Uganda standard specifies the methods for determining setting time and soundness of cements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

745.US 100-4:2001/EAS 148-8 Methods of testing cement - Part 4: Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement

This Uganda standard lays down the methods for the determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

746.US 100-5:2001/EAS 148-5 Methods of testing Cement - Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements

This Uganda Standard describes the method of measuring the pozzolanicity of pozzolanic cements conforming to US 310-1 and EAS 18-1. This standard does not apply to Portland pozzolana cements or to pozzolanas.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

747.US 100-6: 2001/EAS 148-6 Methods of testing Cement- Part 6: Determination of fineness

This Uganda standard describes two methods of determining the fineness of cement. The sieving method only to demonstrate the presence of coarse cement particles. This method is primarily to checking and controlling the production process.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

748.US 100-7:2001/EAS 148-7 Methods of testing cement-Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement

This Uganda Standard describes only the equipment to be used, the methods to be followed and the provisions to be complied with for taking samples of cement representative of given lots for testing to assess the quality of products prior to, during or after delivery.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY **PRICE: 30,000**

749.US 101:2002 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete

This Uganda standard specifies the quality and grading requirements for aggregates obtained by processing natural materials for use in concrete.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 25,000**

750.US 102:1995 Standard specification for burnt clay bricks

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for dimensions, compressive strength, water absorption, efflorescence and sampling of burnt bricks made from clay, brick earth or shale, for use in walling. It also gives methods for classification.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 25,000**

751.US EAS 108:2013, Hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips of commercial quality, drawing quality special killed, and structural quality.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

752.US EAS 124:1999, Rounding off number values

This Uganda Standard sets out rules for the rounding of numbers, the number of significant figures to be retained in presenting any particular value, and conventions concerning the interpretation of specification limits in

relation to their mode of expression. General principles and working rules relating to different aspects of this subject are set out and illustrated with examples. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 124:1999).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

753.US EAS 134:2013, Cold rolled steel sections — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and sectional properties of cold rolled steel sections of thickness up to 8 mm for use in structural applications. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 134:1999, Cold rolled steel sections – Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

754.US 149-1:2002 Secondary cells and batteries for solar photovoltaic energy systems -part 1:General requirements and methods of test (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives general information relating to the requirements of secondary batteries used in photovoltaic (PV) solar energy systems and to typical methods of test for the verification of battery performance.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

755.US 149-2:2000 Batteries for use in Photovoltaic systems Part 2: Code of practice for the design , and sizing of battery based systems

This Uganda Standard for code of practice gives recommendations for the design and sizing of battery based photovoltaic domestic systems of up to 100W peak.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

756.US 150:2000 Specifications for fluorescent lights for use in photovoltaic systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for fluorescent tube lights powered

with direct current (dc) inverter ballasts for use in photovoltaic systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

757.US 152:2000 Code of practice for installation of photovoltaic systems

This Code of Practice is intended to form a basic reference document for use in all photovoltaic installations in Uganda and promote the installation of safe, high quality photovoltaic, in such a way as to generally promote the adoption of Photovoltaic power as a source of energy.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

758.US 153-1:2000/ EAS 177-1 Uncoated Aluminium Hollow-Ware Utensils Part 1: Domestic aluminium cooking pots(sufuria) and lids

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of domestic aluminium cooking pots and lids (sufurias).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

759.US 153-2:2000/ EAS 177 -1 Uncoated aluminium hollow -ware utensils Part 2: Aluminium cooking pans

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of uncoated aluminium pans and covers aluminium saucepans, stew pans and frying pans.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

760.US 154:1995 Standard specification for concrete roofing tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two groups of concrete roofing tiles (and slates) including: Group A: Plain, double lap, non-interlocking tiles. Group B: Single-lap, interlocking tiles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

761.US 156:1995 Standard specification for building limes (inc. methods of test)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for 3 grades of hydrated limes and quicklime, and of lime putty for use in

building: - in building mortar, in finish coat plaster (neat and sanded), or in portland cement concrete as blend, amendment or admixtures.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

762.US 158:1999 Specifications for wheel barrows

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for five types of wheel barrows suitable for domestic, industrial, agricultural and building-site conditions.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

763.US 159:2000 Specification for steel pipes for water and gas suitable for screwing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for welded steel pipes and socket suitable for screwing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

764.US 160:2000 Steel wire and wire products - General - Wire and wire dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on diameter of round wire and, where applicable, on the length of round wire, cut to length, for bright steel wire (i.e. uncoated), metallic coated steel wire and non-metallic coated steel wire.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

765.US 161:2000 Specifications for hurricane lanterns

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for hurricane lanterns complete with globe and wick, burning kerosene from the wick at atmospheric pressure.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

766.US 162:2000 Specification for machetes

This Uganda Standard prescribes the necessary dimensions, the material and any other requirements of a straight blade, curve blade, and tapered blade machetes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

767.US EAS 168:2014, Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for junction boxes of surface or flush mounting types for use in fixed wiring installations. This standard applies to junction boxes used in a.c. and d.c. circuits where the rated voltage does not exceed 250 V and where the conductors are not subject to mechanical tension in normal use. It covers junction boxes having fixed terminals with capacity for cable conductors up to 10 mm². It does not apply to junction boxes for use in conditions where special protection against the ingress of dust or moisture is required.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

768.US 192-1:2000 Specification for locks and latches for doors in buildings

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and levels of performance for locks and latches for doors used in buildings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

769.US 194:2000 Specification for nails

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, including dimensions and finish, for the type of steel nails.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

770.US 195:2000 Specification for Zinc coated fencing wires

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of drawn mild steel wire; zinc coated by hot- dip process, to be used for line fencing wire or barbed fencing wire for general purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

771.US 196:2000 Specification for window stays fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and functional requirements of window stays,

fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

772.US EAS 196:2013, High-strength low-alloy Carbon Steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for steel sheet in coils and cut lengths. It applies to the carbon steel and high-strength, low-alloy steel (HSLA) supplied as hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet. This standard is not applicable to hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon sheet coils. In case of any conflict in requirements, the requirements of the individual material specification shall prevail over those of the general specification. For the purposes of determining conformance with this specification and the various material specifications, values shall be rounded to the nearest unit in the right-hand place of figures used in expressing the limiting values.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

773.US 197:2000 Specification for forks

This Uganda Standard specifies the preferred range, dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing for general-purpose tools.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

774.US 198:2000 Specification for spades

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing. It also provides for the preferred range and permits variations to the preferred range.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

775.US 199:2000 Specification for shovels

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing. It also provides for the preferred range and permits certain variations to the preferred range.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

776.US 200:2000 Specification for steel windows, sills, and window boards and doors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, construction, finishes and hardware for steel windows, sills, window boards and doors manufactured from the F range, or the heavier W20 range, of steel window sections.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

777.US EAS 203:2014, Boxes for enclosure of electrical accessories — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for boxes intended to contain one or more electrical accessories and to be recessed into a wall, ceiling or similar flat-surfaced structure.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

778.US EAS 205:2014, Controls for heating units in household electric ranges — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for control units for household electric ranges. It applies to multi-heat switches, energy regulators and thermostats including those for ovens, hotplates and rotisseries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

779.US 218: 2005 Solar photovoltaic power systems — Terms and symbols (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies terms of elements (solar cells and solar cell modules), equipments (power conditioner and storage batteries) and photovoltaic systems used in relation with photovoltaic power generation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

780.US 219:2000 Specification for laminated leaf springs for automobiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for laminated leaf springs for automobiles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

781.US 220:2003 Specification for hoes, both plain and fork hoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for forged hoes (jembes); both plain and fork (hoes) jembes used for digging.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

782.US 252:2004 Low Pressure Gas Cylinders - Specification for Welded Low Carbon Steel Gas Cylinders exceeding 5-Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases

This specification deals with welded low carbon steel cylinders intended for storage and transportation of low pressure liquefiable gases, other than toxic gases, of nominal capacity, above 5 litres up to and including 250 litres water capacity and design pressure of 18 N/mm². This standard lays down the requirements for the material to be used in the manufacture of cylinders, their construction, marking, and testing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

783.US 254:2000 Specification for Tungsten filament lamps for general lighting service

This standard specification covers the technical requirements and methods of test for tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting purposes having nominal life of 1000 hours, rated wattage of 25-1500 watts, rated voltage of 240 volts, bulbs clear or internally frosted, with standard (bayonet) or Edison screw caps.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

784.US 261-1:2000/ EAS178 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 1: Plain flexible

This part 1 of the standard specifies requirements for plain flexible conduits, made of PVC material or any other suitable material.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

785.US 261-2:2000/EAS 179 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 2: Corrugated conduits

This part 2 of the standard specifies requirements for flexible corrugated conduits of insulating materials

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

786.US 263:2000/EAS 181 Fuel tank assembly for automotive: Safety requirements

This standard covers the safety requirements for the integrity and security of fuel tanks, fuel tank filter deliver pipes and fuel tank connections, used on automotive vehicles to minimize fire hazards resulting from fuel spillage during and after crash and/or collision.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

787.US 264-1:2000/EAS 182-1 Specification for pipes and fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U) for water supply - Part 1: General requirements

This Standard Specification for plasticized PVC pipes for cold water services specifies requirements for UPVC Pipes up to and including a nominal diameter of 630mm for conveying cold water at pressures up to and including 4, 6, 10, 12.5 and 16 bars at 250C depending on the size.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

788.US 264-2:2000/EAS 182-1 Specification for Pipes and Fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U) for water supply - Part 2: Nominal diameters, wall thicknesses and nominal pressures(metric series)

This standard specifies nominal pressure outside diameters, calculated wall thicknesses and nominal pressures of circular section Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) pipes used for water services.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

789.US 266:2000/EAS 189 Steel -Tensile testing (metallic materials- tensile testing at ambient temperatures)

This standard specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the

mechanical properties which can be determined at ambient temperature.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

790.US 271:2000 Steel and iron-Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition

This standard specifies methods for sampling and sample preparation for the determination of the composition of pig iron, cast iron and steel.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

791.US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 272:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

792.US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the selective and mechanical sampling of wood, for the conditioning of selected material and for the preparation of test pieces. In addition, it specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical tests on small, clear test pieces free from visible defects. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 273:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

793.US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the average moisture content of a homogeneous lot of sawn timber of the same Cross-section. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 274:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

794.US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumenometer method. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 275:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

795.US 275:2000 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for general engineering purpose; plates, sheet and strip

This standard specifies requirements for chemical composition, mechanical properties, dimensional tolerances, the selection of test samples and test methods for plate, sheet and strip made from grades of aluminium (unalloyed) and ten aluminium alloys in various tempers and conditions.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

796.US 288:2000 Specification for lime for soil stabilization

This standard covers quick limes and slaked limes of three types, namely, calcium, magnesium and dolomitic, for use in soil stabilization and produced by calcining of limestone or treatment of calcium carbide.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

797.US 289:2001 Specification for limestone for chemical industries

This standard covers the requirements for the quality of limestone of various grades. It also covers seashells and calcite, a crystalline form of naturally occurring calcium carbonate.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

798.US 290:2000 Glossary of terms used in lime products

This standard lists terms relating to the manufacturing, testing and use of lime for building and chemical purposes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

799.US 291:2000 Specification for Lime (Quicklime and Hydrated Lime) for Chemical Industries

This standard prescribes the requirements for quality quicklime and hydrated lime of various grades for use in chemical industries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

800.US 306:2000 Specification for standard sand for use in the testing of cement

This Uganda standard specifies the source, preparation and properties of standard to be used with a standard coarse aggregate for making for making concrete prisms used for testing cement.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

801.US 310 -1:2001 Cement- Part 1: Composition, specifications, and conformity criteria for common cements

This standard specifies properties of the constituents of common cements and the proportions in which they are to be combined to produce a range of types, compositions and strength classes of cement. It then specifies the necessary requirements for mechanical, physical and chemical properties for these types and strength classes and states the rules for evaluation of their conformity to these requirements.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

802.US 310-2:2000 Cement- Part 2: Conformity evaluation

This standard specifies the scheme for the evaluation of conformity of cements to their corresponding product specification standards, including certification of conformity by the certification body. This standard provided technical rules for the factory production control by the manufacturer, including auto control testing of samples, and for the tasks of the certification body. It also provides rules for actions to be followed in the event of non-

conformity, the procedure for the certification of conformity and the requirements for dispatching centers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

803.US 310-3:2000 Definitions and terminology for cements

This standard gives the general definitions applicable to cements (hydraulic binders), as well as the particular definitions pertaining to each type of cement.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

804.US 319:2003 Seismic code of practice for structural designs

This Uganda Standard specifies properties of the constituents of common cements and proportions in which they are to be combined to produce a range of types, compositions and strength classes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

805.US 322:2006 Glossary of terms used in the timber industry

This standard gives definitions for terms used in the timber industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

806.US 323:2006 Timber - Dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (Cypress and Pine) Sizes of sawn and planed timber

This Uganda standard specifies dimensions for a range of coniferous sawn timber sizes in metric units.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

807.US EAS 323:2002, Specification for wood preservation by means of pressure creosoting

This Uganda Standard specifies methods that can be used for the preservation of wood by pressure creosoting and other methods of treatment with coal tar creosote. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 323:2002).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

808.US 324:2006 Preservation of timber-Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for preservative treatment of timber. The preservatives, methods of application and suggested average retention levels have all been specified with the objective of achieving long service life.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

809.US EAS 324:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic compositions for the preservation of timber — Method for timber treatment

This Uganda Standard prescribes procedures for treatment of timber using water borne copper/chromium/arsenic (CCA) preservative formulations complying with US EAS 326. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 324:2002).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

810.US EAS 325:2002, Wood preservatives and treated timber — Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber for analysis

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the general procedures to be followed in the sampling and preparation for analysis of preservatives and preservative-treated timber. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 325:2002).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

811.US EAS 326:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic composition for the preservation of timber — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of water-borne preservatives containing mixtures of compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

812.US 328-1:2001/EAS 202-1/ ISO 6361-1 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy

sheets, strips and plates - Part 1:Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This part of this Uganda Standard specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy sheets, strips and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat rolled products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

813.US 328-2:2001/ EAS 202-2 / ISO 6361-2 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy sheets, strips and plates - Part 2: Mechanical properties

This part of this Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy sheets, strips and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat rolled products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

814.US 328-3:2001/EAS 202-3/ISO 6361-3 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy sheets, strips and plates – Part 3: Strips – Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This part of US 328-3 specifies dimensional tolerances for aluminum and aluminum alloy strips for thicknesses up to and including 6.3 mm.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

815.US 328-4:2001/EAS 202-4/ISO 6361-4 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy sheets, strips and plates – Part 4: Sheets and plates - Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This part of this Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on shape and dimensions for aluminum and aluminum alloy sheet.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

816.US 329-1/ISO 3134-1 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 1: Materials

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of materials in the field of light metals and their alloys.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

817.US 329-2/ISO 3134-2 Light metals and their alloys - Terms and definitions - Part 2: Unwrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of unwrought products of light metals and their alloys.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

818.US 329-3/ISO 3134-3 Light metals and their alloys - Terms and definitions - Part 3: Wrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of wrought products of light metals and their alloys.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

819.US 329-4/ISO 3134-4 Light metals and their alloys - Terms and definitions - Part 4: Castings

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of castings made from light metals and their alloys.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

820.US 329-5/ISO 3134-5 Light metals and their alloys - Terms and definitions - Part 5: Methods of processing and treatment

This Uganda Standard gives terms for and definitions relating to methods of processing and treatment of light metals and their alloys.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

821.US 366-1:2004 Masonry cement - Part 1: Specification

This standard gives the definition and composition of masonry cements as commonly used in East Africa for the production of mortar for bricklaying and block laying and for rendering and plastering. It includes physical, mechanical and chemical requirements and defines strength classes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

822.US 366-2:2004 Masonry cement - Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda standard describes reference and alternative test methods to be used when testing masonry cement to assess their conformity to US 366-1. It gives the test on fresh mortar for consistence, water retention, air content and workability. In the event of dispute, only reference methods are used.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

823. US 369-1:2001 Batteries - Lead acid starter batteries - Part 1: General requirements and methods of test.

This standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries with a nominal voltage of 12 V. used primarily as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting and also for auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles. These batteries are commonly called "starter batteries". Batteries with a nominal voltage of 6 V are also included within the scope of this standard. All referenced voltages have to be divided by two for 6 V batteries. This standard is applicable to batteries for the following purposes:

- batteries for passenger cars
- batteries for commercial and industrial vehicles for normal use
- batteries for commercial and industrial vehicles for severe use

This standard is not applicable to batteries for other purposes, for example the starting of railcar internal combustion engines.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

824.US 369-2:2001 Batteries - Lead-acid starter batteries - Part 2: Dimensions of batteries and dimensions and making of terminals

This standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used for starting, lighting and ignition of passenger, automobiles and light commercial vehicles with a nominal voltage of 6 V or 12 V, fastened to the vehicles by means of ledges on

the long sides of the battery case (standard fastening).

Since other methods of fastening the batteries are at present in use, two alternative admissible means are also specified.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

825.US 369-3: 2001 Batteries - Part 3: General information - Definitions, abbreviations and symbols.

This part of US 369 details the definitions, abbreviations, symbols and formulae used throughout the other parts of the standard

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

826.US 371:2003 Hydraulic road binders - Composition, specification and conformity criteria

This Uganda Standard specifies properties of the constituents of common cements and proportions in which they are to be combined to produce a range of types, compositions and strength classes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

827.US EAS 371-1:2005 Specification for power transformers - Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to three-phase and single-phase power transformers (including auto-transformers) with the exception of certain categories of small and special transformers such as: single-phase transformers with rated power less than 1 kVA and three-phase transformers; less than 5 kVA; instrument transformers; transformers for static convertors; traction transformers mounted on rolling stock; starting transformers; testing transformers; and welding transformers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

828.US EAS 371-2:2005 Specification for power transformers - Part 2: Specification for temperature rise requirements

This standard identifies transformers according to their cooling methods, defines temperature

rise limits and details the methods of test for temperature rise measurements.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

829.US EAS 371-3:2005 Specification for power transformers - Part 3: Insulation levels and dielectric tests

This standard applies to single-phase and three-phase oil-immersed power transformers (including auto-transformers), with the exception of certain small and special transformers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

830.US EAS 371-4:2005 Specification for power transformers - Part 4: Specification for tapping and connectors

This standard gives guidance and explanatory comments on the existing procedures for lightning and switching impulse testing of power transformers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

831.US EAS 371-5:2005 Specification for power transformers - Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit

This standard identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of over currents originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such over currents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

832.US EAS 371-10:2005 Power transformers — Specification — Part 10: Determination of sound levels

This part defines sound pressure and sound intensity measurement methods by which sound power levels of transformers, reactors and their associated cooling auxiliaries may be

determined. This standard is primarily intended to apply to measurements made at the factory. Conditions on-site may be very different because of the proximity of objects, including other transformers. Nevertheless, the same general rules as are given in this standard may be followed when on-site measurements are made.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

833.US EAS 372-2:2005 Specifications for telecommunications installations – Part 2: Telecommunications pathways and spaces for commercial buildings

This standard is limited to the telecommunications aspects of commercial building design and construction, encompassing telecommunications considerations both within and between buildings. Telecommunications aspects in this context generally means the pathways into which telecommunications media are placed, and the rooms and areas associated with the building used to terminate cabling and accommodate associated telecommunications equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

834.US EAS 372-3:2005 Specification for telecommunications installations – Part 3: Integrated telecommunications cabling systems for small office residential premises

This standard covers telecommunications wiring systems installed within an individual building with residential (single, multi-unit or home office) and light commercial (small office, manufacturing, store, retail, etc.) end use. It does not apply to caravan parks or marinas. Installation of basic telephone services not intended for advanced applications or integrated services is not the subject of this Standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 100,000

835.US EAS 373:2005 External TV aerials in the frequency range 30MHz – 1GHz – Specification

This standard specifies the performance requirements and methods of measurement of fixed receiving aerials, for domestic use, in the frequency range of 30MHz to 1GHz.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

836.US EAS 375-1:2005 Low – voltage switch gear and control gear assemblies – Part 1: Type – tested and particularly type – tested assemblies

This standard applies to low-voltage switchgear and controlgear ASSEMBLIES (type-tested ASSEMBLIES (TTA) and partially type-tested ASSEMBLIES (PTTA)), the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. at frequencies not exceeding 1 000 Hz, or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

837.US EAS 375-2:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies – Part 2: Particular requirements for busbartrunking systems (busways)

This standard applies to busbartrunking systems (BTS) and their accessories for feeding and distributing electrical power in residential, retail, public, agricultural and industrial premises. It also applies to busbartrunking systems which are designed to incorporate communication and/or control systems or intended to supply luminaires through tap-off units but does not apply to supply track systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

838.US EAS 375-3:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 3: Particular requirements for Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies intended to be installed in places where unskilled persons have access for their use – Distribution boards

This standard gives supplementary requirements for such enclosed distribution boards (DBU),

which are stationary, type tested assemblies (TTA) for indoor use, containing protective devices and intended for use either in domestic (household) applications or in other places where unskilled persons have access for their use. Control and/or signaling devices may also be included. They are for use on a.c., with a nominal voltage to earth not exceeding 300 V. The outgoing circuits contain short-circuit protective devices, each having a rated current not exceeding 125 A with a total incoming load current not exceeding 250 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

839.US EAS 375-4:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)

This standard applies to type-tested ASSEMBLIES (TTA) intended for use on construction sites, i.e. temporary places of work to which the public do not generally have access and where building construction, installation, repairs, alteration or demolition of property (buildings) or civil engineering (public works) or excavation or any other similar operations are carried out. These ASSEMBLIES may be transportable (semi-fixed) or mobile.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

840.US EAS 375-5:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies – Part 5: Particular requirements for assemblies intended to be installed outdoors in public places – cable distribution cabinets (CDCs) for power distribution in networks

This standard gives supplementary requirements for cable distribution cabinets (CDCs), which are stationary, type-tested assemblies (TTA) for outdoor installation in places which are exposed to the public, but where only skilled persons have access for their use. They are for use in public three-phase systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

841.US EAS 376-1:2005 Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements

This part of US EAS 376 applies to the application of electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment and systems to machines not portable by hand while working, including a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:

110,000

842.US EAS 378-5-2:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Proximity switches

This standard applies to inductive and capacitive proximity switches that sense the presence of metallic and/or non-metallic objects, ultrasonic proximity switches that sense the presence of sound reflecting objects, photoelectric proximity switches that sense the presence of objects and non-mechanical magnetic proximity switches that sense the presence of objects with a magnetic field.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

843.US EAS 378-5-3:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Requirements for proximity devices with defined behavior under fault conditions (PDF)

This part of US EAS 378 applies to proximity devices with an enhanced resistance to failure (PDF). It specifies requirements for four different types of PDF.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 100,000

844.US EAS 378-5-4:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-4: Control circuit devices and switching elements Method of assessing the performance of low-energy contacts – Special tests

This standard takes into consideration two rated voltage areas: above (and including) 10 V (typically 24 V) where contacts are used for switching loads with possible electrical erosion, such as programmable controller inputs; and below 10 V (typically 5 V) with negligible electrical erosion, such as electronic circuits. This standard does not apply to contacts used in the very low energy area of measurement, for example sensor or thermocouple systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY, PRICE: 100,000

845.US EAS 378-5-5:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electrical emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function

This standard is applicable to electrical control circuit devices and switching elements which are used to provide an emergency stop signal. Such devices may be either provided with their own enclosure, or installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

846.US EAS 378-5-6:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements dc interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)

This standard applies to proximity sensors connected for operation by a two-wire connecting cable to the control input of a switching amplifier. The switching amplifier contains a d.c. source to supply the control circuit and is controlled by the variable internal resistance of the proximity sensor.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

847.US EAS 378-5-7:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-7: Control circuit devices and switching elements Requirements for proximity devices with analogue output

This Uganda Standard states the requirements for proximity devices with analogue output. They may consist of one or more parts.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

848.US EAS 378-6-1:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment – Automatic transfer switching equipment

This standard applies to Automatic Transfer Switching Equipment (ATSE) to be used in emergency power systems with interruption of the supply to the load during transfer, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. It covers ATSE provided with or without an enclosure.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

849.US EAS 378-6-2:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment – Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS)

This standard applies to control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS), the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits of rated voltage not exceeding 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. CPSs are intended to provide both protective and control functions for circuits and are operated otherwise than by hand.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

850.US EAS 378-7-1:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment – Terminal blocks for copper conductors

This standard specifies requirements for terminal blocks with screw-type or screwless type terminals primarily intended for industrial or similar use and to be fixed to a support to provide electrical and mechanical connection between copper conductors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

851.US EAS 378-7-2:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 7-2: Ancillary

equipment – Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors

This standard applies to protective conductor terminal blocks with PE function up to 120 mm² and to protective conductor terminal blocks with PEN function equal to and above 10mm² with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units, primarily intended for industrial applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

852.US EAS 378-7-3:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment – Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks

This standard applies to switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units to be used in distribution circuits and motor circuits of which the rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 95,000

853.US EAS 378-8:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines

This standard specifies rules for control units, which perform the switching functions in response to the thermal detectors incorporated in rotating electrical machines.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 85,000

854.US EAS 379-1:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 1: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) basic access

This standard defines the requirements for the design and configuration of customer premises cabling for the connection of basic access ISDN equipment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

855.US EAS 379-2:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling

(CPC) for applications – Part 2: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) primary rate

This standard specifies the design and configuration of Customer Premises Cabling for the connection of primary access ISDN equipment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

856.US EAS 380:2005 Public information symbols – Specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public

This standard specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public. The fields of application specified for each graphical symbol are indicative of the way it is intended that the symbols should be used; their application may be extended into other fields where this is considered appropriate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

857.US EAS 388-1:2005 High-voltage fuses – Part 1: Current-limiting fuses

This standard applies to all types of high-voltage current-limiting fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz and of rated voltages exceeding 1000 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

858.US EAS 388-2:2005 High-voltage fuses – Part 2: Expulsion fuses

This standard specifies requirements for expulsion fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz, and of rated voltages exceeding 1000 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

859.US 402:1993 Standard specification for portable reflective triangles

This standard specifies requirements for portable retro-reflective triangular road safety

signs for indicating temporary obstruction in a roadway which may constitute a traffic hazard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

860.US 403:2002 Standard specification for deep well CBMS hand pump (model U3)

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24 m up to 50 m. The pumps shall be used for boreholes fitted with casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

861.US 404:2002 Standard specification for Extra deepwell CBMS handpumps

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 51 m up to 90m. The pumps shall be used for bore holes fitted casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

862.US 405:2002 Standard specification for shallow well handpumps (model U2/U3)

This standard covers Handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 3m up to 21m.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

863.US 406:1995 Standard specification for deep well hand pump (model U2)

This standard covers hand pumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24m up to 50m.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

864.US EAS 412-1:2013, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 1: Plain bars

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for plain bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This part of US EAS 412 covers nine steel grades not intended for welding (B240A-P, B240B-P, B240C-P, B240D-

P, B300A-P, B300B-P, B300C-P, B300D-P and B420D-P), and one steel grade (B420DWP) intended for welding. This standard covers products delivered in straight lengths. Plain bars produced from finished products, such as plates and railway rails, are excluded from this standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 155-1:2003, Specification for steel bars for reinforcement of concrete — Plain bars, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

865.US EAS 412-2:2013, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 2: Ribbed bars

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for ribbed bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This part of US EAS 412 covers six steel grades not intended for welding (B400A-R, B400B-R, B400C-R, B500A-R, B500B-R and B500C-R), and nine steel grades (B400AWR, B400BWR, B400CWR, B400DWR, B420DWR, B500AWR, B500BWR, B500CWR and B500DWR) intended for welding. The steel grades are designated with steel names allocated in accordance with ISO/TS 4949. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 155-2:2003, Specification for steel bars for reinforcement of concrete — Ribbed bars, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

866.US 461:2002 Crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) array -On site measurements of IV characteristics

This standard describes procedures for on-site measurements of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) array characteristics and for extrapolating these data to standard test conditions (STC) or other selected temperature and irradiance values

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

867.US 463-6: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 6: Requirements for reference solar modules

This part of US 463 gives requirements for the selection, packaging, calibration, marking, and care of reference solar modules.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

868.US 464:2002 Susceptibility of Photovoltaic (PV) modules to accidental impact damage (resistance to impact test)

This standard specifies the method of test for assessment the assessment of the susceptibility of the module to accidental impact damage.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

869.US 465-1:2003 Stabilized materials for civil engineering purposes. Part 1 General requirements, sampling, sample preparation and tests on materials before stabilization

This part 1 of US 465 deals with general requirements, sampling sample preparation and preliminary test carried out on materials in the unsterilized condition to assess their suitability for stabilization.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

870.US EAS 468:2013, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the pre-painted hot-dip metal-coated steel sheets and coils for exterior use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 663:2006, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

871.US 468-2:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -system design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 2: Test procedure for main components - charge regulators

This part 2 of US 468 specifies test procedures for charge regulators for use of photovoltaic systems.

872.US 468-3:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -systems design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 3: Test procedure for main components – inverters

This part of 3 US 468 specifies test procedures for inverters for use of photovoltaic systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

873.US 469: 2005 Characteristic parameters of standalone photovoltaic (PV) systems

This Uganda Standard defines the major electrical, mechanical and environmental parameters for the description and performance analysis of stand-alone photovoltaic systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

874.US 479:2004 Code of practice for inspection of vehicles for roadworthiness

This code of practice specifies general, safety and environmental requirements for Road Vehicles and also includes inspection schedule for Road Vehicles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

875.US 482-1:2003 High density polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes- Part 1: General quality requirements

This standard applies to straight round seamless pipes made of High-Density Poly-Ethylene (HDPE). Individual requirements specified in this standard may be omitted or supplemented in technical delivery conditions relating to particular applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

876.US 482-2:2003 High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes- Part 2: Dimensions

This standard applies to pipes made of High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD). Pipes as specified in this standard shall meet the requirements given in US 482-1.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

877.US EAS 497:2008, Colours of the cores of flexible cables and cords

This Uganda Standard applies to flexible cables and cords with not more than five cores. The object of this standard is to establish standard colour identification for the earthing core in flexible cables and cords. The introduction of the same identification code in all countries would remove the risk of accidents due to connecting plugs to flexible cables or cords attached to imported appliances. This risk may occur where the colour standardized for the identification of the earthing core in the country of import is different from that standardized in the country of export.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

878.US EAS 498-1:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 1: General test and measuring methods

This Uganda Standard specifies mechanical, electrical and climatic test methods for low-frequency cables and wires designed for use in telecommunication inside plant and equipment and in electronic devices employing similar techniques.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

879.US EAS 498-2:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 2: Cables in pairs, triples, quads and quintuples for inside installations

This Uganda Standard is applicable to cables for inside installations, intended for the interconnection of transmission equipment; telecommunications equipment; and equipment for data processing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

880.US EAS 498-3:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 3: Equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor wires, PVC insulated, in singles, pairs and triples

This Uganda Standard is applicable to equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulated, in singles, pairs and triples to be used for internal wiring of telecommunication equipment, industrial and consumer electronic equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

881.US EAS 502:2008, Electric cables — Tests on extruded over sheaths with a special protective function

This Uganda Standard provides a range of tests which may be required for electric cables which have an extruded over sheath and where that over sheath performs a special protective function. The standard covers cables for use in insulated systems and in uninsulated systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

882.US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

883.US EAS 505:2008, Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification — Identification of conductors by colours or alphanumeric

This Uganda Standard provides general rules for the use of certain colours or alphanumerics to identify conductors with the aim of avoiding ambiguity and ensuring safe operation. These conductor colours or alphanumerics are intended to be applied in cables or cores, bus bars, electrical equipment and installations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

884.US EAS 512:2008, Thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wire for overhead line conductor

This Uganda Standard is applicable to thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wires before stranding for manufacture of stranded conductors for

overhead lines. It specifies the mechanical, electrical and thermal resistant properties of wires in the diameter range commercially available.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

885.US 512:2003 Specification for axes and hatchets

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on dimensions, weight and performance for axes and hatchets.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

886.US EAS 513:2008, Overhead electrical conductors — Formed wire, concentric lay, stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard specifies the electrical and mechanical characteristics of

- a) concentric lay, overhead conductors of wires formed or shaped before, during or after
- b) stranding, made of combinations of any of the following metal wires:
- c) hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1;
- d) hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1F wire shaped before stranding;
- e) hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2 or A3;
- f) hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2F or A3F shaped before stranding;
- g) regular strength steel, designated S1A or S1B, where A and B are zinc coating classes,
- h) corresponding respectively to classes 1 and 2;

i) high strength steel, designated S2A or S2B;

j) extra high strength steel, designated S3A;

k) aluminium clad steel, designated SA.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

887.US 517: 2003 Machinery and equipment for working the soil - Mouldboard plough working elements - Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms for soilworking elements of agricultural mouldboard ploughs and their parts.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

888.US 518-1: 2003 Agricultural equipment - Equipment for working the soil - Animal drawn mouldboard plough - Part 1.: Fixed type specification

This Uganda Standard Part 1 prescribes material, dimensions and other requirements of fixed type animal drawn mouldboard plough used for tilling land. 88

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

889.US 533:2006 Retro reflective warning signs for road vehicles – Chevron signs

This standard specifies requirements for retro-reflective chevron signs that incorporate a substrate and that are intended for use on motor vehicle that operate on public roads.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

890.US 540:2006 Hot-dip aluminium –zinc plain and corrugated steel sheets— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for continuous hot- dip Aluminium-Zinc (AZ) coated plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. The Aluminium-Zinc alloy composition by mass is normally 55% Aluminium, 1,6% Silicon and the balance Zinc.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

891.US 545: 2004 Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for automobile seat belt assemblies, which are designed to accommodate one adult and are fitted, in the main, to all seats for the safety of all vehicle occupants in the event of a traffic accident.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

892.US 546: 2004 Anchorages for automobile seat belts – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements to be followed in the choice of position of the anchorages, the force that the anchorages must be able to withstand and the tests to which they are to be subjected.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

893.US 548: 2004 Motor vehicle safety specification - Strength of seats and of their anchorages

This specification covers the strength of seats and of their anchorages for motor vehicles for carrying passengers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

894.US 549: 2004 Code of practice - Installation of safety belts in motor vehicles

This code of practice applies to the installation of restraint systems (safety belts) intended for use by persons of adult build occupying forward-facing seats in motor vehicles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

895.US 551: 2005 Rating of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) pumping systems

This Uganda Standard defines predicted short-term characteristics (instantaneous and for a typical daily period) of direct-coupled photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems. It also defines minimum actual performance values to be obtained on-site. It does not address PV pumping systems with batteries.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

896.US 552:2005 Photovoltaic system performance monitoring — Guidelines for measurement, data exchange and analysis

This Uganda standard recommends procedures for the monitoring of energy-related PV system characteristics such as in-plane irradiance, array output, storage input and output and power conditioner input and output; and for the exchange and analysis of monitored data. The purpose of these procedures is to assess the overall performance of PV systems configured as stand-alone or utility grid-connected, or as hybridized with non-PV power sources such as engine generators and wind turbines.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

897.US 555:2005 Direct coupled photovoltaic pumping systems — Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard constitutes a guide and gives an overview of terrestrial PV power generating systems and the functional elements of such systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

898.US 557:2005 Photovoltaic systems – Characteristics of utility interface

This Uganda standard addresses the interface requirements between the PV system and the utility, and provides technical recommendations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

899.US 558-1:2005 Environmental Testing – Part 1: General and guidance

This Uganda standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to assess the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

900.US 559: 2005 Balance-of system components for photovoltaic systems - Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial balance-of system (BOS) components for photovoltaic (PV) systems suitable for long-term operation either indoor, conditioned or unconditioned; or outdoor in general open-air climates.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

901.US EAS 565:2006, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Test methods and requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and requirements for the mechanical and electrical performance of spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 565:2006).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

902.US EAS 566:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Terminals

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the solid post terminals and threaded terminals for spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 566:2006).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

903.US EAS 581:2008, Road vehicles – Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the provisions applicable to retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and their trailers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

904.US 601:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables for electricity supplies

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for PVC-insulated cables for operation at nominal voltages up to and

including 1900 V to armour or earth and 3300 V between conductors. Covers cables intended for general use where the combination of the ambient temperature and temperature rise due to the loading current results in a conductor temperature not exceeding 70 degree C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

905.US 602:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables (non armoured) for electric power and lighting

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for non-armoured Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) insulated cables for fixed installations and for operation at voltages up to and including 450 V to earth and 750 V a.c. between conductors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

906.US 603:1995 Standard specification for Electro technical, power, telecommunication, electronics, lighting and colour terms. Terms particular to power engineering - Electric cable terminology

This standard is for the purpose of clarification of terms used in all standards pertaining to electric cables and wires.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

907.US 604:1995 Standard specification for PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables

This standard specifies the physical and electrical requirements for the types of PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

908.US 605:1995 Standard Specification for conductors in insulated cables and cords

This standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas and requirements, including numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values, for conductors in electric cables and cords of a wide range of types. These conductors include solid and stranded copper and

aluminium conductors in cables for fixed installations and flexible copper conductors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

909.US 607-1:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 1: Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions - Tests for determining the mechanical properties

This part 1 gives the methods for measuring the thickness and overall dimensions and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP e.t.c)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

910.US 607-2:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 2: Thermal ageing methods

This part 2 gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, e.t.c)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

911.US 607-4:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 4: Tests at Low temperature

This part 4 gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PE compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

912.US 607-5:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 5: Ozone Resistance test - Hot Set test - Mineral oil Immersion

This part 5 gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

913.US 607-6:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 6: Pressure test at high temperature - Test for resistance to cracking

This part 6 gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

914.US 607-7:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 3: methods for determining the density - water absorption tests - shrinkage test

This part gives the methods for determining the density, water absorption tests and shrinkage test which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

915.US 607-8:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 8: Resistance to environmental Stress Cracking - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of melt flow index - Carbon black and/or Mineral Content Measurement in PE

This part 8 gives the methods for measurement of the resistance to environmental stress cracking, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of melt flow index and for measurement of carbon black and/or mineral filler content, which apply to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

916.US 607-9:1996 Elongation at break after pre-conditioning - Wrapping test after pre-conditioning - Wrapping test after thermal

ageing in air-Measurement of mass increase - Long-term stability test-Test method for Copper - Catalyzed oxidative degradation

This part 9 gives the methods for measurement of elongation at break after pre-conditioning, for wrapping test after pre-conditioning, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of mass increase, for long-term stability test and for measurement of copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation, which apply to polyolefin insulations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

917.US 607-10:1996 Test methods for electric cables – Part 10- Drop-point - Separation of oil - Lower temperature brittleness - total acid number-Absence of corrosive components -Permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade

This part 10 gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade, d.c. resistivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

918.US 607-11:1996 Test methods for electric cables - Part 11: Test methods for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials for electric cables

This section of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

919.US 611:1996 Standard specification for aluminium stranded conductors and aluminium stranded conductors, steel-reinforced for overhead power transmission Aluminium stranded conductors

This standard applies to aluminium stranded conductors for overhead power transmission.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

920.US 618:2006 Industrial standard for hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheets and coils

This Uganda Standard specifies the steel sheets and coils, (hereafter referred to as "sheet and coil"), equally zinc-coated on both surfaces applied by dipping in a bath or molten zinc containing not less than 97% of zinc in percentage by mass (provided that the aluminium content is normally 0,30% or less). In this case the term "sheet" includes not only sheets in flat form but also sheets with corrugations of specified shape and dimensions

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

921.US 619:2006 Building and civil engineering terms — Parts of construction works- Roofs and roofing definitions

This Uganda Standard gives the definitions of terms used in the construction industry concerning roofs and roofing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

922.US 621:2006 Code of practice for the use of profiled sheet for roof and wall cladding on buildings — Design

This code of practice gives recommendations for the design and construction of external cladding assemblies for roof and walls of buildings, using profiled sheeting as the external surface. It does not deal with profiled sheeting used as a supporting substrate (decking) to form elements such as built-up roofing, structurally composite formations of profiled metal sheeting and concrete, small element cladding such as simulated slating and tiling, nor exceptional applications such as buildings for cold storage.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

923.US ISO 631:1975, Mosaic parquet panels — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies the general manufacturing characteristics (dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and

delivery conditions and the marking of mosaic parquet Panels of any species of wood.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

924.US 643:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported products of stainless steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from stainless steel, terne coated, tin coated or organic coated stainless steel sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

925.US 644:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported roofing products of steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coatings. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

926.US 645:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet— Fully supported roofing products of zinc sheet— Specifications

This Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from Zinc-copper-titanium alloy sheet with or without additional coatings. The standard establishes the general characteristics, definitions, labeling and quality control for the products. Products can be prefabricated or semi formed products (e.g.

interlocking tiles, slates, flashings) as well as strip, coil, sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs, roll cap).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

927.US 646:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported roofing products of copper sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from copper sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

928.US 648:2006 Cold reduced sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to cold-reduced steel sheet of structural quality in grades CR220, CR250, CR320 and CH550 in the classes given in table 1, usually without the use of micro alloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition for fabricating purposes, such as bending, forming or welding. This product is commonly produced in thicknesses from 0,36 mm up to 3 mm and in widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths. Cold reduced sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

929.US ISO 657-1:1989 Hot-rolled steel sections – Part 1: Equal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-1 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled equal-leg angles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

930.US ISO 657-2: 1989 Hot-rolled sections – Part 2: Unequal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-2 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled unequal-leg angles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

931.US ISO 657-5:1976 Hot-rolled sections – Part 5: Equal-leg angles and unequal-leg angles – Tolerances for metric and inch series

This Uganda Standard includes tolerances on leg length, on thickness, cutting tolerance for length, tolerances on mass, straightness and out-of-square.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

932.US 662:2008, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance of audio, video and similar electronics apparatus

This Code of practice is intended to form a basic reference document for acceptable used electronic apparatus in Uganda and promote the safe usage and dumping of used electronic apparatus to safeguard the environment. Any contract adhering to these general procedures with the intention of providing such safe and performing used electronic apparatus should be eligible to apply for certification to this code. This code of practice applies to used electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the mains, from a supply apparatus, from batteries or from remote power feeding and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. This code also concerns apparatus intended for household and similar general use but which may also be used in places of public assembly such as schools, theatres, places of worship and the workplace.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

933.US 664:2006 Metallic coatings - Hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials -

Gravimetric determination of the mass per unit area

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the mass per unit area of hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

934.US 695:2006 Fluorescent lamps for general lighting

This standard specifies requirements for tubular hot cathode fluorescent lamps for general lighting service, for operation with or without starters, at room temperature of 10 °C to 40 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

935.US ISO 669:2000, Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to resistance welding equipment, to guns with inbuilt transformers and to complete movable welding equipment. The following types are included:

- single-phase equipment with alternating welding current;
- single-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- single-phase equipment with inverter welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with a current rectification in the input of the welding transformer (sometimes called frequency convertor); and
- three-phase equipment with inverter welding transformers.

This standard applies neither to welding transformers sold separately nor to safety requirements

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

936.US 708:2006 Carbon steel tubes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel tubes used for civil engineering, architecture, steel towers, scaffolding, struts piles for suppression of landslide and other structures.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

937.US 709:2006 Carbon square pipes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel square pipes, hereinafter referred to as the “square tubes”, used for civil engineering, architecture and other structures

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

938.US 735:2008, Code of practice for repair and service of electrical and electronic machines/devices

This code of practice specifies the requirements for repairers of electrical and electronic machines/devices. It provides the essential elements and conditions for service points centres or workshops undertaking servicing or repairing of electrical equipments or devices

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

939.US ISO 737:1975, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Methods of measurement

This Uganda Standard defines methods of measurement of thickness, width, length and volume of coniferous sawn timber. It covers unplanned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

940..US ISO 738:1981, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Permissible deviations and shrinkages

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible deviations, due to inaccuracies in sawing, from

nominal thicknesses, widths and lengths, for coniferous sawn timber. It also gives, for information, average values for shrinkage for some wood species. It is applicable to unplanned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber having thicknesses or widths in the range 10 mm (0.393 7 in) to 310 mm (12.204 7 in)..

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

941.US 761:2007, Energy efficiency stoves — Household biomass stoves — Performance requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance and test methods for household biomass stoves. The household stoves covered in this standard utilize the following biomass fuels: charcoal, wood, baggasse, husks, plant shells and any other biomass

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

942.US ISO 764:2002, Horology — Magnetic resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for magnetic resistant watches. It is based on the simulation of an accidental exposure of a watch to a direct current magnetic field of 4 800 A/m. Annex A deals with watches designated as magnetic resistant with an additional indication of intensity of a magnetic field exceeding 4 800 A/m.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

943.US 765:2007, Wood charcoal and charcoal briquettes for household

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for charcoal that is derived entirely from wood, in lump or briquette form, and that is intended for household use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

944.US 774:2011, Specification for protective helmets for motorcycle users

This Uganda Standard specifies types, sizes and tolerances, components, materials and

construction, requirements, marking and labeling, sampling and criteria for conformity and testing for protective helmets for motorcycle users (riders and passengers).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

945.US 775-1:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 1: Blanks (metal)

This part of US 775 specifies requirements for the type of blank intended for use in the production of the embossed registration plates that are covered by US 775-2.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

946.US 775-2:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 2: Metallic registration number plates

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metallic registration number plates that are intended for use on motor vehicles (including motor cycles and tricycles) and trailers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

947.US 776:2008, Furniture — Chairs and tables for educational institutions — Functional sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic functional sizes for seating and tables in educational institutions. It does not include any special requirements that apply to "special schools" or to adjustable furniture.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

948.US EAS 783:2013, Stainless steel tanks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies material, dimensional, and constructional requirements for stainless steel tanks.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

949.US EAS 784:2013, Galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheet for roofing and wall covering — Code of practice

This Code of practice provides guidelines for the use of galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheets for roofing and wall covering. Recommendations are given on materials and design, construction and maintenance, together with information on weather-tightness, durability, thermal insulation, fire hazard, rainwater drainage from roofs and other characteristics. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 620:2006, Sheet roof and wall coverings — Galvanized corrugated steel — Code of practice, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

950.US 794:2007, Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radio frequency disturbances from all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination; independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; UV and IR radiation equipment; street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; transport lighting (installed in buses and trains) and neon advertising signs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

951.US EAS 811-1: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, symbols and methods of earthing of electrical supply, communication facilities and associated equipment. It applies to all new and

existing installations and extensions. This standard does not cover the earthed return of electric railways nor those lightning protection wires that are normally independent of supply or communication wires or equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

952.US EAS 811-2:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 2: Installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for installations, operations and maintenance of electric supply stations. It also provides safety guidelines to personnel involved in electric supply stations and their associated structural arrangements that are accessible only to qualified personnel.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

953.US EAS 811-3:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 3: Installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines and their associated equipment. It prescribes the associated structural arrangements of such systems and the extension of such systems into buildings. It includes requirements for spacing, clearances, and strength of construction. This part of US EAS 811 does not apply to installations in electric supply stations except as required by US EAS 811-1.

STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000

954.US EAS 811-4:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 4: Installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the installation and

maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines. It prescribes the associated structural arrangements and the extension of such systems into buildings. It also covers the cables and equipment employed primarily for the utilization of electric power when such cables and equipment are used by the utility in the exercise of its function as a utility. This part does not apply for installations in electric supply stations.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

955.US EAS 811-5: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 5: Operation of electric supply lines, communication lines and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the practical work requirements to be followed during installation, operation and maintenance of electric supply and communications lines and equipment as a means of safeguarding employees and the public from injury.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

956.US 816:2008, Specification for clay roofing tiles and ridges

This Uganda Standard covers clay roofing tiles and ridges intended for use as roof coverings where durability and appearance are required to provide a weather-resistant surface of specified design. This standard specifies requirements for Mangalore, Marseilles, Roman and Portuguese roofing tiles and clay roofing ridges.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

957.US 819:2008, General labeling of electrical appliances — Instructions for use

This standard establishes the principles of, and gives recommendations on the design and formulation of instructions for the use of consumer products with specific reference to electrical appliances. It is intended for committees preparing standards for consumer products, and product designers,

manufacturers, technical writers or other people engaged in the work of conceiving and drafting such instructions. It also guides consumers and traders of electrical items on the instructions used on these items.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

958.US 833-1:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for visually, mechanically and proof-graded sawn softwood timber, for use as structural timber, brandering and batten, for frame wall construction and for structural purposes derived from the trees of genus *Pinus*.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

959.US 833-2:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 2: Stress-graded structural timber and timber for frame wall construction — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three stress grades of visually graded structural timber and three stress grades of mechanically graded structural timber (including finger-jointed structural timber).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

960.US 833-3:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 3: Industrial timber — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six grades of timber intended for industrial use. This standard does not apply timber intended for structural use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

961.US 833-4:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 4: Brandering and battens — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one grade of timber suitable for use as brandering and battens intended for being fixed against beams and joists in roofs for the attachment of ceilings and for the boxing in of eaves, and for use as supports on roof trusses

for the fixing of roofing slates, tiles, wooden shingles and thatch.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

962.US 837:2009 Decorative melamine-faced boards

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for decorative aminoplast-faced boards, which are referred to as decorative melamine-faced boards (MFB) or low-pressure laminates, and are used, for example, for furniture and interior work.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

963.US 839: 2009 Particleboards – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for resin-bonded unfaced particleboards. This standard does not give requirements for Oriented Boards (OSB) and does not apply to extruded particleboards.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

964.US 844:2015, Code of Practice for the design, production, supply and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design and manufacture/production, supply (including importation) and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles. This standard does not cover sports and electrical wheelchairs. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 844:2011, Code of practice for the design, production supply and distribution of wheelchair and tricycles*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

965.US 845:2008 Road vehicles – Code of practice for the inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for road worthiness

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety related performance characteristics of used motor vehicles and their inspection and tests for roadworthiness.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

966.US 849:2011, Specification for stabilized soil blocks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for stabilized soil blocks using cement and/or lime for use in general construction.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

967.US 853:2009, Code of practice for solar water heating systems — Design, installation, testing, repair and maintenance

This code of practice provides recommendations for solar water heating systems having collectors with liquid heat transfer media for heating water to help ensure adequate operation and safety. It specifies design, consideration, manufacture, handling, installation, operation, testing and maintenance. It also applies regardless of fraction of heating requirements supplied by solar energy, the type of conventional fuel used in conjunction with solar, or heat transfer fluid used as energy transport medium.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

968.US 854-1:2009, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar collectors — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standards specifies requirements on durability (including mechanical strength), reliability and safety for liquid heating solar collectors. It also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. It is not applicable to those collectors in which thermal storage unit is an integral part of the collector to such an extent that the collection process cannot be separated from the storage process for purposes of making measurements of these two processes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

969.US 854-2:2009, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar collectors — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the durability, reliability and safety requirements for liquid heating collectors as specified in US 854-1. It also includes three test methods for the thermal performance characterization for liquid heating collectors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

970.US 855-1:2009, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety for Factory Made thermal solar heating systems. The standard also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. The requirements in this standard apply to factory made solar systems as products. The installation of these systems itself is not considered, but requirements are given for the documentation for the installer and the user which is delivered with the system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

971.US 855-2:2009, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the requirements for factory made thermal solar heating systems as specified in US 855-1. The standard also includes two test methods for thermal performance characterization by means of whole system testing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

972.US 856:2009, Standard method for on-site inspection and verification of operation of solar hot water systems

This guide covers procedures and test methods for conducting an on-site inspection and acceptance test of an installed hot water system using flat plate, concentrating-type collectors or tank absorber systems. It is intended as a

simple and economical acceptance test to be performed by the system installer or an independent tester to verify that critical components of the system are functioning and to acquire baseline data reflecting overall short term system heat output.

973.US 857-1: 2009, Custom built solar systems – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety of small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications. The standard contains also requirements on the design process of large custom built systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

974.US 857-2: 2009, Custom built systems – Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard applies to small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications, and gives test methods for verification of the requirements specified in US 857-1. This Uganda Standard includes also a method for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of small custom built systems by means of component testing and system simulation. Furthermore, the Uganda Standard contains methods for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of large custom built systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

975.US 857-3: 2009, Custom built solar systems – Part 3: Performance characterization of stores for solar heating systems

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the performance characterization of stores which are intended for use in small custom built systems as specified in US 857-1. The standard applies to stores with a nominal volume between

50 and 3000 litres and without integrated oil or gas burner.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

976.US 858: 2009, Method of test for exposure of solar collector cover materials to natural weathering under conditions simulating stagnation mode

This practice covers a procedure for the exposure of solar collector cover materials to the natural weather environment at elevated temperatures that approximate stagnation conditions in solar collectors having a combined back and edge loss coefficient of less than 1.5 W/(m² • °C). This practice is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

977.US 859: 2009, Standard practice for exposure of cover materials for solar collectors to natural weathering under conditions simulating operational mode

This Uganda Standard practice provides a procedure for the exposure of cover materials for flat-plate solar collectors to the natural weather environment at temperatures that are elevated to approximate operating conditions. It is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials but does not apply to cover materials for evacuated collectors or photovoltaic.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

978.US 860: 2009, Standard practice for non-operational exposure and inspection of a solar collector

This practice defines the procedure to expose a solar thermal collector to an outdoor or simulated outdoor environment in a non-operational model. The procedure provides for periodic inspections and a post-exposure disassembly and inspection of the collector.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

979.US 861: 2009, Method of test for evaluating absorptive solar receiver material when exposed to conditions simulating stagnation in solar collectors with cover plates

This practice covers a test procedure for evaluating absorptive solar receiver materials and coatings when exposed to sunlight under cover plate(s) for long durations. This practice is intended to evaluate the exposure resistance of absorber materials and coatings used in flat-plate collectors where maximum non-operational stagnation temperatures will be approximately 200 °C. This practice does not apply to receiver materials used in solar collectors without cover (unglazed) or in evacuated collectors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

980.US 866:2009, Classification of fires

This Uganda Standard classifies, in five categories, the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire-fighting by means of an extinguisher

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

981.US 878:2011, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde content — Extraction method called the perforator method

This Uganda Standard specifies an extraction method, known as the “Perforator Method”, used for the determination of the formaldehyde content of unlaminated and uncoated wood-based panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

982.US 885:2009, Standard practice for generating all-day thermal performance data for solar collectors

This Uganda Standard practice covers a means of generating all-day thermal performance data for flat-plate collectors, concentrating collectors, and tracking collectors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

983.US 888:2009, Code of practice – Solar heating systems for swimming pools

This Uganda Standard code gives recommendations and guidance for the design, performance, installation and commissioning of solar heating systems for indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Brief consideration is given to the thermal properties of pool covers. The code does not deal with the filtration systems for swimming pools to which solar heating systems are often connected.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

984.US 895-1:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 1: Sheets and plates

This Uganda Standard covers expanded metal sheets or plates for general use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

985.US 895-2:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 2: Building products

This Uganda Standard covers eight types of building product made from expanded metal and intended for use as a plaster base or as a reinforcing medium for brickwork.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

986.US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances for seamless pipes of circular cross section, made from homopolymer polypropylene (PP-H 100), block copolymer polypropylene (PP-B 80) or random copolymer polypropylene (PP-R 80). It covers all available types of polypropylene pipes for all possible applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

987.US 898-2 :2011, Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and the relevant methods of test for seamless pipes of circular cross section made from

propylene homo polymers (PP-H) (type 1), thermoplastic propylene impact copolymers (PP-B) (type 2) or thermoplastic propylene random copolymers (type 3).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

988.US 900-1:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances refrigerating appliances Part 1: Energy labeling and minimum energy performance standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for vapour compression refrigerating appliances that can be connected to mains power and which are within the scope of US 900-2. Such refrigerating appliances that are used in the commercial sector are included within the scope.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

989.US 900-2:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances — Refrigerating appliances — Part 2: Energy consumption and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for determining the performance characteristics of electric refrigerating appliances suitable for connection to mains power, whatever the cooling technology. Appliances covered by this standard include refrigerators, refrigerator/freezers and freezers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

990.US 901:2011, Non-ducted air conditioners — Testing and rating for performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air cooled condensers are based, and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. This standard is limited to systems utilizing a single refrigeration circuit and having one evaporator and one condenser.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

991.US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

992.US 903-1:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps-performance specifications — Part 1: Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS)

This Uganda Standard specifies Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for double-capped tubular fluorescent lamps with a nominal length of 550 mm to 1500 mm and having nominal lamp wattage of 16 watts or more. This standard covers lamps for general illumination purposes, for use in luminaires and with lamp ballasts connected to a 240 V 50 Hz single phase or similar mains supply.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

993.US 903-2:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications — Part 2: Procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps

This Uganda Standard outlines a procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps that are used in general lighting service. The testing method specifies the procedures that can be used to determine accurately the mercury content in a fluorescent lamp in which mercury is introduced as the medium for discharge between the electrodes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

994.US 904-1:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment-ballasts for fluorescent lamps — Part 1: Energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the classification of ballasts for a range of fluorescent lamp types according to their Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) and the form of labeling of the EEI, which is generally shown on the ballast rating plate.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

995.US 904-2:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment — Ballasts for fluorescent Lamps — Part 2: Method of measurement to determine energy consumption and performance of ballast-lamp circuits

This Uganda Standard provides methods of measurement of ballast energy consumption and performance when used with their associated fluorescent lamp(s).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

996.US 905-1:2011, Rotating electrical machines — General requirements — Part 1: Three phase cage induction motors — High efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to three-phase cage induction motors with ratings from 0.73 kW and up to but not including 185 kW. The scope covers motors of rated voltages up to 1100 V a.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

997.US 905-2:2011, Rotating electrical machines-general requirements — Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency — Three phase cage induction motors

This Uganda Standard specifies two indirect methods for determining losses and efficiency of

three phase cage induction motors by the summation of losses.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

998.US 906:2011, Energy efficiency test methods for single- and three- phase small motors

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in measuring the energy efficiency of small single- and three-phase rotating motors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

999.US 927:2011, Polyethylene/aluminium/ polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) and polyethylene-RT/aluminium/ polyethylene-RT (PERT-AL-PERT) composite pressure pipes — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers a coextruded polyethylene composite pressure pipe ranging from 12 mm to 110 mm in diameter. These pipes are used for conveyance of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes including internal and external plumbing, air conditioning, heating installations, Chemical, Natural Gas, LPG and chemical transportation. This specification includes a system of nomenclature for PE-AL-PE pipes, the requirements and test methods for materials, the dimensions and strengths of finished pipe, adhesion test and the burst and sustained pressure performance test along with requirements and methods for marking. This specification excludes fittings and connectors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1000.US 928-1:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 1: DN 35 to DN 100 Pipes with Whitworth pipe thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 35 to DN 100 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with Whitworth pipe thread for use in well construction.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1001.US 928-2:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 2: DN 100 to DN 200 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 100 to DN 200 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1002.US 928-3:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 3: DN 250 to DN 400 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 250 to DN 400 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1003.US 945-1:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems — Part.1: Classification, general requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, general requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, directly buried district heating pipe systems. Depending on the pipe assembly, this standard can be used for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C to 140 °C and operating pressures of 6 bar to 25 bar. The pipe systems are designed for a lifetime of 30 years. For pipe systems with plastic service pipes, the respective temperature profiles are defined in US 945-2.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1004.US 945-2:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems – Part 2: Non bonded system with plastic service pipes — Requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, direct buried district heating pipes with plastic service pipes and no bonding between the layers of the pipes. This standard is valid for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C and maximum operating pressures up to 10 bar for a design lifetime of at least 30 years. This standard does not cover surveillance systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1005.US 970-1:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 1: Terminology of their components

This Uganda Standard specifies the terminology and classification of the agglomerated stone products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1006.US 970-2:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 2: Product requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for slabs and cut-to-size product of agglomerated stone which are made for use as vanity, kitchen tops and other similar uses in furnishing and modular tiles of agglomerated stone which are made for use as flooring and stairs for internal and external uses, fixed by mortar or adhesives

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1007.US 1000:2014, Hexagonal weights — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for hexagonal weights made of grey cast iron

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1008.US 1002:2014, Tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles — Specification

- pressure gauges used in “fixed” or mobile installations in service stations and intended for checking pressure while the tyres are being inflated;

- hand-held pressure gauges from vehicle tool-kits and intended for periodic checks of tyre pressure ; these pressure gauges are hereinafter called briefly “hand-held pressure gauges”; and
- pressure gauges fixed on vehicle dashboards and intended for the continuous checking of vehicle-tyre pressure while the vehicle is moving.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1009.US 1003:1999/OIML R111 Standard specification for weights of classes E1, E2, F1, F2, M1, M2, M3

This standard contains the principle physical characteristics and metrological requirements for weights which are used for the verification of weighing instruments for the verification of weights of a lower class accuracy with weighing instruments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1010.US 1004:1999/OIML R76-1 Standard specification for Non automatic weighing instruments

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements non-automatic weighing instruments that are subject to official metrological control .It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate the metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1011.US 1005:1999/OIML R 117 Standard specification for measuring systems for liquids other than water

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements applicable to dynamic measuring systems for quantities of liquids other than water subject to legal controls. It also provides requirements for the approval of parts of the measuring systems (meter, etc.).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1012.US 1015:2006 Clinical thermometers (mercury in glass with maximum devices)

This standard applies to those thermometers called “clinical thermometers” of the mercury in glass type, with a maximum device, intended for the measurement of internal human body temperature.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1013.US 1016:2006 Non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers

This standard specifies general, performance, efficiency and mechanical and electrical safety requirements, including test methods for type approval, for non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers and their accessories which by means of inflatable cuff, are used for non-invasive measurement of arterial blood pressure.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1014.US 1017:2006 Taximeters

This Uganda standard concerns time and distance counters known as taximeters for fitting on public hire vehicles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1015.US 1018:2013, Medical syringes with glass barrels — Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to medical syringes with glass barrels intended for general use. This standard does not apply to syringes for insulin, syringes for tuberculin or syringes with barrels of a substance other than glass, for example, plastic.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1016.US 1019:2006 Diaphragm gas meters

This Uganda Standard applies to diaphragm gas meters, that are gas volume meters in which the gas flow is measured by means of measuring chambers with deformable walls, including gas meters with a built in temperature conversion device.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1017.US 1020:2006 Rotary gas meters and turbine gas meters

This Uganda standard applies to rotary piston gas meters in which internal walls defining the measuring chambers are set in rotation and the number of revolutions of these walls represents measurement of the volume of the gas passed and to turbine gas meters where the gas flow rotates a turbine wheel and the number of revolutions of this wheel represents the volume of the gas passed.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1018. US 1021:2014, Accuracy classes of measuring instruments — Principles for classification

This Uganda Standard lays down the principles for the classification of measuring instruments according to their accuracy. The measuring instruments to which this standard applies include: material measures, measuring instruments, and measuring transducers. Where these instruments are intended for use in conditions in which errors due to inertia are negligible in relation to the maximum errors laid down for them. This standard does not apply to measuring instruments intended to reproduce, convert or measure quantities linked simultaneously to several parameters, if different maximum errors have to be fixed for these instruments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1019.US 1022-1:2013, Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to material measures of length for general use, hereinafter called “measures”. This standard specifies the technical, metrological and administrative conditions which are mandatory for these measures. It also includes the requirements for

digital readouts on the cases of tapes, whether electronic or mechanical. This standard does not apply to high-precision measures used by industry in the field of mechanics or in geodesy (for example: gauge blocks, geodetic wires and precision line measures). It also does not address safety aspects, for example the use of material measures with electronic devices in hazardous areas. Guidelines for these aspects should be followed in accordance with the applicable international, regional or national regulations or other standards. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1022:2006, Material measures of length for general use, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1020.US 1024:2006 Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the belt conveyor type (belt weighers) that are subject to national metrological control. It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1021.US 1025:2013, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for moisture meters for cereal grains and oilseeds, that is to say instruments measuring and indicating, either directly or by means of conversion tables and (or) correction tables, the moisture content of cereal grains and the moisture and volatile matter content of oilseeds. This standard applies only to moisture meters

used for measurements on statistical samples. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1025:2006, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1022.US 1026:2006 Automatic gravimetric filling instruments - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for automatic gravimetric filling instruments which produce predetermined mass of individual fills of products from one or more loads by automatic weighing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1023.US 1027:2006 Fixed storage tanks – General requirements

This Uganda standard covers fixed storage tanks at atmospheric pressure or under pressure that are built for bulk liquid storage and may be used for measurement of volumes (quantities) of liquid contained, which are subject to national metrological control shall comply to this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1024.US 1028:2013, Labelling requirements for prepackaged products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of prepackaged products with constant nominal content with respect to the identity of the product, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer or retailer and the net quantity of the product. This standard does not apply to the labeling of prepackaged foods for which a separate standard applies. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1028:2006, Labelling requirements for pre-packaged products, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1025.US 1029:2006 Road and rail tankers

This Uganda standard concerns tankers for transport by rail or road of liquid products and used (in addition to their functions as carriers), as measuring instruments subject to national metrological controls, and tankers whose effective volumes must be known in order to determine their maximum permissible filling loads for reasons of transport safety.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1027.US ISO 1029:1974, Coniferous sawn timber – Defects – Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies the Ugandan classification of defects of coniferous sawn timber, for which the terms and definitions are specified in US ISO 1031. This standard covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1028.US 1030:2013, Quantity of product in prepackages (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standards specifies the legal metrology requirements for prepackaged products (also called prepackaged commodities or prepackaged goods) labelled in predetermined constant nominal quantities of weight, volume, linear measure, area, or count; and sampling plans and procedures for use by legal metrology officials in verifying the quantity of product in prepackages. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1030:2006, Quantity of product in prepackages, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1029.US ISO 1030:1975, Coniferous sawn timber – Defects – Measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measurement of defects of coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1030.US 1031:2006 Automatic rail weighbridges -

Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic rail bridges that are used to determine the mass of rail wagons when they weighed in motion.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1031.US ISO 1031:1974, Coniferous sawn timber – Defects – Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes Ugandan terms and definitions for defects in coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers all unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1032.US ISO 1032:1974, Coniferous sawn timber – Sizes – Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes a first series of terms for correct and adequate understanding of the terms relating to the squared edged and unedged sawn timber, its geometrical elements and sizes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1033.US 1032:2006 Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1034.US 1033:2006 Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water

This Uganda standard specifies characteristics of standard capacity measures and describes the methods by which measuring systems for liquids other than water are tested in order to verify

that they comply with the relevant metrological requirements in US 1005:1999/OIML R 117.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1035.US 1034:2006 Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion - Total vehicle weighing

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion that are used to determine the total mass of road vehicles when the vehicles are weighed in motion.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1036.US 1035:2013, Wood moisture meters – General provisions for verification methods and equipment

This Uganda Standard prescribes the methods, equipment and conditions for the initial and periodic verifications of wood moisture meters. This standard covers all moisture meters, irrespective of their principles of operation.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1037.US 1039:2013, Speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles – Metrological requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1038.US 1042:2013, Alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometer; and thermometers for use in alcoholometry— Specification

This Uganda Standards specifies the requirements for alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometers used for the determination of the alcoholic strength of mixtures of water and ethanol, and to thermometers for use in alcoholometry. It sets out technical and metrological specifications for these instruments, in accordance with International

Alcoholometric Tables. This standard covers glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by mass, referred to as mass alcoholometers, glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by volume, referred to as volume alcoholometers, and glass hydrometers indicating density in kilogram per cubic metre, referred to as alcohol hydrometers

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1039.US 1043:2014, Radar equipment for measurement of the speed of vehicles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for microwave Doppler radar equipment (hereafter referred to as radar) for the measurement of traffic speed on roads, when the results of measurement are to be used in legal proceedings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1040.US 1045:2014, Standard graduated glass flasks for verification officers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for standard graduated flasks made of glass, used by verification officers to check volumetric or capacity measures, for which the maximum permissible error is at least three times that for the standard graduated flask. This Uganda Standard applies to new standard graduated flasks, intended for the replacement of flasks actually in use, or when new flasks are to be acquired as supplementary standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1041.US 1047-1:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 1: Radiochromic film dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for defining, testing and verifying the performance of a radiochromic film dosimetry systems used for the legal measurements of absorbed dose from ionizing radiation for industrial processing

of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose-rate range. This standard does not cover nor does it exclude the use of other equivalent means of measurement or determination of absorbed dose for such applications. Requirements that may be necessary for personnel safety are not covered in this Standard; therefore, users should determine that a dosimetry system meets the safety and labelling requirements in accordance with national regulations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1042.US 1047-2:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 2: Polymethylmethacrylate dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for PMMA dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons within the energy range from 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV, or electrons within the energy range from 1.0 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1043.US 1047-3:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 3: Alanine EPR dosimetry system — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for alanine EPR dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 28 MeV - Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1044.US 1049:2014, Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tungsten ribbon lamps used for the calibration of radiation thermometers (including visual or photoelectric tungsten ribbon lamps) and for tungsten ribbon lamps subject to legal metrological control. This standard also specifies for these lamps: temperature measurement units; main technical characteristics; main parameters characterizing their metrological quality and the values of these parameters; and main methods to ensure the uniformity of calibrations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1045. US 1050:2014, Platinum, copper and nickel resistance thermometers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological requirements and test methods for resistance thermometers having one or more sensing elements made of platinum, copper or nickel, designed for use in measuring temperatures in the range from - 200 °C to + 850 °C. This standard also sets out the methods and general specifications of the equipment for verifying

resistance thermometers. It applies neither to instruments for the measurement of resistance, nor to indicating instruments. Values of temperatures in this standard correspond to the International Temperature Scale.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1046.US 1051:2014, Glass capillary viscometers for the measurement of kinematic viscosity — Verification method

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for initial and subsequent verifications of glass capillary viscometers (ordinary instruments), free liquid flow, intended for the measurement of kinematic viscosity of liquids

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1047.US 1053:2014, Legal units of measurement— General provisions

This Uganda Standard specifies the legal units of measurement with their classification and fields of use. This standard provides for rules for the formation of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the coherent SI units by means of the SI prefixes. It also provides for the list of units which continue to be used for practical reasons, but are not standardized internationally.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1048.US ISO 1072:1975, Solid wood parquet — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard the manufacturing characteristics (Cross-section, dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and delivery conditions and the marking of solid wood parquet Strips with rectangular face of any species of wood

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1049.US ISO 1089:1980, Electrode taper fits for spot welding equipment — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard lays down the taper dimensions and tolerances of electrode taper fits

for spot welding electrode taps, electrode adaptors, electrode holders and similar parts.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1050.US ISO 1096:1999, Plywood — Classification

This Uganda Standard gives a classification of plywood panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1051.US ISO 1112:2009, Horology — Functional and non-functional jewels

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical definitions of functional and non-functional horological movement jewels. It describes the different types of jewels used, and how this is to be marked on a timekeeping instrument or used in advertising.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1052.US ISO 1307:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Hose sizes, minimum and maximum inside diameters, and tolerances on cut-to-length hoses

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of rubber and plastics hoses and the minimum and maximum inside diameters permitted for each hose size. For this purpose, hoses are divided into four types according to the process by which they are manufactured. The standard also specifies tolerances on cut-to-length rubber and plastics hoses for industrial and automotive applications. This standard is intended to be used with the relevant hoses product standard unless there is justification for using a different hose size or unless a hose size needs a different inside-diameter range for a particular application.

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1053.US ISO 1324:1985, Solid wood parquet — Classification of oak strips

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid oak parquet Strips

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1054.US ISO 1401:1999, Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of agropharmaceutical and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of -10 °C to + 60 °C.

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1055.US ISO 1402:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the hydrostatic testing of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, including methods for the determination of dimensional stability.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1056.US ISO 1403:2005, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of general-purpose textile-reinforced rubber water hose with an operating temperature range of -25 °C to +70 °C and a maximum working pressure of up to 25 bar. These hoses are not intended to be used for conveyance of potable (drinking) water, for washing-machine inlets, as firefighting hoses, for special agricultural machines or as collapsible water hoses. These hoses may be used with additives which lower the freezing point of water.

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1057.US ISO 1413:1984, Horology — Shock resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for shock-resistant watches and describes the corresponding method of test. It is intended to allow homologation testing of watches rather than the individual control of all watches of a production batch. Indeed,

assuming that each watch could comply with the minimum requirements without apparent damage, readjustment could still be made necessary because the test can lead to an alteration of the initial rate of a watch. This standard is based on the simulation of the shock received by a watch on falling accidentally from a height of 1 m on to a horizontal hardwood surface.

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1058.US ISO 1436:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Wire-braid-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six types of wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 51 plus, for one of the five types (type R2ATS), nominal size 63. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from to -40 °C to +60 °C or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1059.US 1535:2013, Guidelines for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber

This Uganda Standard covers recommendations for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1060.US 1537:2013, Softwood flooring boards — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of softwood flooring boards obtained from timber derived from trees of the genera *Pinus* (pine), *Cedrus*

(cedar), *Podocarpus* (conifer), and *Cupressus* (cypress) grown in Uganda.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1061.US 1539:2013, Wooden ceiling and panelling boards — Specification.

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for three grades of profiled boards (planed or planed and sanded) manufactured from hardwood or softwood timber and intended for use in ceilings or paneling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1062.US 1540:2013, Mechanical stress grading of softwood timber (Flexural method) — Code of practice

This Code of practice covers the mechanical stress grading, by the determination of stiffness in bending, of solid timber (free from glued or other joints) derived from trees of the genus *Pinus* grown in Uganda.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1063.US 1560:2013, Rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tanks (closed and open top tank). This standard is not applicable to underground tanks and mobile water tanks and horizontal cylindrical water tanks

STATUS: COMULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1064.US ISO 1728:2006, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Interchangeability

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements which ensure interchangeability of the pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles. It concerns vehicle combinations equipped with pneumatic

braking systems with two lines: one control line and one supply line.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1065.US ISO 1804:1972, Doors — Terminology

This Uganda gives the terminology for hinged or pivoted doors of all materials used in building construction. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 1804:1972)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1066.US ISO 1825:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aircraft ground fuelling and defuelling — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and construction of, and requirements for, four types of hose and hose assembly for use in all operations associated with the ground fuelling and defuelling of aircraft. All four types are designed for use with petroleum fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 30 % by volume; operation within the temperature range of -30 °C to +65 °C and such that they will be undamaged by climatic conditions of -40 °C to +70 °C when stored in static conditions; and operation at up to 2,0 MPa (20 bar) maximum working pressure, including surges of pressure which the hose can be subjected to in service

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1067.US ISO 1954:1999, Plywood — Tolerances on dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensional tolerances of plywood panels (length, width, thickness) and tolerances for squareness and edge straightness.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1068.US ISO 2299:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies the classifications of defects for sawn timber of

broadleaved species growing in the temperate zones of the globe. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1069.US ISO 2300:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definition for defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1070.US ISO 2301:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Measurement

This Uganda Standard specifies measurement of defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1071.US ISO 2398:2006, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for compressed air — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types, three classes and two categories of textile-reinforced rubber hose for compressed air, up to a maximum working pressure of 25 bar with an operating-temperature range of - 40 °C to + 70 °C, depending on the type and category.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1072.US ISO 2426-1:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard establishes general rules for the classification of plywood by its surface appearance. It does not apply to overlaid plywood.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

**1073.US ISO 2426-2:2000, Plywood —
Classification by surface appearance — Part
2: Hardwood**

This Uganda Standard specifies the nature and limits of characteristics inherent in wood and manufacturing defects enabling the visual assessment of the plywood for allocation to an appearance class.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

**1074.US ISO 2426-3:2000, Plywood —
Classification by surface appearance — Part
3: Softwood**

This Uganda Standard specifies the nature and limits of characteristics inherent in wood and manufacturing defects enabling the visual assessment of the plywood for allocation to an appearance class.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

**1075.US ISO 2457:1976, Solid wood parquet —
Classification of beech strips**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid beech parquet Strips

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

**1076.US ISO 2503:2009, Gas welding equipment
— Pressure regulators and pressure regulators
with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders
used in welding, cutting and allied processes
up to 300 bar (30 MPa)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators without flow metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for

- compressed gases up to 300 bar 1) (30 MPa),
- dissolved acetylene,
- liquefied petroleum gases (LPG),
- methylacetylene-propadiene mixtures (MPS), and
- carbon dioxide (CO₂),

for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not cover pressure regulators having a nominal outlet pressure $p_2 > 20$ bar. This standard also specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators with flow metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for compressed gases or mixtures up to 300 bar (30 MPa), and carbon dioxide (CO₂), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard does not cover pressure regulators intended for direct use on cylinder bundles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

**1077.US ISO 2509:1989, Sound-absorbing
expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

**1078.US ISO 2929:2014, Rubber hoses and hose
assemblies for bulk fuel delivery by truck —
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for two groups of rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies for loading and discharge of liquid hydrocarbon fuels with a maximum working pressure of 10 bar (1,0 MPa). Both groups of hoses are designed for use with hydrocarbon fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 50 % by volume and containing up to 15 % of oxygenated compounds; and operation within the temperature range of - 30 °C to + 70 °C, undamaged by climatic conditions of - 50 °C to + 70 °C when stored in static conditions

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

**1079.US ISO 3055:1985, Kitchen equipment —
Coordinating sizes**

This Uganda Standard defines sizes for components of kitchen equipment in dwellings.

It also specifies the sizes of zones for hot and cold water and waste and gas pipes in kitchen cabinets and certain appliances. General guidance on the planning of domestic kitchens is given, for information only,

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1080.US ISO 3129:2012, Wood —

Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the extensive and limited sampling of wood, conditioning and preparation of test pieces. It also specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens. The sampling guidance provided in this standard can be applied for timber taken from either trees, logs, or pieces of ungraded/graded/presorted sawn timber for non-structural applications, such as furniture, windows, doors, etc., only.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1081.US ISO 3130:1975, Wood — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1082.US ISO 3131:1975, Wood — Determination of density for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density (ratio of mass to volume) of wood for physical and mechanical tests both at the moisture content at the time of test and in the absolutely dry condition, as well as the conventional density (ratio of mass in the absolutely dry condition to volume of the test piece with moisture content greater than or equal to the fibre Saturation Point).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1083.US ISO 3132:1975, Wood — Testing in compression perpendicular to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing wood in compression perpendicular to the grain to determine the proportional limit (conventional ultimate strength), the load being applied to the whole surface (radial or tangential) of the test piece.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1084.US ISO 3133:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate strength in static bending

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate strength of wood in static bending

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1085.US ISO 3179:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Nominal dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal dimensions of coniferous sawn timber. It applies to unplanned square-edged and unedged sawn timber of 16 to 300 mm thick, of the following widths : - from 75 to 300 mm : for square-edged timber with parallel edges; - 60 mm and over : for unedged and square-edged timber with tapered edges

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1086.US ISO 3346:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate tensile stress perpendicular to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate tensile stress of wood perpendicular to grain in the radial and tangential directions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1087.US ISO 3347:1976, Wood — Determination of ultimate shearing stress parallel to grain

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate shearing stress of wood by compressive loading parallel to grain either along the radial or along the tangential surface.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1088.US ISO 3348:1975, Wood — Determination of impact bending strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the impact bending strength of wood using a pendulum impact testing machine.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1089.US ISO 3397:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — General characteristics

This Uganda Standard lays down the manufacturing characteristics and the dimensions, the permissible deviations, the methods for quality control and the delivery conditions, the measurement and the marking of broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1090.US ISO 3398:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of oak parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of oak raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing different types of wood parquets.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1091.US ISO 3399:1976, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of beech parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of beech raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing the strips for different types of wood parquets.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1092.US ISO 3779:2009, Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of a vehicle identification number (VIN) in order to establish, on a world-wide basis, a uniform identification numbering system for road vehicles. This standard applies to motor

vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 3833.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1093.US ISO 3780:2009, Road vehicles — World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of an identifier in order to establish, on a worldwide basis, the identification of road vehicle manufacturers. The world manufacturer identifier (WMI) constitutes the first section of the vehicle identification number (VIN) described in US ISO 3779. This standard applies to motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 383

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1094.US ISO 3810:1987, Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determining the following characteristics of agglomerated cork floor tiles: dimensions and squareness, apparent density, tensile strength, initial and residual indentation, ash content and resistance to boiling hydrochloric acid.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1095.US ISO 3813:2004, Resilient floor coverings — Cork floor tiles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cork floor coverings made from agglomerated composition cork supplied in tile form which are designed to be used with a factory finish and/or an in situ finish. Cork floor coverings can be covered with other complementary layers of decorative materials, e.g. decorative cork or wood veneers, with or without applied colours. This standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use which shows where cork floor tiles should give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking, labelling and packing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1096. US ISO 3821:2008, Gas welding equipment — Rubber hoses for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses (including twin hoses) for welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses for normal duty of 2 MPa (20 bar) and light duty [limited to hoses for maximum working pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) and with bore up to and including 6,3 mm]. This standard applies to hoses operated at temperatures -20 °C to +60 °C and used in:

- – gas welding and cutting;
- – arc welding under the protection of an inert or active gas; and
- – processes allied to welding and cutting, in particular, heating, brazing, and metallization.

This standard applies neither to thermoplastics hoses nor to hoses used for high pressure [$>0,15$ MPa ($>1,5$ bar)] acetylene

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1097. US ISO 3861:2005, Rubber hoses for sand and grit blasting — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber hoses for wet and dry sand and grit blasting, suitable for use up to a maximum working pressure of 6,3 bar and over an operating temperature range of -25 °C to +70 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1098. US ISO 3862:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Rubber-covered spiralwire-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of spiral-wire-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 6,3 to 51. They are suitable for use with water-based

hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C for types 4SP and 4SH and -40 °C to +120 °C for types R12, R13 and R15.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1099. US ISO 3949:2009, Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 3,2 to 25. Each type is divided into two classes dependent on electrical conductivity requirements. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from 0 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1100. US ISO 3994:2007, Plastics hoses — Helical-thermoplastic reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of aqueous materials — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of helical-thermoplastic-reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of water, weak aqueous chemical solutions and abrasive solids and slurries, for use in the ambient temperature range from - 10 °C to + 55 °C. The three types of hose are for light-, medium- and heavy-duty applications. The types of hoses covered in this

standard are not intended for use with flammable or combustible materials, nor with aromatic solvents.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1101.US ISO 4023:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for steam — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods in which a rubber hose test piece or hose assembly is exposed to saturated steam, thus simulating service conditions. Four methods are specified, namely: method A: vertical rack method; method B: horizontal rack method; method C: flexing test, vertical arrangement; and method D: flexing test, horizontal arrangement

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1102.US ISO 4064-1:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for water meters for cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. In addition to water meters based on mechanical principles, this part of US ISO 4064 applies to devices based on electrical or electronic principles, and mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. This standard also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, it is possible for national or regional regulations to render some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of water meters. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1023:2006, Water meters intended for metering of cold potable water - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1103.US ISO 4064-2:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 2: Test method

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the type evaluation and initial verification testing of water meters for cold potable water and hot water as defined in US ISO 4064-1. This part of US ISO 4064 sets out details of the test programme, principles, equipment and procedures to be used for the type evaluation, and initial verification of meter type. The provisions of this standard also apply to ancillary devices, if required by national regulations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1104.US ISO 4064-3: 2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 3: Test report format

This Uganda Standard specifies a test report format to be used in conjunction with US ISO 4064-1 and US ISO 4064-2 for water meters for cold potable water and hot water.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

1105.US ISO 4064-4:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 4: Non-metrological requirements not covered in ISO 4064-1

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies technical characteristics and pressure loss requirements for meters for cold potable water and hot water. It applies to water meters which can withstand:

- a maximum admissible pressure (MAP) equal to at least 1 MPa1) [0,6 MPa for meters for use with pipe nominal diameters (DNs) ≥ 500 mm];

- a maximum admissible temperature (MAT) for cold potable water meters of 30 °C; and
- a MAT for hot water meters of up to 180 °C, depending on class.

In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to meter the volume flow of hot water and cold potable water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. As a rule ancillary devices are optional. However, national or international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1106.US ISO 4064-5:2014; Water meters for cold potable water and hot water installation requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies criteria for the selection of single, combination and concentric water meters, associated fittings, installation, special requirements for meters, and the first operation of new or repaired meters to ensure accurate constant measurement and reliable reading of the meter. In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, national or

international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter. The recommendations of this part of US ISO 4064 apply to water meters, irrespective of technology, defined as integrating measuring instruments continuously determining the volume of water flowing through them.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1107.US ISO 4079:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of textile-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 100. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +60 °C or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1108.US ISO 4080:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of permeability to gas

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the volume of gas diffusing through a rubber or plastics hose or length of tubing in a specified time. Method 1: For determining the permeability of the complete hose or length of tubing, excluding end fittings, to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose or tubing; Method 2: For determining the permeability at the hose/fitting interface. This method is used when determining the permeability characteristics of hoses with an unpricked cover,

when the gas usually issues from the textile reinforcement at the cut ends. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose; and Method 3: For determining precisely the permeability of a hose or hose assembly to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the surface area of the hose lining. The methods are applicable only to gases which are insoluble in water.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1109.US ISO 4081:2010, Rubber hoses and tubing for cooling systems for internal combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for straight or pre-formed rubber hoses and tubing for use in pressurized or unpressurized cooling circuits containing 1,2-ethanediol-based coolants in internal combustion engines for vehicles with an unladen mass (as defined in ISO 1176) of 3,5 t or less. In addition, this specification may also be applied as a classification system to enable original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to detail a “line call-out” of tests for specific applications where these are not covered by the main types specified

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1110.US ISO 4082:1981, Road vehicles — Motor vehicles — Flasher units

This Uganda Standard defines the electrical characteristics with which flasher units for motor vehicles shall comply when submitted for acceptance.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1111.US ISO 4211:1979, Furniture — Assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids and relates to the surface of finished furniture. It can also be applied to test panels with a size

sufficient to meet the requirements of the test and of the same material and finished in the identical manner as the finished furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1112.US ISO 4211-2:2013, Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 2: Assessment of resistance to wet heat

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to wet heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1113.US ISO 4211-3:2013 Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 3: Assessment of resistance to dry heat

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to dry heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1114.US ISO 4211-4:1988, Furniture — Tests for surfaces — Part 4: Assessment of resistance to impact

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment resistance to impact of the surfaces of finished furniture. The tests are generally carried out on panels of a size sufficient meet

the requirements of the test and of the same material as, and finished identically to, the finished furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

US ISO 4471:1982, Wood — Sampling sample trees and logs for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood in homogeneous stands

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of selecting Sample trees and logs in test areas of homogeneous stands for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1115.US ISO 4586-1:1997: High-pressure laminates – Sheets from thermosetting resins – Part 1: Classification and specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification system for high-pressure decorative laminated sheets according to their performance and main recommended fields of application, including materials with special characteristics, for example post formability or defined reaction to fire.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1116.US ISO 4586-2 High-pressure decorative laminates — Sheets made from thermosetting resins —Part 2: Determination of properties

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determination of the properties of high-pressure decorative laminated sheets. These methods are primarily intended for testing the sheets specified in part 1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1117.US ISO 4641:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for textile-reinforced, smooth-bore rubber water-suction and discharge hoses and hose assemblies. Three types of hoses and hose

assemblies are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: -25 °C to +70 °C; and water temperatures during operation: 0 °C to +70 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1118.US ISO 4642-1:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 1: Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for fire-fighting purposes for use with fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,2 MPa for hoses of 19 mm and 25 mm inside diameter and 0,7 MPa for hoses of 33 mm inside diameter. Hoses conforming to this part of US ISO 4642 are intended for applications where long intervals can occur between the occasions of use, for example on fixed fire hose reels in buildings and other construction works. This part of US ISO 4642 applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at ambient conditions in non-aggressive or non-corrosive atmospheres within the temperature range -20 °C to +60 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1119.US ISO 4642-2:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 2: Semi-rigid hoses (and hose assemblies) for pumps and vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for use on fire-fighting vehicles and trailer pumps. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa for normal pressure hoses (category I) and 4,0 MPa for high pressure hoses (category II). The hoses are further subdivided into types and classes (see Clause 4). This part of US ISO 4642 applies

to delivery hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1120.US ISO 4671:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measuring the inside diameter, outside diameter (including diameter over reinforcement of hydraulic hoses), wall thickness, concentricity and lining and cover thickness of hoses, methods of measurement and identification of the lengths of hoses and hose assemblies, and a method of verifying the through-bore of hydraulic hose assemblies

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1121.US ISO 4951-1:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 1: General delivery requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the general delivery conditions of hot rolled bars and sections, in high yield strength steels for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1122.US ISO 4951-2:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 2: Delivery conditions for normalized, normalized rolled and as rolled steels

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for hot rolled bars and sections of diameter or thickness ≤ 150 mm in high yield strength steels in the normalized, normalized rolled or as rolled delivery conditions for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1123.US ISO 4998:2011, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to continuous hot-dip zinc- and zinc-iron-alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality. The product is intended for applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance. The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering conditions and surface treatments. This standard does not cover steels designated as commercial quality, or drawing quality. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 649:2006, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1124.US ISO 5019-1:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 1: Rectangular bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of rectangular refractory bricks. These two series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the series of arch bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-2.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1125.US ISO 5019-2: 1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 2: Arch bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of refractory arch bricks, each with a constant median dimension and one series of refractory arch bricks with a constant backface dimension. These series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the two series of rectangular bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-1.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1126.US ISO 5019-3:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 3: Rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1127.US ISO 5019-4:1988, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 4: Dome bricks for electric arc furnace roofs

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of refractory bricks for use in the domes of electric arc furnace roofs. The dimensions of special bricks also used for the construction of these furnaces are given for information only.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1128.US ISO 5019-5:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 5: Skewbacks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two skewbacks, one for use with bricks of a course height 64 mm and one for use with bricks of a course height 76 mm.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1129.US ISO 5019-6:2005, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 6: Basic bricks for oxygen steel-making converters

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of basic refractory bricks for use in oxygen steel-making converters

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1130.ISO 5320:1980, Solid wood parquet — Classification of fir and spruce strips

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid fir and spruce parquet strips.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1131.US ISO 5323:1984, Solid wood parquet and raw parquet blocks – Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definitions for the purpose of expressing as correctly as possible concepts relating to wood parquet flooring and to raw parquet blocks. The terms and definitions given in this standard are not restrictive.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1132.US ISO 5333:1978, Coniferous wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of fir and spruce parquet blocks

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, quality, of raw parquet blocks of: - fir (Abies SP.), - spruce (Picea sp.), intended for the manufacture of strips for different types of parquet floorings.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1133.US ISO 5417:1986, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies a range of dimensions of basic, fireclay and high alumina refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. It does not apply to special closure bricks for use in completing circles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1134.US ISO 5151:1994, Non-ducted air conditioners and heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air and water cooled condensers and heat. Pumps employing air-cooled condensers are based and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5151:1994)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1135.US ISO 5171:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Bourdon-tube pressure gauges normally used with compressed gas systems at pressures up to 30 MPa (300 bar) in welding, cutting and allied processes. It also covers use for dissolved acetylene and for liquefied gases under pressure. It does not cover gauges for acetylene in acetylene-manufacturing plants

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1136.US ISO 5172:2006, Gas welding equipment — Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies specifications and tests for blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting of metals. It applies to manual blowpipes for welding and heating with a nominal thermal power up to 32 000 kcal/h, and manual and machine cutting blowpipes with a cutting range up to 300 mm. This standard does not apply to air-aspirated blowpipes which are covered in US ISO 9012.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1137.US ISO 5175:1987, Equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air — General specifications, requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard lays down the general specifications, requirements and tests of safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air used downstream of cylinder or pipeline outlet regulators and of pipeline outlet valves, and upstream of blowpipes for welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not specify location and combination of these devices in the gas system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1138.US ISO 5182:2008, Resistance welding — Materials for electrodes and ancillary equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of materials for resistance welding electrodes and ancillary equipment which are used for carrying current and transmitting force to the work.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1139.US ISO 5183-1:1998, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 1: Conical fixing, taper 1:10

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and

tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and for which the electrode taper fits in conformance with US ISO 1089.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1140.US ISO 5183-2:2000, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 2: Parallel shank fixing for end-thrust electrodes

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and a parallel shaft is used to fix the adaptor to the electrode holder in accordance with US ISO 8430-3.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1141.US ISO 5359:2008, Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for low-pressure hose assemblies intended for use with the following medical gases: oxygen; nitrous oxide; medical air; helium; carbon dioxide; xenon; specified mixtures of the gases listed above; oxygen-enriched air; air for driving surgical tools; nitrogen for driving surgical tools; vacuum. It is intended in particular to ensure gas-specificity and to prevent cross-connection between systems conveying different gases. These hose assemblies are intended for use at maximum operating pressures of less than 1 400 kPa. This standard specifies the allocation of (NIST), (DISS), (SIS) connectors to medical gases and specifies the dimensions of non-interchangeable screw-threaded (NIST) connectors. This standard does not specify:

- requirements for coaxial hoses used for the supply and disposal of air for driving surgical tools; and
- requirements for electrical conductivity.

This standard does not specify the intended uses of hose assemblies.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1142.US ISO 5417:1986, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies a range of dimensions of basic, fireclay and high alumina refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. It does not apply to special closure bricks for use in completing circles

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1143. US ISO 5771:2008, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for transferring anhydrous ammonia — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses used for transferring ammonia, in liquid or in gaseous form, at ambient temperatures from -40 °C up to and including +55 °C. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1144.US ISO 5772:1998, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber hose and hose assembly used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds). The three types of hose are as follows: type 1: hoses with textile reinforcement suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends; type 2: hoses with textile and helical wire reinforcement designed for torsional flexibility, suitable for coiling, reeling on a drum or hanging in bends; and type 3: hoses with fine wire reinforcement designed for low dilation, suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1145.US ISO 5774:2006 Plastics hoses — Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of flexible thermoplastic hose, textile reinforced, for compressed-air applications in the temperature range from - 10 °C to + 60 °C. The four types are classified as light service for a maximum working pressure of 7 bar at 23 °C and 4,5 bar at 60 °C, medium service for a maximum working pressure of 10 bar at 23 °C and 6,5 bar at 60 °C, heavy service for a maximum working pressure of 16 bar at 23 °C and 11 bar at 60 °C, and heavy service for use in mining for a maximum working pressure of 25 bar at 23 °C and 13 bar at 60 °C

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1146.US ISO 5775-1:1997, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designations and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations and dimensions for pneumatic bicycle tyres: “wired edge” tyres mounted on straight side or crotchet type rims, and “beaded edge” tyres mounted on hooked bead rims. Tubular sew-up tyres and non-pneumatic tyres are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1147.US ISO 5775-2:1996, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 2: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies rim dimensions for bicycle tyres: it gives only those rim contour dimensions necessary for tyre mounting and to fit the tyre on the rim. US ISO 5775-1 covers designations and dimensions for tyres. US ISO 5775 covers straight side (SS) rims, hooked bead (HB) rims and crotchet type (C) rims.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1148.US ISO 5822:1988, Spot welding equipment — Taper plug gauges and taper ring gauges

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for taper plug and ring gauges used for the checking of type A, B and C tapers according to US ISO 1089.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1149.US ISO 5826:2014, Resistance welding equipment — Transformers — General specifications applicable to all transformers

This Uganda Standard gives specifications applicable to the following types of transformers for use in resistance welding equipment: single-phase transformers for a.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; single-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; single-phase inverter transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 400 Hz to 2 kHz; and three-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz. For the purposes of this standard, the term transformer can refer to the transformer alone or with connected rectifier (transformer-rectifier unit). This standard applies to transformers built to protection class I or II according to IEC 61140.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1150.US ISO 5828:2001, Resistance welding equipment — Secondary connecting cables with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs — Dimensions and characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and characteristics of secondary connecting cables which are aircooled over their length and with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs. The secondary connecting cables are used for connection between the secondary terminals of a welding transformer and the electrode holders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1151.US ISO 6134:2005, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for saturated steam — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of hoses and hose assemblies, low pressure with a maximum working pressure of 6 bar and high pressure with a maximum working pressure of 18 bar, made of rubber and hose fittings made of metal, designed to convey saturated steam and hot water condensate.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1152.US ISO 6224:2011 Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for general-purpose textile-reinforced thermoplastics water-discharge hoses. Three types of hose are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: -10 °C to +60 °C; and water temperature during operation: 0 °C to +60 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1153.US ISO 6425:1996, Divers' watches

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for divers' watches and for divers' watches for use in deep diving.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1154.US ISO 6443: 2005, Door leaves — Method for measurement of height, width, thickness, and squareness

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to measure the dimensions of height, width and thickness, and defects of squareness of door leaves. It applies to all rectangular door leaves and the measurable parameters of doors of other shapes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1155.US ISO 6444: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of the behavior under

humidity variations in successive uniform climates.

This Uganda Standard describes the method which is to be used to test the behaviour under humidity variations of door leaves placed in successive uniform climates. This standard can be applied to all door leaves, (e.g. solid doors, hollow core doors, panelled doors and glazed doors), which are nominally flat and rigid, and which contain hygroscopic materials that might influence their behaviour during this test.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1156.US ISO 6605:2002, Hydraulic fluid power — Hoses and hose assemblies — Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies uniform test methods for evaluating the performance of hoses and hose assemblies (hoses and attached hose fittings) used in hydraulic fluid power systems. Specific tests and performance criteria for evaluating hoses and hose assemblies used in hydraulic applications are in accordance with the requirements of the respective product (hoses or hose fitting) specifications

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1157.US ISO 6698:1989, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs

This Uganda Standard specifies the thread profile and limits and tolerances for the screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs. It is based on the use of the ISO basic thread profile given in ISO 68; satisfactory interchangeability with the corresponding British Standard Cycle (B.S.C.) thread; this has required the use of an inch pitch (t.p.i.);the use of screw thread tolerance grades and tolerance positions given in ISO 965-11; andthe use of gauges made to ISO 1502.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1158.US ISO 6699:1990, Cycles — Stern and handlebar bend — Assembly dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances to ensure secure assembly between the stem and the handlebar bend of a bicycle. It applies to bicycles intended for use on public roads, and on which the saddle can be adjusted to provide a saddle height of 635 mm or more. It does not apply to specialized types of bicycle such as tradesmen's delivery bicycles, tandems, toy bicycles and bicycles designed and equipped for use in sanctioned competitive events.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1159.US ISO 6801:1983, Rubber or plastics hoses — Determination of volumetric expansion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volumetric expansion of rubber or plastics hoses under hydrostatic pressure. This standard does not specify the dimensions of the test piece and the test pressures) as each of which will be specified in the appropriate specification.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1160.US ISO 6802:2005, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies with wire reinforcements — Hydraulic impulse test with flexing

This Uganda Standard describes a pressure impulse test with flexing for wire-reinforced rubber and plastics hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies. The test is applicable to high-pressure hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies, which are subject to pulsating pressure in service. This International Standard describes two methods of flexing the hose or hose assembly. The actual pressure impulse test is described in US ISO 6803.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1161.US ISO 6803:2008 Rubber or plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydraulic pressure impulse test without flexing

This Uganda Standard describes hose impulse testing, without flexing, of rubber or plastics hydraulic hose assemblies at both high and low impulse pressures. The high-pressure testing is carried out at pressures greater than 3 MPa and the low-pressure testing at pressures from 1,5 MPa to 3 MPa . The test procedure is applicable to hydraulic hose assemblies that are subject to pulsating pressures in service which are included in the product requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1162.US ISO 6804:2009, Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber or plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers connected to the domestic water supply at a pressure not exceeding 1 MPa (10 bar).It is applicable to the following types of hose:Type 1: rubber hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 70 °C).Type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature 90 °C).Type 3: plastics hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 60 °C).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1163.US ISO 6807:2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for rotary drilling and vibration applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for textile- and steel-reinforced rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use with water-based and/or oil-based muds, up to a maximum temperature of 82 °C, which are pumped at high pressure in large volumes in rotary drilling service and which, when tested in accordance with ISO 2977, have a minimum aniline point of 66 °C. This standard applies to hoses which are suitable for use at ambient temperatures between - 20 °C and + 52 °C,

unless changed by a supplementary requirement on request of the purchaser, and are resistant to ageing and tropical conditions. This standard does not apply to hoses which are intended for use with gases.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1164.US ISO 6814:2009, Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery— Terms, definitions and classification

This Uganda Standard defines terms corresponding to, and gives guidance for the classification of mobile and self-propelled machinery used in forestry and related operations. Both the definitions and the classification have been determined according to the end use of the machines as intended by the manufacturer. The terms and definitions do not cover all possible forestry and related operations or machinery, nor do they describe specific machines, but are given as an aid to nomenclature. This standard is applicable to machines designed for use in forestry for site preparation, planting, harvesting, processing, and the transport of wood and wood fibre. It is not applicable to machines designed to be used exclusively in sawmills or wood yards, to on-highway transport vehicles, or to aerial vehicles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1165.US ISO 7159:2009 Firefighting — Portable fire extinguishers — Performance and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of portable fire extinguishers. It is applicable to a fully charged extinguisher having a maximum mass of 20 kg. Subject to local acceptance, application to extinguishers having a total mass of up to 25 kg when fully charged is permitted

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1166.US ISO 7170:2005, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the strength and durability of storage units that are fully assembled and ready for use, including their movable and non-movable parts.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1167.US ISO 7171:1988, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of stability

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of free-standing storage furniture, including cupboards, cabinets and bookshelves that are fully assembled and ready for use. The tests are not applicable to wall-mounted or other vise built-in units.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1168.US ISO 7172:1988, Furniture — Tables — Determination of stability

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all kinds of tables, except tables permanently attached to the structure of the building. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1169.US ISO 7173:1989, Furniture — Chairs and stools — Determination of strength and durability

This Uganda Standard describes test methods for determining the strength and durability of all types of chairs, easy chairs and stools. Additional tests may be required for certain types of chairs and for chairs for specific fields of

use. Such test methods will be described in future Ugandan Standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1170.US ISO 7174-1:1988, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 1: Upright chairs and stools

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all types of upright chairs, stools and pouffes. It does not apply to settees and other multiple seating, nor to reclining chairs when they are reclined, chairs with tilting mechanisms when they are tilted, nor to swiveling or rocking chairs. The methods are, however, applicable to testing chairs with reclining, tilting and adjustable back-angle mechanisms when these are used as upright chairs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1171.US ISO 7174-2:1992, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 2: Chairs with tilting or reclining mechanisms when fully reclined, and rocking chairs

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the rearward stability of chairs with tilting, reclining and adjustable back angle mechanisms when they are fully tilted or reclined, and of rocking chairs. Forward and sideward stability of these chairs and of upright chairs is determined by methods described in US ISO 7174-1. This standard describes test methods only for the rearward stability of chairs when fully tilted or reclined, and should not be considered as an alternative test for upright chairs

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1172.US ISO 7175-1:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 1: Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to

cots and folding cots with an internal length of between 900 mm and 1 400 mm. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1173.US ISO 7175-2:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 2: Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods that assess the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to cots and folding cots with an internal length between 900 mm and 1 400 mm that are designed to prevent the child from climbing out. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots. The tests are designed to be applied to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1174.US ISO 7212:1986, Enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units for 50 mm and 100 mm thick walls

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are basic units: bricks, posts; functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units. Only one and two chevron bricks are standardized in this standard. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in order to simplify general reference

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1175.US ISO 7240-1:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 1: General and definitions

This Uganda Standard provides a set of general guidelines and definitions to be used in describing the fire detection and alarm system equipment, tests and requirements in the other parts of US ISO 7240.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1176.US ISO 7240-2:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 2: Control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for control and indicating equipment (c.i.e.) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1177.US ISO 7240-3:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 3: Audible alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for audible alarm devices intended to signal an audible warning of fire between a detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building. It is intended to cover only those devices which derive their operating power by means of a physical electrical connection to an external source such as a fire alarm system. This part of US ISO 7240 is also intended to cover audible alarm devices capable of giving voice messages by the application of specific requirements, tests and performance criteria. This standard specifies fire alarm audible alarm devices for two types of application environment, type A for indoor use and type B for outdoor use. This part of US ISO 7240 is not intended to cover: loudspeaker-type devices primarily intended for emitting emergency voice messages that are generated from an external audio source; and supervisory audible alarm devices, e.g. within the control and indicating equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1178.US ISO 7240-4:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 4: Power supply equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for power supply equipment (p.s.e.) for use in fire detection

and alarm systems installed in buildings. It is not necessarily applicable to power supply equipment with special characteristics, developed for particular applications, which could require further tests.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1179.US ISO 7240-5:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 5: Point-type heat detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type heat detectors for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For other types of heat detector or for detectors intended for use in other environments, this standard should only be used for guidance. This standard is not applicable to heat detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1180.US ISO 7240-6:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 6: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using electro-chemical cells

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point fire detectors using electro-chemical cells that operate using carbon-monoxide detection principles for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of CO fire detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1181.US ISO 7240-7:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 7: Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type smoke detectors that operate using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard also covers point smoke detectors that incorporate more than one smoke sensor operating on these principles. Additional requirements and test methods for such detectors are given in Annex N. For the testing of other types of smoke detectors, or smoke detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Smoke detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks, are not covered.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1182.US ISO 7240-8:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 8: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using an electro-chemical cell in combination with a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point multi-sensor fire detectors that incorporate an electrochemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) in combination with one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of CO multi-sensor fire detectors, or CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used for guidance. CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1183.US ISO 7240-10:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 10: Point-type flame detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type, resettable flame detectors that operate using radiation from a flame for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. This standard is not applicable to flame detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1184.US ISO 7240-11:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 11: Manual call points

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements; test methods and performance criteria for manual call points in fire detection and alarm systems in and around buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). It takes into account indoor and outdoor conditions, the appearance and operation of the manual call points for type A “direct operation” and type B “indirect operation”, and covers those which are simple mechanical switches, those which are fitted with simple electronic components (e.g. resistors, diodes) and those which contain active electronic components and which work with the control and indicating equipment for signalling and identifying, for example, an address or location. This standard does not cover manual call points for special applications, for example manual call points that are intrinsically safe or for use in hazardous conditions, if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests than those given in this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1185.US ISO 7240-12:2006, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 12: Line type smoke detectors using a transmitted optical beam

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for line-type smoke detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. The detectors consist of at least a transmitter and a receiver

and can include reflector(s), for the detection of smoke by the attenuation and/or changes in attenuation of an optical beam. This standard does not cover line-type smoke detectors designed to operate with separations between opposed components of less than 1 m; line-type smoke detectors whose optical path length is defined or adjusted by an integral mechanical connection; and line-type smoke detectors with special characteristics, which cannot be assessed by the test methods in this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1186.US ISO 7240-13:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for compatibility and connectability assessment of system components that either comply with the requirements of US ISO 7240 or with a manufacturer’s specification where there is standard. This standard includes only system requirements when these are necessary for compatibility assessment. This standard also specifies requirements for the integrity of the fire detection and fire alarm system when connected to other systems. This standard does not specify the manner in which the system is designed, installed and used in any particular application. This standard is applicable to systems where the components are connected to control-and-indicating equipment (c.i.e.) and where the components are interconnected by electrical wires. For fire detection and fire alarm systems using other means of interconnection (for example optical fibre or radio frequency links), this standard may be used as guidance.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1187.US ISO 7240-14:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 14: Design, installation, commissioning and service of

fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning, and service requirements for a fire detection and alarm system (FDAS) (see US ISO 7240-1, Figure 1), which is primarily intended to provide early detection of fire and notification within one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas for the protection of lives. The FDAS includes automatic detection of a fire and manual initiation of a fire alarm, with audible and visual warning to people within the detection area. This standard also specifies requirements for FDAS capable of providing signals to audible warning systems in accordance with US ISO 7240-19, to initiate the operation of ancillary technical services, such as fixed fire extinguishing systems, and to other precautions and actions. The protection of property is outside the scope of this standard. However, the requirements specified herein may be used as recommendations for property protection.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1188.US ISO 7240-15:2004, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 15: Multisensor fire detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type resettable multisensor fire detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings, incorporating in one mechanical enclosure at least one smoke sensor and at least one other sensor which responds to heat, and in which the signal(s) of the smoke sensor(s) is (are) combined with the signal(s) of the heat sensor(s).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1189.US ISO 7240-16:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for sound system control and indicating equipment (s.s.c.i.e.) for use in buildings and structures as part of a sound system for emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.) (see in US ISO 7240-1). The s.s.c.i.e. is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified areas in an emergency, to effect a rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an indoor or outdoor area. This includes systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731, and evacuate signals complying with ISO 8201. The overall requirements of an s.s.e.p., especially concerning audibility and intelligibility, are contained within ISO 7240-19. In addition to ensuring compliance with this standard, the manufacturer should also consider the requirements of ISO 7240-19, national regulations, codes and standards that affect the s.s.c.i.e. design and usability. For example, some regulations require certain optional functions to be available on all s.s.c.i.e. installed within the jurisdiction. The use of the equipment for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under nonhazardous circumstances is not excluded. This standard can also be used for the assessment of similar control and indicating equipment for use in systems where the warning-signal broadcast does not include a voice message. This standard does not apply to systems using only sounders or bells.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1190.US ISO 7240-17:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 17: Short-circuit isolators

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for short-

circuit isolators, for use in fire detection and alarm systems for buildings; see US ISO 7240-1. Means of isolation or protection incorporated within control and indicating equipment in US ISO 7240-1, are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1191.US ISO 7240-18:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 18: Input/output devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for input/output devices connected to a transmission path of a fire detection and alarm system used to receive and/or transmit signals to or from the transmission path, necessary for the operation of the fire detection and fire alarm system and/or fire protection system. An input/output device can be a physically separate device or its function can be integrated into another device, in which case this standard can be used to assess this function. An input/output device can include signal amplifiers and signal transfer in separate enclosures, in which case the requirements of this standard shall apply. Control and indicating equipment and ancillary control and indicating equipment (e.g. repeater panels and fire brigade panels) are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1192.US ISO 7240-19:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 19: Design, installation, commissioning and service of sound systems for emergency purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning and service requirements for a sound system for emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.; see US ISO 7240-1), which is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas during an emergency. The s.s.e.p. is intended to initiate a

rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an emergency by including systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731 (where applicable) and evacuation signals complying with ISO 8201. In some cases, sound systems are used in preference to sounders or bells in order to broadcast a range of coded warnings that is difficult to communicate with sounders or bells. The use of the s.s.e.p. for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under non-hazardous circumstances is not excluded. When used for non-emergency purposes, the zoning of the loudspeakers can differ from the zones used for emergency purposes. This standard does not apply to sound systems that use bells or sounders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1193.US ISO 7240-20:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for aspirating smoke detectors for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings. Aspirating smoke detectors developed for the protection of specific risks that incorporate special characteristics (including additional features or enhanced functionality for which this standard does not define a test or assessment method) are also covered by this standard. The performance requirements for any special characteristics are beyond the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1194.US ISO 7240-21:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 21: Routing equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test, and performance criteria for fire-alarm routing (transmitting) equipment (see

US ISO 7240-1) and for fault (trouble) warning routing equipment (see US ISO 7240-1) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

1195.US ISO 7240-22:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 22: Smoke-detection equipment for ducts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for smoke-detection equipment for ducts (s.d.e.d.) for use in fire-detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). The s.d.e.d. samples the air from a duct and detects smoke in the sample.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

1196.US ISO 7240-23:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 23: Visual alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for visual alarm devices in a fixed installation intended to signal a visual warning of a fire between a fire detection and alarm system and occupants in and around buildings. This standard specifies visual alarm devices for three types of application environment. It is only applicable to pulsing or flashing visual alarm devices, for example xenon beacons or rotating beacons. It is not applicable to devices giving continuous light output. This standard is not intended to cover visual indicators, for example, on detectors or on the control and indicating equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1197.US ISO 7240-24:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 24: Sound-system loudspeakers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for loudspeakers intended to broadcast a warning of

fire between a fire detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard specifies loudspeakers for two types of application environment: type A, generally for indoor use, and type B, generally for outdoor use. This standard does not cover loudspeakers for special applications, for example loudspeakers for use in hazardous applications, if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests other than those given in this standard. This standard is not intended to cover addressable loudspeakers or loudspeakers with active components.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1198.US ISO 7240-25:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 25: Components using radio transmission paths

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for components used in fire detection and alarm systems, installed in and around buildings, which use radio-frequency (r.f.) transmission paths. It specifies requirements for the assessment of conformance of the components to the requirements of this standard. Where components work together and this requires knowledge of the system design, this standard also specifies requirements for the system. When the fire detection and alarm system uses wired and r.f. transmission paths, the relevant parts of US ISO 7240 apply together with this part of US ISO 7240. Requirements relevant to wire transmission paths are superseded or modified by those included in this standard. This standard does not restrict the intended use of radio spectrum, e.g. frequency, power output of devices; the allowed maximum number of the components using r.f. transmission paths within the fire detection and alarm system or one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission

path; and the allowed maximum number of the components affected by loss of one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission path.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

1199.US ISO 7240-27:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 27: Point-type fire detectors using a scattered-light, transmitted-light or ionization smoke sensor, an electrochemical-cell carbon-monoxide sensor and a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for multi-sensor point-type fire detectors that incorporate an optical or ionization smoke sensor, an electro-chemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) and, optionally, one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors which have special characteristics and which have been developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1200.US ISO 7240-28:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 28: Fire protection control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test and performance criteria for fire protection control equipment (f.p.c.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) connected to automatic fire protection equipment (a.f.p.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) installed in buildings. The f.p.c.e. receives signals from control and indicating equipment (see ISO 7240-1), sends control signals to, and indicates the condition of, the a.f.p.e. The control signals are used to initiate automatic fire protection

equipment, such as pumps associated with fire suppression systems, control doors, dampers, fans and the like.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1201.US ISO 7286:1986, Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment

This Uganda Standard covers graphical symbols which are placed on resistance welding equipment, e.g. indicators and operator's controls, in order to instruct the persons handling the equipment as to its use and operation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1202.US ISO 7289:2010, Gas welding equipment — Quick-action couplings with shut-off valves for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard defines the specifications and the type tests for quick-action couplings with shutoff valves. It applies to quick-action couplings used between the regulator and the torch in equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to cases where these couplings are used with hoses in accordance with US ISO 3821 or threaded unions in accordance with ISO 3253.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1203.US ISO 7291:2010, Gas welding equipment — Pressure regulators for manifold systems used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 30 MPa (300 bar)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for pressure regulators in manifold systems used in welding, cutting, and allied processes for:

- compressed gases up to 30 MPa (300 bar);
- dissolved acetylene;
- liquefied petroleum gases (LPG);
- methylacetylene-propadiene-mixtures (MPS);

- carbon dioxide (CO₂).

It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in US ISO 2503.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1204.US ISO 7233:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of resistance to vacuum

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the resistance to vacuum of hoses and hose assemblies manufactured from plastic or rubber. Applicable dimensions of hoses for each method are as follows: method A — for hoses of nominal bore up to and including 80 mm; method B — for hoses of nominal bore greater than 80 mm; and method C — for hoses of all dimensions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1205.US ISO 7326:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods for determining the ozone resistance of the outer covers of hoses: method 1, for bore sizes up to and including 25 mm, carried out on the hose itself; method 2, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the hose wall; method 3, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the cover; method 4, for all bore sizes, carried out on the hose itself; and method 5, for all bore sizes, carried out on hoses that are expandable, for example textile-reinforced hose

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1206.s.US ISO 7369:2004, Pipework — Metal hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines current terms concerning metal hoses, metal hose assemblies and component parts. This standard applies to: stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies;

and corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

1207.US ISO 7396-1:2007, Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 1: Pipeline systems for compressed medical gases and vacuum

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of pipeline systems for compressed medical gases, gases for driving surgical tools and vacuum in healthcare facilities to ensure continuous delivery of the correct gas and the provision of vacuum from the pipeline system. It includes requirements for supply systems, pipeline distribution systems, control systems, monitoring and alarm systems and non-interchangeability between components of different gas systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1208.US ISO 7396-2:2007 Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 2: Anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems to ensure patient safety and to minimize exposure of the operator and other persons to anaesthetic gases and vapours. It includes requirements for the power device, pipeline system, performance, non-interchangeability between key components and avoidance of cross connections between anaesthetic gas scavenging (AGS) disposal systems and medical gas and vacuum pipeline systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1209.US ISO 7539-1:2012, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 1: General guidance on testing procedures

This Uganda Standard describes the general considerations that apply when designing and conducting tests to assess susceptibility of metals to stress corrosion. This standard also gives some general guidance on the selection of test methods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1210.US ISO 7539-2:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 2: Preparation and use of bent-beam specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using bent-beam test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1211.US ISO 7539-3:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 3: Preparation and use of U-bend specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using U-bend test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term “metal” as used in this standard includes alloys. U-bend specimens may be used to test a variety of product forms.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1212.US ISO 7539-4:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 4: Preparation and use of uniaxially loaded tension specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using uniaxially loaded tension test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term “metal” as used in this standard includes alloys. Tension test specimens are adaptable for testing a wide variety of product forms, including plate, rod, wire, sheet and tubes, as well as parts joined by welding, riveting, or other methods. Notched specimens may also be used.

Uniaxially loaded tensile specimens may be stressed quantitatively with equipment for application of either a constant load, a constant strain or an increasing load or strain.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1213.US ISO 7539-5:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 5: Preparation and use of C-ring specimens

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing, stressing, exposing and inspecting C-ring test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. Analysis of the state and distribution of stress in the C-ring is presented.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1214.US ISO 7539-6:2011, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 6: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under constant load or constant displacement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion. It gives recommendations for the design, preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1215. US ISO 7539-7:2005, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 7: Method for slow strain rate testing

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for conducting slow strain rate tests for investigating susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion cracking, including hydrogen-induced failure.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1216.US ISO 7539-8:2000, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 8: Preparation and use of specimens to evaluate weldments

This Uganda Standard covers the procedures available for stress corrosion testing of welded specimens and examines the additional factors which must be taken into account when conducting tests on welded specimens. In particular this standard gives recommendations for the choice of specimens and test procedures to determine the resistance of a metal to stress corrosion when it is welded.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1217.US ISO 7539-9:2003, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under rising load or rising displacement

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating the susceptibility of metal to stress corrosion cracking by means of tests conducted under rising load or rising displacement. Tests conducted under constant load or constant displacement are dealt with in US ISO 7539-6.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1218.US ISO 7539-10:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing —Part 10: Reverse U-bend method

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using reversed U-bend (RUB) test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of the metal to stress corrosion cracking.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1219.US ISO 7539-11:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 11: Guidelines for testing the resistance of metals and alloys to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the key features that should be accounted for in designing and conducting tests to evaluate the

resistance of a metal or its alloy to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1220.US ISO 7662:1988, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of abrasion of lining

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the abrasion of a hose lining when a certain amount of specified grit is passed through the hose. The method is applicable to rubber and plastics hoses with an internal bore of 20 to 50 mm used for grit blasting, shot blasting and similar operations. The method may be used for comparison of the abrasion resistance of different types of hose, but not for specification of maximum abrasion in a hose standard. Comparison should be made on the same type and size of hose. Results from tests carried out with different types of grit should not be compared.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1221.US ISO 7751:1991, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure

This Uganda Standard specifies ratios of proof pressure and minimum burst pressure to design working pressure for various categories of hose service. The methods and procedures to perform the proof and burst tests are specified in US ISO 1402

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1222.US ISO 7900:2006, Steel wire and wire products for fences — Zinc- and zinc-alloy coated steel barbed wire

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of zinc- and zinc-alloy-coated steel barbed wire, with conventional and reverse twist consisting of two stranded line wires, around which the barbs are tightly wound, a twist being imparted between the barbs to restrict their movement. The barbed-wire

entanglement has a single line wire, around which the barbs are wound. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 193:2001, Specification for steel wires and wire products used for fencing, which has been technically revised and republished*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1223.US ISO 7931: 1985, Insulation taps and bushes for resistance welding equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for insulated taps and bushes in the secondary circuit for resistance welding equipment, especially for use in back-ups according to ISO 5827.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1224.US ISO 7989-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Nonferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of zinc or zinc-alloy coatings on steel wire and steel wire products, of circular or other section.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1225.US ISO 8028:1999, Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types, differentiated by burst pressure and temperature of use, of elastomeric hose and hose assembly for use in airless paint spraying.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1226.US ISO 8029:2007, Plastics hose — General-purpose collapsible water hose, textile reinforced — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics collapsible water hoses for general applications for use in the temperature range of -10 °C to +55 °C. Such hoses are

classified into four types, as follows: low pressure, designed for a maximum working pressure of up to 4,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 2,0 bar at 55 °C; medium pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 7,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 3,6 bar at 55 °C; high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 10,0 bar at 23 °C and up to 5,1 bar at 55 °C; and extra-high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 15,5 bar at 23 °C and up to 7,9 bar at 55 °C. This standard does not apply to products used for fire-fighting or the conveyance of drinking water.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1227.US ISO 8030:1995, Rubber and plastics hoses — Method of test for flammability

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore 50.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1228.US ISO 8031:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity

This Uganda Standard specifies electrical test methods for rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and hose assemblies to determine the resistance of conductive, antistatic and non-conductive hoses and the electrical continuity or discontinuity between metal end fittings.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1229.US ISO 8033:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of adhesion between components

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the adhesion between lining and reinforcement, between cover and reinforcement, between reinforcement layers, between cover and outer lamination (thin layer

of material outside the cover for protection) and between lining and inner lamination (thin layer of material inside the lining to reduce permeation of fluid into the lining). It covers all bore sizes and the following types of hose construction:

- woven textile fabric;
- braided textile fabric;
- knitted textile fabric;
- circular-woven textile fabric;
- textile spiral;
- textile cord;
- wire braid;
- wire spiral; and
- hoses containing a supporting helix.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1230.US ISO 8041:2005, Human response to vibration — Measuring instrumentation

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance specifications and tolerance limits for instruments designed to measure vibration values, for the purpose of assessing human response to vibration. It includes requirements for pattern evaluation, periodic verification and *in-situ* checks, and the specification of vibration calibrators for *in-situ* checks. Vibration instruments specified in this standard can be single instruments, combinations of instrumentation or computer-based acquisition and analysis systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1231.US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning — Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber or thermoplastic hoses and hose assemblies used for circulating liquid and gaseous R134a (tetrafluoroethane) in the

air-conditioning systems of automobiles. The hoses and hose assemblies are designed in such a way as to restrict losses of refrigerant and contamination of the system. The operational temperature range is 40 °C to +125 °C

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1232.US ISO 8090:1990, Cycles — Terminology

This Uganda Standard defines the terminology of cycles in English and French. It also specifies the symbols to designate bicycle main dimensions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1233.US ISO 8191-1:1987, Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 1:

Ignition source: smouldering cigarette

This Uganda Standard lays down a method of test to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating when subjected to a smouldering cigarette as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1234.US ISO 8191-2:1988, Furniture — Assessment of ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 2: Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

This Uganda Standard lays down a test method to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating, when subjected to a small flame as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of

furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1235.US ISO 8207:1996, Gas welding equipment — Specification for hose assemblies for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and test requirements of hose assemblies using rubber hose, if supplied in assembled condition for equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard is not applicable to hose assemblies upstream of the regulators.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1236.US ISO 8269:1985, Doorsets — Static loading test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the behaviour of doorsets under static loading. It applies to doorsets with one pivoting leaf, without fixed parts other than the door frame itself, and for which special requirements against static loading apply, for example requirements relating to burglar resistance. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1237.US ISO 8271: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of resistance to hard body impact

This Uganda Standard applies to all door leaves. It specifies the method to be used to determine the damage caused to a door leaf by the impact of a hard body. Such impacts that might reasonably be expected from contact with small objects or parts of larger objects such as corners on furniture or footwear can produce local surface failures affecting both strength and appearance. The kind of damage caused by

impact can vary with the material used in the door construction.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1238.US ISO 8272:1986, Doorsets — Air permeability test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the air permeability of the doorsets to be fitted in exterior walls and supplied in the form of completely assembled and finished units. It applies to all doorsets, made of any materials, in the normal operating conditions for which they are designed and installed according to the manufacturer recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind the condition of test as defined. It does not apply to joints between the doorsets and surrounding components and material.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1239.US ISO 8273: 1985, Door leaves — Standard atmospheres for testing the performance of the doors and doorsets placed between different climates

This Uganda Standard specifies standard atmospheres to be used when various performance tests are carried out on doors and doorsets that may be exposed to different climates on each side

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1240.US ISO 8274: 2005, Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the mechanical durability of doorsets and the opening parts of the windows after defined number of operating cycles. It applies, whatever their construction materials and operating system, to any window or any door in the form of complete assemblies in normal operating conditions. The parts concern in the testing are the frames, the opening elements (including any secondary

elements) and all essential hardware, including the operating devices. It does not include any additional fasteners such as pegstays or cabin hooks, nor any independently installed restrictor. In this standard, it is assumed that the operating cycles impart movement to ancillary items such as hinges, stays, balances and other mechanism.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1241.US ISO 8308:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls. Both methods are applicable to rubber and plastics hose and tubing, and comprise: method A, for all hose sizes and constructions: a practical comparative test, simulating working conditions; and method B, for hose and tubing up to internal diameter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1242.US ISO 8330:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the hose industry. The terms are listed alphabetically in English. When a term has one or more synonyms, the synonymous term(s) follow the preferred term and are also listed in alphabetical order. Deprecated synonymous terms are indicated by "(deprecatd)". The expression "SEE" is used to refer to another term (not always a synonym) which contains information related to the term preceding the expression.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1243.US ISO 8331:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance

This Uganda Standard sets out recommendations designed to maintain rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, prior to use, in a condition as close as possible to the condition they were in when they were received and to obtain the expected service life.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1244.US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type AI without offset and with the facility for cable clamping, and where a male taper 1:10 is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1245.US ISO 8430-2:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 2: Morse taper fixing

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type 9) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a male Morse taper is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1246.US ISO 8430-3:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 3: Parallel shank fixing for end thrust

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type C) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a clamp is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1247.US ISO 8488:1986, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble head fittings on bicycle forks

This Uganda Standard specifies details of the screw threads used to assemble head races and locknuts, i.e. fittings, on bicycle fork steering columns.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1248.US ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times

This Uganda Standard is applicable whenever representation of dates in the Gregorian calendar, times in the 24-hour timekeeping system, time intervals and recurring time intervals or of the formats of these representations are included in information interchange.

It includes;

- calendar dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar month and calendar day of the month;
- ordinal dates expressed in terms of calendar year and calendar day of the year;
- week dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar week number and calendar day of the week;
- local time based upon the 24-hour timekeeping system;
- Coordinated Universal Time of day;
- local time and the difference from Coordinated Universal Time;
- combination of date and time of day;
- time intervals;
- recurring time intervals.

This standard does not cover dates and times where words are used in the representation and

dates and times where characters are not used in the representation. This standard does not assign any particular meaning or interpretation to any data element that uses representations in accordance with this standard. Such meaning will be determined by the context of the application.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1249.US ISO 8965:2013, Logging industry — Technology — Terms and definitions

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to technological operations in the logging industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1250.US ISO 9012:2008, Gas welding equipment — Air-aspirated hand blowpipes — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for air-aspirated hand blowpipes. This standard applies to blowpipes for brazing, soldering, heating, fusion and other allied thermal processes, which use a fuel gas and aspirated air (injector-type blowpipes), and are intended for manual use. This International Standard is applicable to:air-aspirated hand blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the gaseous phase, at a controlled pressure by a regulator, through a gas supply hose;air-aspirated hand blowpipes which are fed with a liquefied fuel gas in the gaseous phase at the container pressure, through a gas supply hose; andso-called liquid-phase blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the liquid phase, and where thermal evaporation takes place within the blowpipe. It does not apply to blowpipes in which the fuel gas leaves the injector in the liquid phase, or to so-called “cartridge” blowpipes where the gas supply is fixed directly onto the blowpipe and possibly constitutes the shank.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1251.US ISO/IEC 9075-2: 2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 2: Foundation (SQL/Foundation)

This Uganda Standard defines the data structures and basic operations on SQL-data. It provides functional capabilities for creating, accessing, maintaining, controlling, and protecting SQL-data.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1252.US ISO/IEC 9075-11:2011, Information Technology — Database Language — SQL — Part 11: Information and Definition Schemas (SQL/Schemata)

This Uganda Standard specifies an Information Schema and a Definition Schema that describes:

- the structure and integrity constraints of SQL-data.
- the security and authorization specifications relating to SQL-data.
- the features and subfeatures of ISO/IEC 9075, and the support that each of these has in an SQL-implementation.
- the SQL-implementation information and sizing items of US ISO/IEC 9075 and the values supported by an SQL-implementation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1253.US ISO/IEC 9075-14:2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 14: XML-Related Specifications (SQL/XML)

This Uganda Standard defines ways in which Database Language SQL can be used in conjunction with XML.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1254.US ISO 9090:1989, Gas tightness of equipment for gas welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the maximum external leakage rates which are acceptable for equipment used for welding, cutting and allied processes. It applies to individual components which are used in the gas supply to a blowpipe from the connecting point of the hose (outlet of the cylinder valve or connecting point to a gas supply plant). It does not apply to gas supply plants.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1255.US ISO 9098-2:1994, Bunk beds for domestic use — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of bunk beds for domestic use. It is in particular intended to minimize the risk of accidents happening to children. Only the sleeping function is considered. This standard also applies to single beds for use at a height of the bed base of 800 mm or more above floor level, irrespective of the use to which the space below is put. The tests are designed to be applied to a freestanding bunk bed that is fully assembled and ready

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1256.US ISO 9205:1988, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Hot-face identification marking

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of marking the working face of refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. The method is intended to provide a quick and easy way of checking that each brick has been installed with the taper in the correct direction, and also to assist in brick identification for turning circles. The sizes of the bricks are given in US ISO 5417

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1257.US ISO 9221-1:1992, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 1: Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's high chairs for domestic use, with the aim of minimizing accidents to children resulting from normal usage and reasonably foreseeable misuse of high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs when in the high chair mode. Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables and for such uses as baby walking frames, pushchairs, Swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs. These additional functions are not covered by US ISO 9221. Nor does it deal with accidents or injuries which might result from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair or accidents which might result from abuse or misuse by persons over three years of age.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1258.US ISO 9221-2:1992, Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods that assess the safety requirements given in US ISO 9221-1 of children's high chairs and multi-purpose chairs for domestic use. Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables and for such uses as baby walking frames, pushchairs, Swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1259.US ISO 9261:2004, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Emitters and emitting pipe — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard gives mechanical and functional requirements for agricultural irrigation emitters and emitting pipes, and, where applicable, their fittings, and provides methods for testing conformity with such requirements. It also specifies the data to be supplied by the manufacturer to permit correct information, installation and operation in the

field. It is applicable to emitters, emitting and dripping (trickling) pipes, hoses, including collapsible hoses ("tapes") and tubing of which the emitting units form an integral part, to emitters and emitting units with or without pressure regulation and with flow rates not exceeding 24 l/h per outlet (except during flushing), and to fittings dedicated to the connection of emitting pipes, hoses and tubing. It is not applicable to porous pipe (pipe that is porous along its entire length), nor does it cover the performance of pipes as regards clogging

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1260.US ISO 9312:2013, Resistance welding equipment — Insulated pins for use in electrode back-ups

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for insulated pins used to pin parts in the secondary circuit of resistance welding equipment, or other live equipment, which need to be insulated from each other.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1261.US ISO 9313:1989, Resistance welding equipment — Cooling tube

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances of cooling tubes for resistance spot welding equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1262.US ISO 9366:2001, Agglomerated cork floor tiles — Determination of dimensions and deviation from squareness and from straightness of edges

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensions of agglomerated cork floor tiles or slabs, and the deviation from squareness and from straightness of their edges.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1263.US ISO 9379: 2005, Operating forces — Test method — Doors

This Uganda Standard is for hinged/pivoted and sliding doorsets with latches, for pedestrian use. It defines the test methods to determine the forces to open/close doors and to engage/release and lock/unlock the hardware using a key or handle. It is only applicable to the manual operation doorsets. The measurement of forces for doorsets with self-closing devices engaged is excluded from this test method. It is also not applicable to doorsets with special hardware e.g. emergency exit devices. The tests are applicable to doorsets of any material. The operation of some windows involves latches and may be tested in accordance with this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1264.US ISO 9380: 1990, Doorsets — Repeated torsion test

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the effects of repeated torsion on doorsets and their hardware. It applies to all doorsets made of any materials with vertically hinged doorleaves in their normal operating condition to which they are designed and installed according the manufacturer's recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind the test conditions defined.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1265.US ISO 9381: 2005, Hinged or pivoted doors — Determination of the resistance to static torsion

This Uganda Standard applies to all vertically hinged or pivoted doors. It specifies the method to be used to determine the permanent deformation caused when static stress in torsion is applied to an open door leaf fixed in its own door frame as part of a doorset. Such torsional stresses that might reasonably be expected, such as in attempts to free a door which sticks, should neither damage nor impair the performance of a door. The method may also be used in respect a door leaf submitted for test in

a frame which the manufacturer considers appropriate to and typical for the intended utilisation

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1266.US ISO 9404-1:1991, Enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units for 150 mm, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls — Part 1: Chevron units of 150 mm and 200 mm thickness

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are:

- basic units: bricks, posts; and
- functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units.

Only bricks for walls of 150 mm thickness are standardized in this part of US ISO 9404. Since four- and five-chevron bricks are not manufactured, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls are constructed with bricks of 50 mm, 100 mm and 150 mm thickness. The 150 mm and 200 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in two sections for clarity. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are standardized in US ISO 7212.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1267.US ISO 9424:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of test pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the thickness, length and width of test pieces of wood-based panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1268.US ISO 9426:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of panels

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring the thickness, width and length, as well as the squareness, edge straightness and

flatness of wood-based panels. It applies to full-size flat panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1269.US ISO 9427:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of density

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density of wood-based panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1270.US ISO 9488:1999, Solar energy - Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines basic terms relating to solar energy.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1271.US ISO 9539:2010, Gas welding equipment — Materials for equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the general, and some of the special, requirements on materials used for the construction of equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes. Additional requirements on materials for some equipment are given in other standards. This standard is not applicable to materials used for the construction of welding hoses which are specified in US ISO 3821.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1272.US ISO 9553:1997, Solar energy - Methods of testing preformed rubber seals and sealing compounds used in collectors

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification and testing of rubbers used to seal solar energy collectors in order to aid selection for specific applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1273.US ISO/IEC 9594-8: 2008, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection

— The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

This Uganda Standard addresses some of the security requirements in the areas of authentication and other security services through the provision of a set of frameworks upon which full services can be based. Specifically, it defines frameworks for:

- public-key certificates;
- attribute certificates;
- authentication services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1274.US ISO 9606-1:1994 Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of steels. This Uganda standard does not cover the issue of the certificate of approval testing which is under the sole responsibility of the examiner or test body.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1275.US ISO 9606-2: 2004 Qualification test of welders - Fusion welding - Part 2: Aluminium and aluminium alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of aluminium

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1276.US ISO 9701:1994, Wrist and pocket watches — Fitting diameters for hour, minute and second hands

This Uganda Standard specifies the fitting diameters of hour, minute and second hands for wrist and pocket watches.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1277.US ISO/IEC 9798-6:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 6: Mechanisms using manual data transfer

This Uganda Standard specifies eight entity authentication mechanisms based on manual data transfer between authenticating devices. It indicates how these mechanisms can be used to support key management functions, and provides guidance on secure choices of parameters for the mechanisms. A comparison of the levels of security and efficiency provided by the eight mechanisms is given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1278.US ISO 9808:1990, Solar water heaters – Elastomeric materials for absorbers, connecting pipes and fittings – Method of assessment

This Uganda Standard specifies a means of assessing elastomeric materials for use in the manufacture of absorbers, connecting piping and fittings for use in solar water heaters.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1279.US ISO 10042:1992 Arc welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys – Guidance on quality levels for imperfections

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on levels of imperfections in arc-welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1280.US ISO 10131-1:1997, Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 1 Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety and strength of foldaway beds for domestic use. It also deals with the

strength of the mounting of the bed to the building structure, where applicable. This part of ISO 10131 does not specify the properties of the materials or electrical equipment used in the construction of foldaway beds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1281.US ISO 10131-2:1997, Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of foldaway beds for domestic use. The tests are designed to be applied to a foldaway bed that is fully assembled and ready for use. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure. Folding, beds, camping beds, convertible bed/chairs or settees are not covered by this part of ISO 10131.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1282.US ISO TR 10217:1989, Solar energy – Water heating systems – Guide to material selection with regard to internal corrosion

This Uganda Standard provides a discussion of the parameters that have a bearing on the internal corrosion of solar water heating systems

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1283.US ISO 10225:2013, Gas welding equipment — Marking for equipment used for gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the gas letter code to be used for marking the equipment for

gas welding, cutting and allied processes, when the full name of the gas cannot be used.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1284.US ISO 10380:2012, Pipework — Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hose and metal hose assemblies

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1285.US ISO 10545-1:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-1:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1286.US ISO 10545-2:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the dimensional characteristics (length, width, thickness, straightness of sides, rectangularity, surface flatness) and the surface quality of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality*)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1287.US ISO 10545-3:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk

density of ceramic tiles. There are two methods of obtaining impregnation with water of the samples' open pores: boiling and immersion under vacuum. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-3:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1288.US ISO 10545-4:2004, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the modulus of rupture and breaking strength of all ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1289.US ISO 10545-5:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the impact resistance of ceramic tiles by measuring the coefficient of restitution. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-5:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1290.US ISO 10545-6:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to deep abrasion of all unglazed ceramic tiles used for floor coverings. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and*

replaces US EAS 422-6:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1291.US ISO 10545-7:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to surface abrasion of all glazed ceramic tiles used for floor covering. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-7:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1292.US ISO 10545-8:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion of ceramic tiles. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-8:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1293.US ISO 10545-9:2013, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use. Depending on the water absorption of the tiles, different procedures (tests with or without immersion) are used unless there is an agreement to the contrary. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-9:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1294.US ISO 10545-10:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture expansion of ceramic tiles. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-10:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1295.US ISO 10545-11:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the crazing resistance of all glazed ceramic tiles except when the crazing is an inherent decorative feature of the product. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-11:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1296.US ISO 10545-12:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the frost resistance of all ceramic tiles intended for use in freezing conditions in the presence of water. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-12:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1297.US ISO 10545-13:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the chemical resistance of ceramic tiles at room temperature. The method is applicable to all types of ceramic tiles. (This

Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-13:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1298.US ISO 10545-14:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to stains of the proper surface of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-14:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1299.US ISO 10545-15:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of lead and cadmium given off by the glaze of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-15:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1300.US ISO 10545-16:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 16: Determination of small colour differences

This Uganda Standard describes a method for utilizing colour measuring instruments for quantifying the small colour differences between plain coloured ceramic tiles, which are designed to be of uniform and consistent colour. It permits the specification of a maximum acceptable value, which depends only on the closeness of match and not on the nature of the colour difference. This part of US ISO 10545 is not applicable to colour variations produced for artistic purposes. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-16:2005, Ceramic tiles*

— Part 16: Determination of small colour differences

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1301.US ISO 10553:2003, Horology — Procedure for evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches, individually and by lots, and the relationship between the accuracy tested and the accuracy classification given by the manufacturer. It applies to quartz watches having accompanying documents on which the accuracy classification is indicated.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1302.US ISO 10595:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Semi-flexible/vinyl composition (VCT) poly(vinyl chloride) floor tiles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of semi-flexible/vinyl composition floor tiles based on poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) binder and supplied in tile form. Products may contain a transparent, non-PVC factory finish. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system (see ISO 10874) based on the intensity of use, which shows where these floor coverings give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1303.US ISO 10604:1993, Road vehicles — Measurement equipment for orientation of headlamp luminous beams

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensional, mechanical and optical quality criteria for equipment to measure or to verify the orientation of the luminous beams emitted by the headlamps installed on road motor vehicles

excluding mopeds and motorcycles This standard lays down the requirements for

- the floor on which the vehicles are placed;
- the vehicle preparation;
- equipment using a distant screen;
- optical equipment with installation and operating instructions; and
- photometric devices .

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1304.US ISO 10619-1:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for measuring the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing (methods A1, B and C1), where the deformation of the hose or tubing is measured, and two methods for measuring the stiffness (methods A2 and C2) by measuring the force to bend the hose or tubing when rubber or plastics hoses or tubing are bent to a specific radius at ambient temperature.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1305.US ISO 10619-2:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the stiffness and one method for the determination of the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing when they are bent to a specific radius at sub-ambient temperatures. Method A is suitable for non-collapsible rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to and including 25 mm. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose or tubing when the temperature is reduced from a standard laboratory temperature. Method B is

suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to 100 mm and provides a means of assessing the flexibility of the hose or tubing when bent around a mandrel at a specified sub-ambient temperature. It can also be used as a routine quality control test. Method C is suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of 100 mm and greater. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose and tubing at sub-ambient temperatures. This method is only suitable for hoses and tubing which are non-collapsible.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1306.US ISO 10619-3:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 3: Bending tests at high and low temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bending characteristics of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing, including the force required for bending, over a range of temperatures from -60 °C to +200 °C. The nature of the apparatus, however, limits its applicability to rubber and plastics hoses and tubing of small internal diameter, i.e. up to 12,5 mm

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1307.US ISO 10806:2003, Pipework — Fittings for corrugated metal hoses

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings for corrugated metal hose conforming with the requirements of ISO 10380. This International Standard is also valid for other fittings provided they meet the material, design, assembly and test requirements specified herein

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1308.US ISO 11237:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Compact wire-braid reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of compact, wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 31,5. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1309.US ISO 11424:1996, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vulcanized-rubber hoses and tubing for use in the various air and vacuum systems found on internal combustion engines. The standard does not cover hoses used for direct power-brake actuation in trucks and trailers, nor for air intakes and ducting within the passenger compartment. The highest-temperature hoses are generally used for turbocharger applications. All hoses and tubing remain serviceable down to - 40 °C.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1310.US ISO 11425:1996, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for automobile power steering systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of hose and hose assembly used in automobile power-steering systems, the five types differing in their pressure ratings and

volumetric expansion. They are for use with fluids in the temperature range - 40 °C to + 135 °C. This standard is based on performance tests and, in order to take account of technological developments, no requirements are included for specific materials, detailed construction or manufacturing methods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1311.US ISO 11601:2008 Firefighting — Wheeled fire extinguishers — Performance and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of wheeled fire extinguishers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1312.US ISO 11602-1:2000, Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers — Part 1: Selection and installation

This part of US ISO 11602 gives requirements for the selection and installation of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers. It should be used in conjunction with US ISO 11602-2.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1313.US ISO 11602-2:2000 Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers — Part 2: Inspection and maintenance

This part of US ISO 11602 specifies the inspection, maintenance, and periodic testing of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1314.US ISO 11611:2008, Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum basic safety requirements and test methods for protective clothing including hoods, aprons, sleeves and gaiters that are designed to protect the wearer's body including head (hoods) and

feet (gaiters) and that are to be worn during welding and allied processes with comparable risks. For the protection of the wearer's head and feet, this International Standard is only applicable to hoods and gaiters. This International Standard does not cover requirements for hand protection.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1315.US ISO 12151-1:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 1: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-3 O-ring face seal ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with O-ring face seal ends in accordance with ISO 8434-3, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm to 38 mm, inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1316.US ISO 12151-2:2003, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 2: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4 24° cone connector ends with O-rings

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with 24° cone connector ends with O-rings, in accordance with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4. These hose fittings are made of carbon steel and are intended for use with hoses with nominal inside diameters from 5 mm through 38 mm (inclusive)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1317.US ISO 12151-3:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 3: Hose fittings with ISO 6162-1 or ISO 6162-2 flange ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of flange hose fittings, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 12,5 mm to 51 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397, for use with ports and clamps in accordance with ISO 6162-1 and ISO 6162-2.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1318.US ISO 12151-4:2007, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 4: Hose fittings with ISO 6149 metric stud ends

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of ISO 6149 metric stud-end hose fittings made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm through 38 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1319.US ISO 12170:1996, Gas welding equipment— Thermoplastic hoses for welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and relevant methods of measurement and testing of two types of thermoplastic hoses with maximum design working pressure of 1 MPa and of 2 MPa, used for flexible gas supply lines in specific fields of application as follows: small kits for brazing and welding in accordance with US ISO 14112; air-aspirated blowpipes for welding and allied processes; miniature welding such as jewellery work, dental work excluding acetylene applications; and arc welding with shielding gas

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1320.US ISO 12219-1:2012, Interior air of road vehicles — Part 1: Whole vehicle test chamber — Specification and method for the

determination of volatile organic compounds in cabin interiors

This Uganda describes and specifies the whole vehicle test chamber, the vapour sampling assembly and the operating conditions for the determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbonyl compounds in vehicle cabin air.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1321.US ISO 12460-1:2007, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the 1-cubic-metre chamber method

1322.This Uganda Standard specifies a 1 m³ chamber method for the determination of the formaldehyde emission from wood-based panels under defined conditions, relating to typical conditions in real-life

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1323.US ISO 12460-3: 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release- Part 3: Gas analysis method

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for determination of accelerated formaldehyde release from wood-based panels using the gas analysis method.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1324.US ISO 12460-4, 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 4: Desiccator method

This Uganda Standard specifies a desiccator method for the determination of the quantity of formaldehyde emitted from particleboard, fibreboard, plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), and wooden laminated flooring.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1325.US ISO 12678-1:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of refractory bricks — Part 1: Dimensions and conformity to drawings

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of dimensions of refractory bricks. It also specifies methods for inspection of conformity to shape, determining concavity, convexity and out-of-squareness. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1326.US ISO 12678-2:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of refractory bricks — Part 2: Corner and edge defects and other surface imperfections

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of corner and edge defects, as well as other surface imperfections of refractory bricks. It does not apply to the measurement of internal defects. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1327.US ISO 13006:2012, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking

This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality). This International Standard is not applicable to tiles made by other than normal processes of extrusion or dry pressing. It is not applicable to

decorative accessories or trim such as edges, corners, skirting, capping, coves, beads, steps, curved tiles and other accessory pieces or mosaics (i.e. any piece that can fit into an area of 49 cm²). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 421:2005, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking, which has been technically revised and republished.*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

1328.US ISO 13007-1:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms concerning the products, working methods and application properties for ceramic tile adhesives. It specifies values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile adhesives [cementitious (C), dispersion (D) and reaction resin (R) adhesives]. This part of US ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. It is not applicable to criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-1:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1329.US ISO 13007-2:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the characteristics for adhesives used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: determination of open time; determination of

slip; determination of shear adhesion strength; determination of tensile adhesion strength; and determination of transverse deformation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives —Part 2: Test methods for adhesives, which has been technically revised)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1330.US ISO 13007-3:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms concerning the products, working methods and application properties for ceramic tile grouts. It specifies values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile grouts [cementitious (CG) and reaction resin (RG) grouts]. This part of US ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. It is not applicable to criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-3:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1331.US ISO 13007-4:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining characteristics for grouts used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: determination of flexural and compressive strength; determination of water absorption; determination of shrinkage; determination of resistance to

abrasion;determination of transverse deformation; anddetermination of chemical resistance .(*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1332.US ISO 13363:2004, Rubber and plastics hoses for marine engine wet-exhaust systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types and two classes of hose. The hoses are intended for use in marine-engine wet-exhaust systems (where the exhaust gases are mixed with the discharge of cooling water).The three types are:type 1: a softwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement;type 2: a hardwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement with a helical wire embedded in it; and type 3: a hose or tube (flexible connector), made of oil-resistant material, with or without a reinforcement or cover, intended for use in short lengths in locations where the connector is protected from mechanical damage.The two classes are:class A intended for diesel engines; andclass B intended for petrol engines, and for diesel engines with a very high exhaust temperature.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1333.US ISO 13774:1998, Rubber and plastics hoses for fuels for internal-combustion engines — Method of test for flammability

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses with a nominal bore of 16 or smaller, intended for use with petroleum fuels for internal-combustion engines.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1334.US ISO 13775-1:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 1: Non-fuel applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements and the test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines, excluding use in air braking systems (see ISO 7628-2), fuel lines (see ISO 13775-2) and high-pressure hydraulic systems. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1335.US ISO 13775-2:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 2: Petroleum-based-fuel applications

This Uganda Standard specifies test requirements and test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in petroleum-based-fuel lines in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1336.US ISO 14112:1996, Gas welding equipment — Small kits for gas brazing and welding

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the construction of small kits for brazing, soldering and welding for non-professional use. This standard is applicable to appliances whose welding equipment is completely set up in the factory and which use a liquefied gas or gas mixture as combustible gas, and compressed oxygen, air or an air/oxygen mixture for combustion. It is applicable to appliances which use gases contained in refillable containers having a maximum water capacity of 5 litres, or in disposable containers

with maximum water capacity of 1 litre. It is not applicable to the following: appliances using acetylene or hydrogen as combustible gas; air-aspirated appliances; appliances working with an oxygen generator; and appliances working by electrolysis

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 25,000**

1337.US ISO 14113:2013, Gas welding equipment — Rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with industrial gases up to 450 bar (45 MPa)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases up to a maximum working pressure of 450 bar (45 MPa), within the ambient temperature range of -20 °C to +60 °C. This standard applies to hose assemblies used to connect industrial gas cylinders to manifolds or bundles prior to any pressure reduction stage. This standard does not cover rubber or thermoplastic hoses for welding, cutting, and allied processes (see US ISO 3821 and US ISO 12170). This standard does not apply to refrigerated liquefied gases or to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

1338.US ISO 14114:1999, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to acetylene cylinder manifold systems extending from the cylinder valve or the bundle outlet connections to the connection of the flame arrestor. It specifies requirements for design, materials and testing of cylinder manifold systems for the supply of acetylene for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to acetylene cylinder manifold systems in which up

to 16 acetylene single cylinders or two acetylene bundles are coupled for collective gas withdrawal.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 30,000**

1339.US ISO 14373:2006, Resistance welding — Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of uncoated and metallic coated low carbon steel, comprising two or three sheets of metal, where the maximum single sheet thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,4 mm to 3 mm, for the following materials:

- uncoated steels;
- hot-dip zinc or iron-zinc alloy (galvannealed) coated steel;
- electrolytic zinc, zinc-iron, or zinc-nickel coated steel;
- aluminium coated steel; and
- zinc-aluminium coated steel.

This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets of the same or dissimilar thickness, where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses, where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of equipment is within the scope of this standard:

- pedestal welding equipment;
- gun welders;
- automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;
- multi welders; and
- robotic welders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY **PRICE: 40,000**

1340.US ISO 14557:2002, Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1341.US ISO 15008:2009, Road vehicles — Ergonomic aspects of transport information and control systems — Specifications and test procedures for in-vehicle visual presentation

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the image quality and legibility of displays containing dynamic (changeable) visual information presented to the driver of a road vehicle by on-board transport information and control systems (TICS) used while the vehicle is in motion. These requirements are intended to be independent of display technologies, while reference to test methods and measurements for assessing compliance with them have been included where necessary. This standard is applicable to mainly perceptual, and some basic cognitive, components of the visual information, including character legibility and colour recognition. It is not applicable to other factors affecting performance and comfort, such as coding, format and dialogue characteristics, or to displays using

- characters presented as a part of a symbol or pictorial information,
- superimposed information on the external field (e.g. head-up displays),
- pictorial images (e.g. rear view camera),
- maps and topographic representations (e.g. those for setting navigation systems), or
- quasi-static information

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1342.US ISO 15011-1:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 1: Determination of fume emission rate during arc welding and collection of fume for analysis

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of fume from arc welding. It also defines a method of collecting the fume for subsequent analysis and refers to suitable analytical techniques.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1343.US ISO 15011-2:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) during arc welding, cutting and gouging

This Uganda Standard defines laboratory methods for measuring the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) generated during arc welding, cutting and gouging, using a hood technique. The methodology is suitable for use with all open arc welding processes, cutting and gouging but different designs of hood are used depending on the process and whether or not it can be conducted automatically. The method can be used to evaluate the effects of welding wires, welding parameters, processes, shielding gases, test piece composition and test piece surface condition on emission rate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1344.US ISO 15011-3:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of ozone during arc welding, using a hood technique. The method is directed primarily at measuring ozone emission rate when using gas-shielded arc welding processes, but it can also be employed with other processes, e.g. selfshielded flux-cored arc welding, provided that welding can be performed automatically under the hood.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1345.US ISO 15011-4:2006, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 4: Fume data sheet

This Uganda Standard covers health and safety in welding and allied processes. It specifies requirements for determination of the emission rate and chemical composition of welding fume in order to prepare fume data sheets. It applies to all filler materials used for joining or surfacing by arc welding using a manual, partly mechanised or fully automatic process, depositing unalloyed steel, alloyed steel and non-ferrous alloys. Manual metal arc welding, gas-shielded metal arc welding with solid wires, metal-cored and flux-cored wires and arc welding with self-shielded flux-cored wires are included within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1346.US ISO 15011-5: 2011, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 5: Identification of thermal-degradation products generated when welding or cutting through products composed wholly or partly of organic materials using pyrolysis-gas chromatography mass spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for obtaining information about thermal degradation products generated when welding, cutting through, preheating and straightening

metal treated with coatings composed wholly or partly of organic substances, e.g. shop primers, paints, oils, waxes and inter-weld materials such as adhesives and sealants. It is aimed primarily at test laboratories performing such procedures. The data generated can be used by coating manufacturers to provide information for inclusion in safety data sheets and by occupational hygienists to identify thermal degradation products of significance in the performance of risk assessments and/or workplace exposure measurements. The data cannot be used to estimate workplace exposure directly. This standard is applicable to all coatings composed partly or wholly of organic materials that can be heated during welding and cutting, preheating and straightening to temperatures at which thermal degradation products are generated and where it is not apparent what those degradation products are.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1347.US ISO 15012-1:2013, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume — Part 1: Requirements for testing and marking of separation efficiency

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for testing equipment for the separation of welding fume in order to determine whether its separation efficiency meets specified requirements. The method specified does not apply to testing of filter cartridges independent of the equipment in which they are intended to be used.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1348.US ISO 15012-2:2008, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume — Part 2: Determination of the minimum air volume flow rate of captor hoods and nozzles

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for establishing the minimum air volume flow rate required for captor hoods and nozzles to effectively capture fume and gases from welding and allied processes. The method can be used with capture devices of any aspect ratio and cross-sectional area, but it is not applicable to on-gun extraction systems and down draught tables. This standard also specifies the test data to be marked on the capture devices

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1349.US ISO 15296:2004, Gas welding equipment — Vocabulary — Terms used for gas welding equipment

This Uganda Standard constitutes a compilation of technical terms and definitions specifically related to gas welding equipment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1350.US ISO 15465:2004, Pipework — Stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of four principal types of strip wound metal hose and hose assemblies, of which only one type is for pressure applications. The four are: single overlap, unpacked and packed; double overlap, unpacked and packed, the last of these having maximum allowable pressures of up to 40 bar. These hoses and hose assemblies may be supplied in nominal sizes from DN 6 to DN 500 and may operate at temperatures up to 600 °C dependent on materials of construction

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1351.US ISO 15489-1: 2001, Information and documentation — Records Management — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on managing records 1) of originating organizations, public or private, for internal and external Clients. This part of US ISO 15489 applies to the management of records, in all formats or media,

created or received by any public or private organization in the conduct of its activities, or any individual with a duty to create and maintain records, provides guidance on determining the responsibilities of organizations for records and records policies, procedures, systems and processes, provides guidance on records management in support of a quality process framework to comply with ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, provides guidance on the design and implementation of a records system, but does not include the management of archival records within archival institutions. This standard is intended for use by managers of organizations, records, information and technology management professionals, all other personnel in organizations, and other individuals with a duty to create and maintain records.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1352.US ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides overall information on the concepts of process assessment and its use in the two contexts of process improvement and process capability determination. It describes how the parts of the suite fit together, and provides guidance for their selection and use. It explains the requirements contained within US ISO/IEC 15504, and their applicability to performing assessments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1353.US ISO/IEC 15504-2:2003, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 2: Performing an assessment

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for performing process assessment as a basis for use in process improvement and capability determination.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1354.US ISO/IEC 15504-3:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 3: Guidance on performing an assessment

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on meeting the minimum set of requirements for performing an assessment contained in US ISO/IEC 15504-2. It provides an overview of process assessment and interprets the requirements through the provision of guidance on:performing an assessment;

- the measurement framework for process capability;
- process reference models and process assessment models;
- selecting and using assessment tools;
- competency of assessors;
- verification of conformity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

1355.US ISO/IEC 15504-4:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 4: Guidance on use for process improvement and process capability determination

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to utilize a conformant process assessment within a process improvement programme or a process capability determination. This part of US ISO/IEC 15504 is for information only.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1356.US ISO 15615:2013, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

This Uganda Standard establishes the general specifications, requirements and tests for devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in US ISO 14114. It does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1357.US ISO 15616-1:2003, Acceptance tests for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 1: General principles, acceptance conditions

This Uganda Standard is applicable to CO₂-laser beam machines for welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). The main purpose of this standard is to provide requirements for acceptance testing of CO₂-laser beam machines prior to or during installation at the user's premises. The acceptance tests are used to document the ability of CO₂-laser beam machines to produce welded joints and cuts of consistent quality. This standard is intended to be used for preparation of the technical specification for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). This standard specifies basic requirements. Additional tests and requirements may be specified in the technical specification for the CO₂- laser beam machine.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1358.ISO 15616-2:2003, Acceptance tests for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 2: Measurement of static and dynamic accuracy

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of:the precision of the manipulation system;the positioning accuracy;the repeatability of positioning;the trajectory exactness,for the acceptance testing of CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-1. This standard specifies the testing procedure and equipment. This standard establishes a classification system for the motion system related to the required precision for the application being used.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1359.US ISO 15616-3:2003, Acceptance tests for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 3: Calibration of instruments for measurement of gas flow and pressure

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of the process oriented gas parameters for the acceptance tests for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-1. This standard specifies examination procedures for instruments used for control of process oriented gas parameters.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1360.US ISO 15616-4:2008, Acceptance tests for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 4: Machines with 2-D moving optics

This Uganda Standard provides minimum requirements for acceptance testing, using practical test methods, for CO₂-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two dimensions (2-D), having a fixed workpiece on the platen and moving optics. This part of US ISO 15616 is not applicable to CO₂-laser beam machines which use an articulated robot, nor does it apply to work stations, such as a welding positioner, fixed board cutter, etc. This part of US ISO 15616 does not cover hazard protection devices, such as those for discharging chips and particles generated during welding and cutting.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1361.US ISO 15821:2007, Doorsets and windows — Water-tightness test under dynamic pressure —Cyclonic Aspects

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the water tightness under dynamic pressure of doorsets and windows assembled for normal use and installed as in practice. This standard is applicable to

areas subject to severe weather, e.g., that are heavily weathered-beaten, stricken by driving rain and winds, including hurricane typhoons, cyclones and other severe climate. This standard does not apply to joint between the door or windows frame and the building construction. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1362.US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test method

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for reinforced and non-reinforced thermoplastic collapsible hoses, which are intended to be used as main and sub-main supply lines for the conveyance and distribution of water for irrigation at water temperatures up to 50 °C. It is applicable to irrigation hoses with nominal diameters between 40 mm and 500 mm and working pressures between 0,3 bar (0,03 MPa) and 6 bar (0,6 MPa). This International Standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1363.US ISO 16528-1:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard defines the performance requirements for the construction of boilers and pressure vessels. It is not the intent of this standard to address operation, maintenance and in-service inspection of boilers and pressure vessels. In relation to the geometry of the pressure-containing parts for pressure vessels, the scope of this standard includes the following:welding end connection for the first circumferential joint for welded connections;first threaded joint for screwed connections;face of

the first flange for bolted, flanged connections; first sealing surface for proprietary connections or fittings; safety accessories, where necessary. In relation to the geometry of pressure-containing parts for boilers, the scope of this standard covers the following: feedwater inlet (including the inlet valve) to steam outlet (including the outlet valve), including all inter-connecting tubing that can be exposed to a risk of overheating and cannot be isolated from the main system; associated safety accessories; connections to the boilers involved in services, such as draining, venting, superheating, etc. This standard does not apply for nuclear components, railway and marine boilers, gas cylinders or piping systems or mechanical equipment, e.g. turbine and machinery casings

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1364.US ISO 16528-2:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 2: Procedures for fulfilling the requirements of ISO 16528-1

This Uganda Standard provides a procedure and a standard format for standard-issuing bodies to demonstrate that their standards fulfil the performance requirements of US ISO 16528-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1365.US ISO 16840-1:2006, Wheelchair seating — Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis convention and measures for body segments, posture and postural support surfaces

This Uganda Standard applies to seating intended to provide postural support within a wheelchair. It specifies: a global coordinate system that permits the determination and recording of a person's posture while seated in a wheelchair; the standard terms and definitions for use in describing both the posture and the anthropometrics of a person seated in a wheelchair; the terms and definitions for describing the dimensions, location and

orientation of seating support surfaces, which together comprise the body support system. This standard does not specify any methods for use in measuring a person's seated posture, nor does it define terms for dynamic physiological movements (such as flexion or extension). This standard might be applicable to seating other than that intended to be used within a wheelchair.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

1366.US ISO 16840-2:2007, Wheelchair seating — Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical characteristics of devices intended to manage tissue integrity — Seat cushions

This Uganda Standard specifies apparatus, test methods and disclosure requirements for wheelchair seat cushions intended to maintain tissue integrity and prevent tissue trauma. It does not include test methods or requirements for determining the fire resistance of cushions. Annex B provides guidance on selecting cushions with appropriate fire resistance characteristics. This standard does not address the interface pressure distributing characteristics of seat cushions nor the heat and water vapour dissipation characteristics of seat cushions that will be addressed in further parts of US ISO 16840. This standard can also be applicable to tissue integrity management devices used as other support systems, as well as to cushions used in situations other than a wheelchair.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1367.US ISO 16840-3:2014, Wheelchair seating — Part 3: Determination of static, impact and repetitive load strengths for postural support devices

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of static, impact, and repetitive load strengths as well as disclosure

requirements for postural support devices (PSD) with associated attachment hardware intended for use with an undefined wheelchair. This standard does not apply to the strength of PSDs under crash conditions in a motor vehicle. This standard does not apply to PSDs that are designed to fail under certain static, dynamic, or repetitive loads.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1368.US ISO 16840-4:2009, Wheelchair seating — Part 4: Seating systems for use in motor vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and requirements for design and performance, for instructions and warnings and for product marking and labelling of seating systems intended to be used as a forward-facing seat in a motor vehicle when fitted to a manual or powered wheelchair. It evaluates the frontal crashworthiness performance of complete seating systems for occupancy by adults or children of mass equal to or greater than 22 kg. This standard only applies to complete wheelchair seating systems including attachment hardware, designed to be used with a wheelchair base tested as part of a wheelchair system that conforms to ISO 7176-19 performance requirements and that has securement points for use with four-point, strap-type tiedowns. This standard applies to seating systems designed to be used with occupant restraints that anchor either to the vehicle, the tiedown system, the seating system or the wheelchair base. Seating systems that are intended only for use with a specific wheelchair base should be tested to ISO 7176-19 using the specifically intended wheelchair base.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1369.US ISO 16895-1:2008, Wood-based panels — Dry process fibre board — Part 1: Classification

This Uganda Standard specifies a classification matrix, related mandatory tests and thickness ranges for ultra-low-, low-, medium-, and high-density dry process fibre board. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16895-1:2008).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1370. US ISO 16895-2:2010, Wood-based panels — Dry-process fibre board — Part-2: Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides the manufacturing property requirements for uncoated dry-process fibre board. The values listed relate to product properties used to classify fibre boards into one of four types, UDF, LDF, MDF and HDF, for use in one of four service conditions, REG, MR, HMR and EXT. The values are not characteristic values to be used for design purposes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16895-2:2010).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1371. US ISO 16978:2003, Determination of modulus of elasticity in bending and of bending strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent modulus of elasticity and bending strength of wood-based panels in flatwise bending. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16978:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1372.US ISO 16979-1:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of moisture content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood-based panels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1373.US ISO 16981:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of surface soundness

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the surface soundness of coated wood-based panels and uncoated particleboards, wet and dry-process fibre boards and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16981:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1374.US ISO 16983:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of swelling in thickness after immersion in water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the swelling in thickness of flat-pressed or drum-pressed particleboards, fibre boards, OSB, and cement-bonded particleboards, after immersion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16983:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1375.US ISO 16984:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the plane of the panel

This Uganda specifies a method for determining the resistance to tension perpendicular to the plane of the panel, also known as “internal bond”, of particleboards, OSB, fibre boards, and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16984:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1376.US ISO 16985:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dimensional changes in wood-based panels, due to variations in relative humidity. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16985:2003).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1377.US ISO 16992:2010, Passenger car tyres — Spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE)

This Uganda Standard describes spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE) for passenger car tyres, which is designed to enable users to continue their journey (with or without a stop) in a reasonably safe manner.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1378.US ISO 16999:2003, Wood-based panels — Sampling and cutting of test pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies certain rules for the sampling and cutting of test pieces. It does not cover the sampling and cutting of test pieces for the derivation of characteristic values for structural design. These tests are carried out on medium-sized test pieces. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16999:2003)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1379.US ISO 17090-1:2013, Health informatics — Public key infrastructure — Part 1: Overview of digital certificate services

This Uganda Standard defines the basic concepts underlying the use of digital certificates in healthcare and provides a scheme of interoperability requirements to establish a digital certificate-enabled secure communication of health information. It also identifies the major stakeholders who are communicating health-related information, as well as the main security services required for health communication where digital certificates may be required. US ISO 17090-1 gives a brief introduction to public key cryptography and the basic components needed to deploy digital certificates in healthcare. It further introduces different types of digital certificates, identity certificates and associated attribute certificates for relying parties, self-signed certification authority (CA) certificates, and CA hierarchies and bridging structures

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

**1380.US ISO 17090-2: 2008, Health informatics
— Public key Infrastructure — Part 2:**

Certificate profile

This Uganda Standard specifies the certificate profiles required to interchange healthcare information within a single organization, between different organizations and across jurisdictional boundaries. It details the use made of digital certificates in the health industry and focuses, in particular, on specific healthcare issues relating to certificate profiles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

**1381.US ISO 17090-3:2008, Health informatics
— Public key infrastructure— Part 3: Policy
management of certification authority**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for certificate management issues involved in deploying digital Certificates in healthcare. It specifies a structure and minimum requirements for certificate policies, as well as a structure for associated certification practice statements. This part of US ISO 17090 also identifies the principles needed in a healthcare security policy for cross-border. Communication and defines the minimum levels of security required, concentrating on aspects unique to healthcare.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

**1382.US ISO 17165-1:2007, Hydraulic fluid
power — Hose assemblies — Part 1:
Dimensions and requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hose assemblies that are manufactured from hoses that conform to US ISO 3949 and to all parts of US ISO 1436, US ISO 3862, US ISO 4079 and US ISO 11237 and hose fittings with elastomeric seals that conform to US ISO 12151-1, US ISO 12151-2, US ISO 12151-3 and ISO 12151-6. This part of US ISO 17165 contains information of the most important criteria for the selection of preferred types of hoses and hose

fittings with elastomeric sealing for use in hydraulic fluid power applications.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

**1383.US ISO 17654:2011, Resistance welding —
Destructive tests of welds — Pressure test of
resistance seam welds**

This Uganda Standard specifies the pressure test method to be applied to resistance-seam-welded specimens of different types of materials with single sheet thicknesses ranging from 0,3 mm to 3,2 mm. The purpose of this pressure test is to determine the suitability of the material, welding equipment, welding parameters and of other factors on a tank, a vessel or a container for liquids or gases, which are manufactured by resistance seam welding.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

**1384.US ISO 17657-1:2005, Resistance welding
— Welding current measurement for
resistance welding — Part 1: Guidelines for
measurement**

This Uganda Standard specifies equipment for the calibration of measuring systems of welding current and indicating weld time in resistance welding using single-phase alternating current of frequency 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. The guidelines define various basic terms for the measurement of welding current, and give some basic information for users of welding current measuring systems including welding current meters with current sensing coil.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

**1385.US ISO 17657-2:2005, Resistance welding
— Welding current measurement for
resistance welding — Part 2: Welding current
meter with current sensing coil**

This Uganda Standard specifies a welding current meter with a current sensing coil to measure the weld time and the r.m.s. value of the welding current during a certain interval using single-phase alternating current of

frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. This standard is applicable for a welding current measuring system, with a display or calibrated output port, which may be connected to a welding controller.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1386.US ISO 17657-3:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 3: Current sensing coil

This Uganda Standard specifies current sensing coils of the toroidal-coil type as a current sensor for welding current meters or a welding current measuring system used to monitor the welding current in resistance welding, and is applicable for both current types, i.e. alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz and direct current.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1387.US ISO 17657-4:2005, Resistance welding — Welding current measurement for resistance welding — Part 4: Calibration system

This Uganda Standard specifies calibration systems and calibration procedures for welding current measuring systems, current sensors, welding current meters and monitoring devices with current sensor used for measuring welding current in resistance welding with alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or with direct current.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1388.US ISO 17662:2005, Welding — Calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for welding, including ancillary activities

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for: control of process variables during fabrication, or control of the properties of equipment used for welding or welding allied processes, where the resulting output cannot be readily or economically documented by subsequent monitoring, inspection and testing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1389.US ISO 17846:2004, Welding and allied processes — Health and safety — Wordless precautionary labels for equipment and consumables used in arc welding and cutting

This Uganda Standard specifies the format and symbols for wordless precautionary labels placed by manufacturers on their equipment and consumables used in arc welding and plasma arc cutting processes. This standard addresses neither workplace safety signs (as specified by ISO 3864-1) nor operator training. In addition, the wordless precautionary labels specified in this standard are not intended to replace other mandatory labels or signs (e.g. material safety data sheets) required by certain countries or regions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1390.US ISO/IEC 18028-3:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network security — Part 3: Securing communications between networks using security gateways

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of different techniques of security gateways, of components and of different types of security gateway architectures. It also provides guidelines for selection and configuration of security gateways. Although Personal Firewalls make use of similar techniques, they are outside the scope of this standard because they do not serve as security gateways. The intended audiences for this standard are technical and managerial personnel, e.g. IT managers, system administrators, network administrators and IT security personnel. It provides guidance in helping the user choose the right type of architecture for a security gateway which best meets their security requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1391.US ISO/IEC 18028-4:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network security — Part 4: Securing remote access

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for securely using remote access – a method to remotely connect a computer either to another computer or to a network using public networks and its implication for IT security. It introduces the different types of remote access including the protocols in use, discusses the authentication issues related to remote access and provides support when setting up remote access securely. It is intended to help network administrators and technicians who plan to make use of this kind of connection or who already have it in use and need advice on how to set it up securely and operate it securely.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1392.US ISO/IEC 18028-5:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network security — Part 5: Securing communications across networks using virtual private networks

This Uganda Standard provides detailed direction with respect to the security aspects of using Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections to inter-connect networks, and also to connect remote users to networks. It builds upon the network management direction provided in Part1. It is aimed at those individuals responsible for the selection and implementation of the technical controls necessary to provide network security when using VPN connections, and for the subsequent network monitoring of VPN security thereafter. This part of standard provides an overview of VPNs, presents VPN security objectives, and summarizes VPN security requirements. It gives guidance on the selection of secure VPNs, on the implementation of secure VPNs, and on the network monitoring

of VPN security. It also provides information on typical technologies and protocols used by VPNs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1393.US ISO/IEC 18043:2006, Information technology — Security techniques — Selection, deployment and operations of intrusion detection system

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to assist organizations in preparing to deploy Intrusion Detection System (IDS). In particular, it addresses the selection, deployment and operations of IDS. It also provides background information from which these guidelines are derived

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1394.US ISO 18278-1:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 1: Assessment of weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic material

This Uganda Standard recommends procedures for determining the generic weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic materials. This procedure is applicable for the assessment of the weldability of uncoated/coated steels, stainless steels and non-ferrous alloys such as aluminium, titanium, magnesium and nickel and their alloys of single thickness lower than or equal to 5 mm.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1395.US ISO 18278-2:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 2: Alternative procedures for the assessment of sheet steels for spot welding

This Uganda Standard specifies a laboratory test procedure for the determination of the acceptable welding current range and the assessment of electrode life using a multi-spot test with specific conditions. This document is applicable for the assessment of the weldability of uncoated and coated sheet steels of thicknesses up to 3 mm. The test procedure

specified in this document and the results obtained, apply only for the introduction of a new type or batch of material.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1396.US ISO 18595:2007, Resistance welding — Spot welding of aluminium and aluminium alloys — Weldability, welding and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of aluminium sheet, extrusions (both work- and age-hardening alloys) and/or cast material comprising two or three thicknesses of metal, where the maximum single (sheet) thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,6 mm to 6 mm. This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets or plates of dissimilar thickness where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of machines is within the scope of this International Standard:

- pedestal welding machines;
- gun welders;
- automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;
- multi-welders; and
- robotic welders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1397.US ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Service management system requirements

This Uganda Standard is a service management system (SMS) standard. It specifies requirements for the service provider to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and improve an SMS. The requirements include the design, transition, delivery and improvement of services to fulfill service requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1398.US ISO/IEC 20000-2:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the application of an SMS based on US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This part of US ISO/IEC 20000 provides examples and suggestions to enable organizations to interpret and apply US ISO/IEC 20000-1, including references to other parts of ISO/IEC 20000 and other relevant standards. This standard is independent of specific best practice frameworks and the service provider can apply a combination of generally accepted guidance and their own techniques.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1399.US ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1

This Uganda Standard includes guidance on scope definition, applicability and demonstration of conformity to the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1400.US ISO/IEC TR 20000-4:2010, Information technology — Service management — Part 4: Process reference model

This Uganda Standard defines a process reference model comprising a set of processes, described in terms of process purpose and outcomes that demonstrate coverage of the requirements of US ISO/IEC 20000-1.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1401.US ISO/IEC TR 20000-5:2013, Information technology — Service management — Part 5: Exemplar implementation plan for ISO/IEC 20000-1

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an approach to implement an SMS that can fulfil

the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This standard illustrates a generic, three phased plan to manage implementation activities, taking into consideration the design, transition, delivery, management and improvement of services. The service provider can tailor the phases to suit its needs and constraints.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1402.US ISO 20292:2009, Materials for the production of primary aluminium — Dense refractory bricks — Determination of cryolite resistance

This Uganda Standard covers materials for the production of primary aluminium. This standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of dense refractory bricks to cryolite melt with excess sodium fluoride.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1403.US ISO 20349:2010, Personal protective equipment — Footwear protecting against thermal risks and molten metal splashes as found in foundries and welding — Requirements and test method

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for footwear protecting users against thermal risks and molten iron or aluminium metal splashes such as those encountered in foundries, welding and allied process.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1404.US ISO 20828:2006, Road vehicles — Security Certificate Management

This Uganda Standard establishes a uniform practice for the issuing and management of security certificates for use in Public Key Infrastructure applications. Assuming that all entities, intending to set up a secure data exchange to other entities based on private and public keys, are able to provide their own certificate, the certificate management scheme

guarantees that the entities will get all additional information needed to establish trust to other entities, from a single source in a simple and unified format

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1405.US ISO 21015:2007, Office furniture — Office work chairs — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the stability, strength and durability of office work chairs. Guidance is given on the choice of forces, cycles, etc., for these tests.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1406.US ISO 21016:2007, Office furniture — Tables and desks — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the stability, the strength and the durability of all types of office tables designed for use in the seated and/or standing position, e.g. work tables, height-adjustable tables, meeting tables and desks. It applies to tables that are fully assembled and ready for use. This Ugandan Standard does not contain test methods for storage elements, which can be found in US ISO 7170. The tests consist of the application, to various parts of the unit, of loads, forces and velocities simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse, that can reasonably be expected to occur. With the exception of the deflection of table tops, the tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The test results are valid only for the unit/component tested. These results can be used to represent the performance of production models provided that the tested model is representative of the production model

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1407.US ISO 21188:2006, Public key infrastructure for financial services — Practices and policy framework

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework of requirements to manage a PKI through certificate policies and certification practice statements and to enable the use of public key certificates in the financial services industry. It also defines control objectives and supporting procedures to manage risks.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

1408.US ISO 21500: 2012, Guidance on project management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for project management and can be used by any type of organization, including public, private or community organizations, and for any type of project, irrespective of complexity, size or duration. This standard provides high-level description of concepts and processes that are considered to form good practice in project management. Projects are placed in the context of programmes and project portfolios, however, this standard does not provide detailed guidance on the management of programmes and project portfolios. Topics pertaining to general management are addressed only within the context of project management

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1409.US ISO 21887:2007, Durability of wood and wood-based products — Use classes

This Uganda Standard defines five use classes that represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed all over the world. Subclasses are also defined for these use classes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 21887:2007)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1410.US ISO 22810:2010, Horology — Water-resistant watches

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and specifies the test methods used to verify the water resistance of watches. Moreover, it indicates the marking which the manufacturer is authorized to apply to them. Divers' watches, specified as such, are covered by US ISO 6425 which establishes special requirements.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1411.US ISO 22827-1:2005 Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines — Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 1: Laser assembly

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements and test methods for acceptance testing of high-power (average power more than 100 W), lamp-pumped or laser-diode-pumped Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines for seam welding with optical fibre delivery systems. The requirements can also be applied as a part of verification testing as part of maintenance, as appropriate. If modifications are made to a laser beam machine (rebuilding, repairs, modifications to the operating conditions, etc.) that have an effect on the acceptance testing, a repeat test may be necessary to cover the machine parameters affected by such modifications. This part of ISO 22827 applies to the beam generating system, the optical delivery system and the devices for shielding and assist gases.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1412.US ISO 22827-2:2005, Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines — Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 2: Moving mechanism

This Uganda Standard covers acceptance testing of equipment for 2D manipulation and also, to some extent, movements along the Z-axis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1413.US ISO 22877:2004, Castors and wheels — Vocabulary, symbols and multilingual terminology

This Uganda Standard defines terms and symbols relating to castors and wheels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1414.US ISO 22878:2004, Castors and wheels — Test methods and apparatus

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and apparatus to be used to check the performance of castors and wheels

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1415.US ISO 22897:2003, Glass in building — Glazing and airborne sound insulation — Product descriptions and determination of properties

This Uganda Standard assigns sound insulation values to all transparent, translucent and opaque glass products that are intended to be used in glazed assemblies in buildings, and which exhibit properties of acoustic protection, either as a prime intention or as a supplementary characteristic. It outlines the procedure by which glass products can be rated according to their acoustic performance, which enables assessment of compliance with the acoustic requirements of buildings

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1416.US ISO 23297:2008, Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies — Wire or synthetic yarn reinforced single-pressure types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for eight classes and two types (construction with adhesive bond between layers and construction without adhesive bond between layers) of wire or synthetic yarn reinforced hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies of nominal size from 3,2 to 31,5. Each class has a single maximum working pressure for all sizes. Such hoses are suitable

for use with hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR, and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C for grades A and B and -40 °C to +120 °C for grades C and D. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies. The hose assembly maximum working pressure is governed by the lowest maximum working pressure of the components.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1417.US ISO 24011:2009, Resilient floor coverings — Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings provide satisfactory service.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1418.US ISO 24294:2013, Timber — Round and sawn timber — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard contains the terms and definitions of concepts to establish a multilingual vocabulary of terminology to be applied in forest and wood working spheres, with the scope of identification of a tree and of its parts in round and sawn aspects; its measurements; grading; condition; features; sizes; and the natural, biological and infestational defects of wood.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1419.US ISO 24342:2007, Resilient and textile floor-coverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining side lengths, straightness of edges

and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles. The side lengths, straightness and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles are important considerations because installed flooring will have an objectionable appearance if these performance criteria are not followed. This may cause the installed tiles to line up unevenly, producing unsightly seams and corners that do not match.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1420.US ISO 24343-3:2011, Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Determination of indentation and residual indentation — Part 3: Indentation of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tiles

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the short-term indentation resistance of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tile (VCT) floor covering after the application of constant load

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1421.US ISO 24534-2:2010, Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles — Part 2: Operational requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for electronic registration identification (ERI) that are based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities) suitable to be used for:

- electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities;
- vehicle manufacturing, in-life maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management);
- adaptation of vehicle data (e.g. for international resales);
- safety-related purposes;
- crime reduction; and

- commercial services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1422.US ISO/IEC 24762: 2008, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for information and communications technology disaster recovery services

This Uganda Standard describes the basic practices which ICT DR service providers, both in-house and outsourced. It covers the requirements that service providers should meet, recognizing that individual organizations may have additional requirements that are specific to them (which would have to be addressed in the agreements/contracts with service providers). Examples of such organization requirements may include special encryption software and secured operation procedures, equipment, knowledgeable personnel and application documentation. Such additional organization specific requirements, if necessary, are generally negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are the subject of detailed contract negotiations between organizations and their ICT DR service providers and are not within the scope of this standard. This standard does not: provide any guidance on business continuity management as a whole for organizations; take precedence over any laws and regulations, both existing and those in the future; have any legal power over the Service Level Agreements (SLAs) included in negotiated contracts between organizations and service providers; address requirements, legal or otherwise, governing normal business operations to be adhered to by service providers. Examples of such requirements include detailed regulations covering building and fire safety, occupational health and safety, copyright regulation and prevailing human resource practices; provide an exhaustive list, and thus technical security controls are not covered.

Readers should refer to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002, vendor literature and other technical references, as necessary.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

1423.US ISO/IEC 25010:2011, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — System and software quality models

This Uganda Standard defines:

- a) a quality in use model composed of five characteristics (some of which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to the outcome of interaction when a product is used in a particular context of use. This system model is applicable to the complete human-computer system, including both computer systems in use and software products in use.
- b) a product quality model composed of eight characteristics (which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to static properties of software and dynamic properties of the computer system. The model is applicable to both computer systems and software products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1424.US ISO/IEC 25051:2014, Software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Requirements for quality of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) and instructions for testing

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). In this standard, the term “RUSP” is used as an adjective and stands for “Ready to Use Software Product”.

This standard establishes:

- quality requirements for Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP);
- requirements for test documentation for the testing of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP), including test plan, test description, and test results;
- instructions for conformity evaluation of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP).

It includes also recommendations for safety or business critical Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). This standard deals only with providing the user with confidence that the Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) will perform as offered and delivered. It does not deal with the production realization (including activities and intermediate products, e.g. specifications). The quality system of a supplier is outside the scope of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1425.US ISO 26986:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) poly(vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) poly (vinyl chloride), supplied as either tiles or rolls. This standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings give satisfactory service

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1426.US ISO/IEC 27001:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard covers all types of organizations (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, non-profit organizations). This standard specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, operating,

monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving a documented ISMS within the context of the organization's overall business risks. It specifies requirements for the implementation of security controls customized to the needs of individual organizations or parts thereof. The ISMS is designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls that protect information assets and give confidence to interested parties.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1427.US ISO/IEC 27002:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for information security management

This Uganda Standard establishes guidelines and general principles for initiating, implementing, maintaining, and improving information security management in an organization. The objectives outlined in this standard provide general guidance on the commonly accepted goals of information security management. The control objectives and controls of this standard are intended to be implemented to meet the requirements identified by a risk assessment. This standard may serve as a practical guideline for developing organizational security standards and effective security management practices and to help build confidence in inter-organizational activities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1428.US ISO/IEC 27003:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management system implementation guidance

This Uganda Standard focuses on the critical aspects needed for successful design and implementation of an Information Security Management System (ISMS) in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001:2005. It describes the process of ISMS specification and design from inception to

the production of implementation plans. It describes the process of obtaining management approval to implement an ISMS, defines a project to implement an ISMS (referred to in this International Standard as the ISMS project), and provides guidance on how to plan the ISMS project, resulting in a final ISMS project implementation plan. This standard is intended to be used by organizations implementing an ISMS. It is applicable to all types of organization (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, non-profit organizations) of all sizes. Each organization's complexity and risks are unique, and its specific requirements will drive the ISMS implementation. Smaller organizations will find that the activities noted in this International Standard are applicable to them and can be simplified. Large-scale or complex organizations might find that a layered organization or management system is needed to manage the activities in this International Standard effectively. However, in both cases, the relevant activities can be planned by applying this standard. This standard gives recommendations and explanations; it does not specify any requirements. This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002, but is not intended to modify and/or reduce the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001 or the recommendations provided in ISO/IEC 27002.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

1429.US ISO/IEC 27004:2009, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management — Measurement

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the development and use of measures and measurement in order to assess the effectiveness of an implemented information security management system (ISMS) and controls or

groups of controls, as specified in ISO/IEC 27001. This standard is applicable to all types and sizes of organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

1430.US ISO/IEC 27005:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for information security risk management. This Standard supports the general concepts specified in ISO/IEC 27001 and is designed to assist the satisfactory implementation of information security based on a risk management approach. Knowledge of the concepts, models, processes and terminologies described in ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 is important for a complete understanding of this International Standard. This standard is applicable to all types of organizations (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, non-profit organizations) which intend to manage risks that could compromise the organization's information security.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

1431.US ISO/IEC 27006:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for bodies providing audit and certification of an information security management system (ISMS), in addition to the requirements contained within ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO/IEC 27001. It is primarily intended to support the accreditation of certification bodies providing ISMS certification. The requirements contained in this standard need to be demonstrated in terms of competence and reliability by anybody providing ISMS

certification, and the guidance contained in this standard provides additional interpretation of these requirements for anybody providing ISMS certification.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1432.US ISO/IEC 27007:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for information security management systems auditing

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on managing an information security management system (ISMS) audit programme, on conducting the audits, and on the competence of ISMS auditors, in addition to the guidance contained in ISO 19011. This standard is applicable to those needing to understand or conduct internal or external audits of an ISMS or to manage an ISMS audit programme.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1433.US ISO/IEC 27010: 2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management for inter-sector and inter-organizational communications

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines in addition to guidance given in the ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards for implementing information security management within information sharing communities. This standard provides controls and guidance specifically relating to initiating, implementing, maintaining, and improving information security in inter-organizational and inter-sector communications. This standard is applicable to all forms of exchange and sharing of sensitive information, both public and private, nationally and internationally, within the same industry or market sector or between sectors. In particular, it may be applicable to information exchanges and sharing relating to the provision,

maintenance and protection of an organization's or nation state's critical infrastructure.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1434.US ISO/IEC 27032:2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for cyber security

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for improving the state of Cyber security, drawing out the unique aspects of that activity and its dependencies on other security domains, in particular:

- information security,
- network security,
- internet security, and
- critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP). It covers the baseline security practices for stakeholders in the Cyberspace. This standard provides:
 - an overview of Cybersecurity,
 - an explanation of the relationship between Cybersecurity and other types of security,
 - a definition of stakeholders and a description of their roles in Cybersecurity,
 - guidance for addressing common Cybersecurity issues, and
 - a framework to enable stakeholders to collaborate on resolving Cybersecurity issues.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

1435.US ISO/IEC 27035:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security incident management

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on information security incident management for large and medium-sized organizations. Smaller organizations can use a basic set of documents, processes and routines described in this standard, depending on their size and type of business in relation to the information security risk situation. It also provides guidance for external organizations providing information security incident management services. The standard provides a structured and planned approach to:

- detect, report and assess information security incidents;
- respond to and manage information security incidents;
- detect, assess and manage information security vulnerabilities; and
- continuously improve information security and incident management as a result of managing information security incidents and vulnerabilities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

1436.US ISO 27567:2009, Laminated veneer lumber — Measurement of dimensions and shape — Method of test

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the thickness, length, width, spring, bow, twist and section squareness and cupping of test pieces of structural Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27567:2009).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1437.US ISO 27769-1:2009, Wood-based panels — Wet process fibre board — Part 1: Classifications

This Uganda Standard provides a classification matrix and related mandatory tests for two types of wet process fibre board: soft boards and hardboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27769-1:2009).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1438.US ISO 27769-2:2009, Wood-based panels — Wet-process fibre board — Part 2: Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the manufacturing property requirements for wet-process fibre board. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27769-2:2009)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1439.US ISO 28702:2008, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Textile-reinforced types — Sub-ambient temperature crush test

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for measuring the low-temperature brittleness of rubber and plastics hoses with a textile reinforcement and tubing at sub-ambient temperatures by crushing a test piece of the hose. This Standard is only applicable to hoses with a nominal bore up to and including 100 mm.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1440.US ISO 29061-1:2010, Road vehicles — Methods and criteria for usability evaluation of child restraint systems and their interface with vehicle anchorage systems — Part 1: Vehicles and child restraint systems equipped with ISOFIX anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard provides criteria for the judgement of usability of child restraint systems (CRS) with ISOFIX attachments and their

corresponding anchorages in the vehicle. This standard provides criteria for a separate evaluation of the child restraint ISOFIX attachments, of the ISOFIX anchorage installation in the vehicle, and an evaluation of the interface issues when installing a child restraint system in a certain vehicle. This standard covers both rigid and flexible attachment systems of the CRS.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1441.US ISO 30013:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the exposure of rubber and plastics hoses to three types of laboratory light source (xenon-arc, fluorescent UV and open-flame carbon-arc lamps). These methods are designed to simulate the exposure of hoses used in an outdoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method A, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method A and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 1 filters) or in an indoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method B, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method B and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 2 filters).

Four types of test piece (two strained and two unstrained upon exposure) are specified. Results from the three light sources and the different sets of exposure conditions specified are not comparable.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

1442.US ISO/IEC 38500:2012, Corporate governance of information technology

This Uganda Standard provides a structured and planned approach to detect, report and

assess information security incidents; respond to and manage information security incidents; detect, assess and manage information security vulnerabilities; and continuously improve information security and incident management as a result of managing information security incidents and vulnerabilities. This International Standard provides guidance on information security incident management for large and medium-sized organizations. Smaller organizations can use a basic set of documents, processes and routines described in this standard, depending on their size and type of business in relation to the information security risk situation. It also provides guidance for external organizations providing information security incident management services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

US IEC Standards are charged less 50% of the online catalogue price at the IEC Webstore www.iec.ch. This cost varies from time to time.

1443.US IEC 60034 – 1:2004 Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and Performance

This standard is applicable to all rotating electrical machines except those covered by other IEC standards – for example, IEC 60349. Machines within the scope of this standard may also be subject to superseding, modifying or additional requirements in other publications – for example, IEC 60079, and IEC 60092.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:¹

1444.US IEC 60034-2:1972 Rotating electrical machines – Part 2: Methods for determining

¹ US IEC Standards are charged less 50% of the online catalogue price at the IEC Webstore www.iec.ch. This cost varies from time to time.

losses and efficiency of rotating electrical machinery from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

This standard applies to d.c. machines and to a.c. synchronous and induction machines to all sizes within the scope of this Publications 34-1. The principles can, however, be applied to other types of machines such as rotary convertors, a.c. commutator motors and single-phase induction motors for which other methods of determining losses are generally used.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1445.US IEC 60038:2009, IEC standard voltages

This Uganda Standard applies to:

- a.c. transmission, distribution and utilization systems and equipment for use in such systems with standard frequencies 50 Hz and 60 Hz having a nominal voltage above 100 V;
- a.c. and d.c. traction systems;
- a.c. and d.c. equipment having nominal voltages below 120 V a.c. or below 750 V d.c., the a.c. voltages being intended (but not exclusively) for 50 Hz and 60 Hz applications; such equipment covers batteries (from primary or secondary cells), other power supply devices (a.c. or d.c.), electrical equipment (including industrial and communication), and appliances.

This publication does not apply to voltages representing or transmitting signals or measured values.

This publication does not apply to standard voltages of components and parts used within electrical devices or items of equipment.

This publication specifies standard voltage values which are intended to serve

- as preferential values for the nominal voltage of electrical supply systems, and
- as reference values for equipment and system design.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 514:2008, IEC standard voltages, which has been republished).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1446.US IEC 60050-161:1990, Amend 1 1998, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary Part 161:Electromagnetic Compatibility

This Uganda Standard covers vocabularies used in electromagnetic compatibility.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1447.US IEC 60050-851:1991 International Electrotechnology – Vocabulary

This standard covers terms applied in electric welding.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1448.US IEC 60061-1:2007, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps

This Uganda Standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1449.US IEC 60061-2:2007,Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lamp holders

This standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1450.US IEC 60061-3:2003 Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges

This standard is based on the third edition (1969) and its supplements A(1970), B(1971), C(1971), D(1972), E(1972), F(1975), G(1977), H(1980), J(1983), K(1987), L(1989), M(1992), N(1994), P(1994), Q(1995), R(1996), S(1996), T(1996), U(1997) and amendments 20(1998), 21(1999), 22(1999), 23(2000), 24(2001), 25(2001), 26(2001), 27(2002), 28(2002), 29(2002), 30(2003) and 31(2003).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1451.US IEC 60064:2005, Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes — Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service (GLS) which comply with the safety requirements in IEC 432-1 and having:

- i. rated wattage of 25 W to 200 W, inclusive;
- ii. rated voltage 100 V to 250 V, including marked voltage range not exceeding ± 2.5 % of the mean voltage;
- iii. bulbs of the A or PS shapes;
- iv. bulbs with clear, frosted or equivalently coated finishes.

This standard states the performance requirements for lamps, including test methods and means of confirming compliance with the requirements

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1452.US IEC 60065:2005 Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements

This standard applies to receiving apparatus for sound or vision, amplifiers, load and source transducers, motor-driven apparatus (radio-

gramophones, tape recorders and sound-film projectors, etc.) which are to be connected to the mains, directly or indirectly, and which are intended for domestic and similar indoor use. Gives a safety and classification terminology based on IEC 60536. Specifies requirements for marking, insulation, components, electrical connections and fixings, protection against ionizing radiation, resistance to heating, mechanical strength and stability, etc., as well as a requirement for splash-proof mains operated electronic equipment. Does not apply to apparatus designed for rated supply voltage exceeding 433 V (r.m.s.) between phases in the case of three-phase supply and 250 V (r.m.s.) in all other cases. Has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1453.US IEC 60068-1: 1988, Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance

This Uganda Standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to assess the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. Although primarily intended for electrotechnical products this publication is not restricted to them and may be used in other fields where desired.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1454.US IEC 60081:2002 Double - capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for double-capped fluorescent lamps general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1455.US IEC 60086-1: 2011, Primary batteries — General

This Uganda Standard is intended to standardize primary batteries with respect to dimensions, nomenclature, terminal configurations, markings, test methods, typical performance, safety and environmental aspects. As a primary battery classification tool, electrochemical systems are also standardized with respect to system letter, electrodes, electrolyte, nominal and maximum open circuit voltage. This standard specifies test methods for testing primary cells and batteries. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-1:2003, Primary batteries — Part 1: General, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1456.US IEC 60086-2: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications

This Uganda Standard is applicable to primary batteries based on standardized electrochemical systems. It specifies the physical dimensions and the discharge test conditions and discharge performance requirements. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-2:2003 Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1457.US IEC 60086-3: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, designation, methods of tests and requirements for primary batteries for watches. In several cases, a menu of test methods is given. When presenting battery electrical characteristics and/or performance data, the manufacturer specifies which test method was used. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-*

3:2003 Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1458.US IEC 60086-4: 2007, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-4:2003, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1459.US IEC 60086-5: 2011 Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries with aqueous electrolyte to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 481-5:2003 Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1460.US IEC 60104:1987, Aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wires of two types having different mechanical and electrical properties for the manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.50 mm to 4.50 mm. The two types are designated *Type A* and *Type B* respectively. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 507:2008, Aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1461.US IEC 60155:1993 Glow - starters for fluorescent lamps

This standard specifies interchangeable glow-starters used with pre-heat type fluorescent lamps, hereafter called “starters”.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1462.US IEC 60188:2001 High - pressure mercury vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for high-pressure mercury vapour lamps for general lighting purposes, with or without a red correcting fluorescent coating.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1463.US IEC 60192:2001 Low - pressure sodium vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for low-pressure sodium vapour lamps for general lighting purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1464.US IEC 60227-1:2007, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on polyvinyl chloride, of rated voltages U_0/U up to and including 450/750 V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-1:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements and US IEC 60227-1:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1465.US IEC 60227-2:2003, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods

The Uganda Standard gives methods of carrying out the tests specified in all parts of US IEC 60227. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-2:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods and US IEC 60227-2:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1466.US IEC 60227-3:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated single-core non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V. All cables shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the individual types of cables shall each comply with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-3:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-3:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1467.US IEC 60227-4:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specification for light polyvinyl chloride sheathed cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-4:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-4:2005 Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1468.US IEC 60227-5:2011, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cables (cords), of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-5:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords), which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1469.US IEC 60227-6: 2001, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for both circular and flat lift cables and cables for flexible connections of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable complies with the appropriate

requirements given in US IEC 60227-1, and with the particular requirements of this part of US IEC 60227. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-6:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1470.US IEC 60227-7:2012-01, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated, screened and unscreened control cables of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-7:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1471.US IEC 60228:2004, Conductors of insulated cables

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas, in the range 0.5 mm² to 2 500 mm², for conductors in electric power cables and cords of a wide range of types. Requirements for numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values are also included. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 501:2008, Conductors of insulated cables, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1472.US IEC 60238:2004, Edison screw lamp holders

This Uganda Standard applies to lampholders with Edison thread E14, E27 and E40, designed for connection to the supply of lamps and semi-luminaires only. It also applies to switched-lamp holders for use in a.c. circuits only, where the working voltage does not exceed 250 V r.m.s. This standard also applies to lampholders with Edison thread E5 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 25 V, to be used indoors, and to lampholders with Edison thread E10 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 60 V, to be used indoors or outdoors. It also applies to lampholders E10 for building-in, for the connection of single lamps to the supply. These lamp holders are not intended for retail sale.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1473.US IEC 60245-1:2007, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on vulcanized rubber of rated voltages U_0/U up to and including 450/750 V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-1:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1474.US IEC 60245-2:1998, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard gives the test methods specified in all parts of IEC 60245 as far as not

laid down in IEC 60811. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-2:2008 Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1475.US IEC 60245-3:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for silicone rubber insulated cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-3:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1476.US IEC 60245-4:2011, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated and braided cords and for rubber insulated and rubber or polychloroprene or other equivalent synthetic elastomer sheathed cords and flexible cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-4:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1477. US IEC 60245-5:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated lift cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-5:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables, which has been republished)*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1478.US IEC 60245-6:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated arc welding electrode cables. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-6:2008 Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1479.US IEC 60245-7:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-vinyl acetate rubber insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for ethylene-vinylacetate rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-7:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-*

vinyl acetate rubber insulated cables, which has been republished).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1480.US IEC 60245-8:2012, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility

1481.This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated and textile braid covered cords of rated voltage 300/300 V, for use in applications where high flexibility is required, for example iron cords. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-8:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1482. US IEC 60270:2000, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of partial discharges which occur in electrical apparatus, components or systems when tested with alternating voltages up to 400 Hz or with direct voltage. This standard

- defines the terms used;
- defines the quantities to be measured;
- describes test and measuring circuits which may be used;
- defines analogue and digital measuring methods required for common applications;
- specifies methods for calibration and requirements of instruments used for calibration;
- gives guidance on test procedures;

- gives some assistance concerning the discrimination of partial discharges from external interference.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 508:2008, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements, which has been republished)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1483.US IEC 60304:1982, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires, which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1484.US IEC 60335-1: 2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-1:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1485.US IEC 60335-2-2:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric vacuum cleaners and water suction cleaning appliances for household and similar purposes,

including vacuum cleaners for animal grooming, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also applies to centrally-sited vacuum cleaners.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1486.US IEC 60335-2-3: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric dry irons and steam irons, including those with a separate water reservoir or boiler having a capacity not exceeding 5 L, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-3:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1487.US IEC 60335-2-4:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-4: Particular requirements for spin extractors

This standard deals with spin extractors incorporated in washing machines that have separate containers for washing and spin extraction are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1488.US IEC 60335-2-5:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for electric dishwashers

This standard deals with the safety of electric dishwashers for household use that are intended for washing and rinsing dishes, cutlery and other utensils, their rated voltage being not more

than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1489.US IEC 60335-2-6: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances for household use, their rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-6:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1490.US IEC 60335-2-7: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use, that are intended for washing clothes and textiles, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This standard also deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use employing an electrolyte instead of a detergent. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-7:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1491.US IEC 60335-2-8:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1492.US IEC 60335-2-9:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1493.US IEC 60335-2-10:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-10: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines and wet scrubbing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric floor treatment and wet scrubbing machines intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1494.US IEC 60335-2-11:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-11: Particular requirements for tumble dryers

This standard deals with the safety of electric tumble dryers intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1495.US IEC 60335-2-12:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-

12: Particular requirements for warming plates and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric warming plates, warming trays and similar appliances intended to keep food or vessels warm, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1496.US IEC 60335-2-13:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-13: Particular requirements for deep fat fryers, frying pans and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric deep fat fryers having a recommended maximum quantity of oil not exceeding 5 l, frying pans, woks and other appliances in which oil is used for cooking, and intended for household use only, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1497.US IEC 60335-2-14:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric kitchen machines for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1498.US IEC 60335-2-15:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for heating liquids for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1499.US IEC 60335-2-21: 2009, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part

2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of storage water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-21:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1500.US IEC 60335-2-23:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-23: Particular requirements for appliances for skin or hair care

This standard deals with the safety of electric appliances for the care of skin or hair of persons or animals and intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1501.US IEC 60335-2-24: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances, 480 V for other appliances and 24 V d.c for appliances when battery operated. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-24:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24:*

Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1502.US IEC 60335-2-25:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1503.US IEC 60335-2-26:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-26: Particular requirements for clocks

This standard deals with the safety of electric clocks having a rated voltage not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1504.US IEC 60335-2-27:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to ultraviolet or infrared radiation, for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1505.US IEC 60335-2-28:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-28: Particular requirements for sewing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric sewing machines for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1506.US IEC 60335-2-29:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-29: Particular requirements for battery chargers

This standard deals with the safety of electric battery chargers for household and similar use having an output at safety extra-low voltage, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1507.US IEC 60335-2-31:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods

This standard deals with the safety of electric range hoods intended for installing above household cooking ranges, hobs and similar cooking appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1508.US IEC 60335-2-32:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-32: Particular requirements for massage appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric massage appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1509.US IEC 60335-2-34:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-34: Particular requirements for motor compressors

This standard deals with the safety of sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors, their protection and control systems, if any, which are intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the

most severe conditions that may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1510.US IEC 60335-2-35:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

This standard deals with the safety of electric instantaneous water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1511.US IEC 60335-2-36:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking range, ovens, hobs and hob elements

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial cooking and baking ranges, ovens, hobs, hob elements and similar appliances not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1512.US IEC 60335-2-37:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-37: Particular requirements for commercial electric deep fat fryers

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial deep fat fryers including pressurized types not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between

one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1513.US IEC 60335-2-38:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial griddles and griddle grills not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1514.US IEC 60335-2-39:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-39: Particular requirements for commercial electric multi-purpose cooking pans

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial multipurpose cooking pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1515.US IEC 60335-2-40:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-40: Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers

This standard deals with the safety of electric heat pumps, including sanitary hot water heat pumps, air-conditioners, and dehumidifiers incorporating sealed motor compressors, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1516.US IEC 60335-2-41:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps

This standard deals with the safety of electric pumps for liquids having a temperature not exceeding 90 °C, intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1517.US IEC 60335-2-42:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1518.US IEC 60335-2-44:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-44: Particular requirements for ironers

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric heating tools and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1519.US IEC 60335-2-45:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-45: Particular requirements for portable heating tools and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not

more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1520.US IEC 60335-2-47:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-47: Particular requirements for commercial electric boiling pans

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1521.US IEC 60335-2-48:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-48: Particular requirements for commercial electric grillers and toasters

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial grillers and toasters not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. Rotary or continuous grillers and toasters and similar appliances intended for grilling by radiant heat such as rotisseries, salamanders, etc. are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1522.US IEC 60335-2-49:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-49: Particular requirements for commercial electric hot cupboards

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial hot cupboards not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1523.US IEC 60335-2-50:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-50: Particular requirements for commercial electric bains-marie

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial bains-marie not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1524.US IEC 60335-2-51:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations

This standard deals with the safety of electric stationary circulation pumps intended for use in heating systems or in service water systems, having a rated power input not exceeding 300 W, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1525.US IEC 60335-2-53:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-53: Particular requirements for sauna heating appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric sauna heating appliances having a rated power input not exceeding 20 kW, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1526.US IEC 60335-2-54:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam

This standard deals with the safety of electric cleaning appliances for household use that are

intended for cleaning surfaces such as windows, walls and empty swimming pools by using liquid cleansing agents or steam, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also covers wallpaper strippers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1527.US IEC 60335-2-56:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric projectors and similar appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1528.US IEC 60335-2-58:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-58: Particular requirements for commercial electric dishwashing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated dishwashing machines for washing plates, dishes, glassware, cutlery and similar articles, with or without means for water heating or drying, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1529.US IEC 60335-2-59:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-59: Particular requirements for insect killers

This standard deals with the safety of electric insect killers for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in

shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1530.US IEC 60335-2-64:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-64: Particular requirements for commercial electric kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial kitchen machines not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1531.US IEC 60335-2-67:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment and floor cleaning machines, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electric motor-operated appliances primarily designed for industrial and commercial use, with or without attachments, including appliances incorporating wet and/or dry suction, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Such appliances may be used for floor polishing (including waxing and buffing), scrubbing and grinding, scarifying and carpet shampooing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1532.US IEC 60335-2-69:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-69: Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electrical motor-operated vacuum cleaners and includes appliances and stationary equipment specifically designed for wet suction, dry suction, or wet and dry suction for industrial and commercial use

with or without attachments, for example for suction to withdraw dust or the like from work benches and production machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1533.US IEC 60335-2-70:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-70: Particular requirements for milking machines

This standard deals with the safety of milking machines, to be used in stalls and in the open, that are designed for milking farm animals, such as cows, the rated voltage of the milking machine being not more than 250 V for single-phase operation and 480 V for other operations.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1534.US IEC 60335-2-71:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 271: Particular requirements for electrical heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals

This standard deals with the safety of all kinds of electrical heating appliances used for livestock rearing and breeding, such as: heat-radiating appliances, electrical sitting-hens, incubators, chicken breeding units and heating plates for animals, the rated voltage of the appliances being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1535.US IEC 60335-2-73:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-73: Particular requirements for fixed immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of fixed electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes that are intended for installation in a water tank for heating water to a temperature below its boiling point. The rated

voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1536.US IEC 60335-2-74:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-74: Particular requirements for portable immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1537.US IEC 60335-2-76:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

This standard deals with the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V and by means of which fence wires in agricultural, feral animal control and security fences may be electrified or monitored.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1538.US IEC 60335-2-77:2002 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-77: Particular requirements for pedestrian controlled mains-operated lawnmowers

This standard deals with the safety of pedestrian controlled mains-operated electrical, cylinder or rotary lawnmowers designed primarily for use around the home or for similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V single phase.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1539.US IEC 60335-2-78:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-78: Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues

This standard deals with the safety of outdoor barbecues for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1540.US IEC 60335-2-80: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric fans for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-80:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1541.US IEC 60335-2-82:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-82: Particular requirements for amusement machines and personal service machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric commercial amusement machines and personal service machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1542.US IEC 60335-2-89:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial

refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant condensing unit or compressor

This standard specifies safety requirements for electrically operated commercial refrigerating appliances that have an incorporated compressor or that are supplied in two units for assembly as a single appliance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (split system).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1543.US IEC 60335-2-90:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-90: Particular requirements for commercial microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens intended for commercial use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances covered by this standard incorporate a door for user access to the cavity.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1544.US IEC 60335-2-91:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-91: Particular requirements for walk behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn hedge trimmers

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens intended for commercial use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances covered by this standard incorporate a door for user access to the cavity.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1545.US IEC 60335-2-103:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

This standard deals with the safety of gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for horizontally and vertically moving gates, doors and windows for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of the driven part. This standard covers the electrical safety and some other safety aspects of these appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1546.US IEC 60335-2-104:2004 Household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-104: Particular requirements for appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment

This standard applies to appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, in industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1547.US IEC 60335-2-105:2004 Electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and grills for household use: Methods for measuring performance

This standard deals with the safety of electric multifunctional shower cabinets for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used

by laymen in hotels, fitness centers and similar locations, are within the scope of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1548.US IEC 60360:1998 Standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise

This standard describes the standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise which is to be used when testing tungsten filament or discharge lamps for compliance with the limits. It covers the method of test and the specifications for test lamp holders for lamps fitted with various sizes of ES and BC caps. This method has been used widely for incandescent lamps but its application is not limited to that type of lamp.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1549.US IEC 60400:1999 Lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and starter holders

This standard states the technical and dimensional requirements for lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and for starter-holders, and the methods of test to be used in determining the safety and the fit of the lamps in the lamp holders and the starters in the starter holders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1550.US IEC 60502-1:2009, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) - Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2$ kV) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3,6$ kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2$ kV) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3,6$ kV) for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-1:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages*

from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) — Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2$ kV) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3.6$ kV), which has been republished).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1551.US IEC 60502-2:2014, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation from 6 kV up to 30 kV for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-2:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) — Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7.2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV), which has been republished*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1552.US IEC 60502-4:2010, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) - Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV)

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements for type testing of accessories for power cables with rated voltages from 3,6/6 (7,2) kV up to 18/30 (36) kV, complying with IEC 60502-2. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-4:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV) — Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6*

kV ($U_m = 7.2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV), which has been republished)

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1553.US IEC 60669-1: 2007, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to manually operated general switches, for a.c only with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60669-1:2000, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1554.US IEC 60669-2-1:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Electronic switches

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose switches for a.c. only, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1555.US IEC 60669-2-2:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 2: Remote-control switches (RCS)

This standard applies to electronic switches and to associated electronic extension units for household and similar fixed electrical installations either indoors or outdoors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1556.US IEC 60669-2-3:1997 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical

installations – Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Time-delay switches (TDS)

This standard applies to remote-control switches (hereinafter referred to as RCS). This standard applies to electromagnetic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, and to electronic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 16 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1557.US IEC 60669-2-4:2004 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-4: Particular requirements – Isolating switches

This standard applies to time-delay switches (hereinafter referred to as TDS) with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors, operated by hand and/or by remote control and which are provided with a mechanical, thermal, pneumatic, hydraulic or electrical operated time-delay device or with a device which combines any of them.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1558.US IEC 60686:1980 Stabilized power supplies, a.c. output

This standard applies to stabilized power supplies designed to supply a.c. power from an a.c. or d.c. source. Power supplies for electrical measurements are excluded.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1559.US IEC 60695-1-1:1999, Fire hazard testing – Part 1-1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products – General guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products and for the resulting development of

fire hazard testing as related directly to harm to people, animals or property. Products, as defined in this standard, relate to materials, components or complete end-use products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1560.US IEC 60695-2:1991 Fire hazard testing – Part 2: Test methods – Glow wire test and guidance

This standard specifies the details of the glow wire test when applied to end products for fire hazard testing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1561.US IEC 60695-2-10:2000, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

This Uganda Standard specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to stimulate the effect of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test described in this standard is applicable to electro technical equipment, its subassemblies and components, and may also be applied to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1562.US IEC 60695-2-11:2000, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to end-products for fire hazard testing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1563.US IEC 60695-2-12:2000, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for flammability testing to determine the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1564.US IEC 60695-2-13:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire ignitability test method for materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for ignitability testing to determine the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1565.US IEC 60670-1:2002 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose isolating switches with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1566.US IEC 60670-21:2004 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 21: Particular requirements for boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means

This standard applies to boxes, enclosures and parts of enclosures (hereafter called “boxes” and “enclosures”) for electrical accessories with a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. intended for household or similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1567.US IEC 60670-22:2003 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 22: Particular requirements for connecting boxes and enclosures

This standard applies to boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1568.US IEC 60705:1999 Household microwave ovens - Methods for measuring performance

This standard applies to microwave ovens for household use. It also applies to combination microwave ovens. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of household microwave ovens which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1569.US IEC 60811-1-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables and optical cables - Part 1-1: Methods for general application - Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions - Tests for determining the mechanical properties

This Part of the standard specifies gives the methods for measuring thicknesses and overall dimensions, and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc.).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1570.US IEC 60811-1-2:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 1: Methods for general application - Section two Thermal ageing methods

This Part of the standard gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most

common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1571.US IEC 60811-1-3:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 1-3: General application - Methods for determining the density - Water absorption tests - Shrinkage test

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1572.US IEC 60811-1-4:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 1: Methods for general application - Section four - Test at low temperature

This Part of the standard gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PV compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1573.US IEC 60811-2-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 2-1: Methods specific to electrometric compounds - Ozone resistance, hot set and mineral oil immersion tests

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing material of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1574.US IEC 60811-3-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds - Section one - Pressure test at high temperature - Tests for resistance to cracking

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1575.US IEC 60811-3-2:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds - Section two - Loss of mass test - Thermal stability test

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1576.US IEC 60811-4-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 4-1: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Resistance to environmental stress cracking Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of the melt flow index - Carbon black and/or mineral content measurement in PE

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution

and telecommunications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1577.US IEC 60811-4-2:2005 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Common test methods - Part 4-2: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Tensile strength and elongation at break after conditioning at elevated temperature - Wrapping test after conditioning at elevated temperature - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of mass increase - Long-term stability test - Test method for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation

This standard specifies the test methods for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution and communications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to polyolefin insulation and sheath.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1578.US IEC 60811-5-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 5-1: Methods specific to filling compounds - Drop point - Separation of oil- Lower temperature brittleness - Total acid number - Absence of corrosive components - Permittivity at 23°C - D.C. resistivity at 23°C and 100°C

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods for filling compounds of electric cables used with telecommunication equipment. Gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid

number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 °C, d.c. resistivity at 23°C and 100°C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1579.US IEC 60884-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This Part of the standard applies to plugs and fixed or portable socket-outlets for a.c. only, with and without earthing contact, with a rated voltage above 50 V but not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A, intended for household and similar proposes, either, indoors or outdoors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1580.US IEC 60884-2-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 1: Particular requirements for fused plugs

This Part of the standard applies where fuses are primarily intended to protect the flexible cable or cord (e.g. with ring circuits).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1581.US IEC 60884-2-2:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 2: Particular requirements for socket-outlets for appliances

This Part of the standard applies to socket-outlets integrated or intended to be incorporated in or fixed to appliances.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1582.US IEC 60884-2-3:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes - Part 2-3: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets without interlock for fixed installations

This Part of the standard applies to fixed switched socket-outlets for a.c. only, with or without earthing, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1583.US IEC 60884-2-4:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 4: Particular requirements for plugs and socket-outlets for SELV

This Part of the standard applies to plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets, and to socket-outlets for appliances with d.c. or a.c. (50/60 Hz) SELV with rated current of 16 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1584.US IEC 60884-2-5:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 5: Particular requirements for adaptors

This standard applies to shuttered and non-shuttered, fused and non-fused adaptors for a.c. only.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1585.US IEC 60888:1987, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard applies to zinc-coated steel wires used in the construction and/or reinforcement of conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It is intended to cover all wires used in constructions where the individual wire diameters, including coating, are in the range of 1.25 mm to 5.50 mm. Three grades of steel are included to reflect the needs of conductor users: regular steel, high strength steel and extra high strength steel. Two classes of coating represented by minimum zinc mass per unit area are included: Class 1 and Class 2. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 509:2008, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors, which has been republished)*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1586.US IEC 60889:1987, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to hard-drawn aluminium wires for the manufacture of

stranded conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.25 mm to 5.00 mm. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 510:2008, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1587.US IEC 60901:1996 Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1588.US IEC 60904-2:2015, Photovoltaic devices – Part 2: Requirements for photovoltaic reference devices

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification, selection, packaging, marking, calibration and care of photovoltaic reference devices. This standard covers photovoltaic reference devices used to determine the electrical performance of photovoltaic cells, modules and arrays under natural and simulated sunlight. It does not cover photovoltaic reference devices for use under concentrated sunlight. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-2:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 2: Requirements for reference solar cells, which has been republished)*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1589.US IEC 60904-3:2008 Photovoltaic devices – Part 3: Measurement principles for terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data

This Uganda Standard applies to the following photovoltaic devices for terrestrial applications:

- solar cells with or without a protective cover;
- sub-assemblies of solar cells;
- modules;
- systems.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-3:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 3: Measurement principles for photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data, which has been republished)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1590.US IEC 60904-5:2011, Photovoltaic devices - Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method

This Uganda Standard describes the preferred method for determining the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of PV devices (cells, modules and arrays of one type of module), for the purposes of comparing their thermal characteristics, determining NOCT (nominal operating cell temperature) and translating measured I-V characteristics to other temperatures. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-5: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method, which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1591.US IEC 60904-7:2008, Photovoltaic devices - Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for correcting the bias error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, caused by the mismatch between the test spectrum and the reference spectrum and by the mismatch between the spectral responses (SR) of the reference cell and of the test specimen. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-7: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 7: Computation of spectral mismatch error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, which has been republished).*

1592.US IEC 60904-8:2014, Photovoltaic devices - Part 8: Measurement of spectral responsivity of a photovoltaic (PV) device

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the measurement of the spectral responsivity of both linear and non-linear photovoltaic devices. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-8: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 8: Measurement of spectral response of a photovoltaic (PV) device, which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1593.US IEC 60904-9:2007, Photovoltaic devices - Part 9: Solar simulator performance requirements

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of and means for determining simulator classifications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-9: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 9: Solar simulators for crystalline solar cells and modules, which has been republished)*

1594.US IEC 60904-10:2009, Photovoltaic devices - Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement

This Uganda Standard describes procedures used to determine the degree of linearity of any photovoltaic device parameter with respect to a test parameter. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-10: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement, which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1595.US IEC 60921:2004 Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – Performance requirements

This standard specifies the performance requirements for ballasts, excluding resistance types, for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with tubular fluorescent lamps with pre-heated cathodes operated with or without a starter or starting device and having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60081 and 60901. It applies to complete ballasts and their component parts such as resistors, transformers and capacitors. A.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps for high frequency operation specified in IEC 61347-2-3 are excluded from the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1596.US IEC 60934:2000 Circuit breakers for equipment (CBE)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to mechanical switching devices designed as "circuit breakers for equipment (CBE) intended to provide protection to circuits within electrical equipment. This standard is also applicable to switching devices for protection of electrical equipment in case of under voltage and/or over voltage. It is applicable for a.c. not exceeding 440 V and/or d.c. not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1597.US IEC 60947-1:2004 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 1: General rules

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and control gear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1598.US IEC 60947-2:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 2: Circuit breakers

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and controlgear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1599.US IEC 60947-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units

This standard applies to circuit-breakers, the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.; it also contains additional requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers. It applies whatever the rated currents, the method of construction or the proposed applications of the circuit-breakers may be.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1600.US IEC 60947-4-1:1990 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters

This standard applies to switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-

combination units to be used in distribution circuits and motor circuits of which the rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. Auxiliary switches fitted to equipment within the scope of this standard shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60947-5-1. This standard does not include the additional requirements necessary for electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1601.US IEC 60947-4-2:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters – AC semiconductor motor controllers and starters

This part of standard applies to the types of equipment listed in 1.1 and 1.2 whose main contacts are intended to be connected to circuits the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1602.US IEC 60947-4-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-3: Contactors and motor-starters – A.C. semiconductor controllers and contactors for non-motor loads

This standard applies to controllers and starters, which may include a series mechanical switching device, intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. This standard characterizes controllers and starters with and without bypass means. Controllers and starters dealt with in this standard are not normally designed to interrupt short-circuit currents.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1603.US IEC 60947-5-1:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices

This standard applies to a.c. semiconductor non-motor load controllers and contactors intended for performing electrical operations by changing the state of a.c. electric circuits between the ON-state and the OFF-state.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1604.US IEC 60950-1:2001 Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements

This standard is applicable to mains-powered or battery-powered information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment and associated equipment, with a rated voltage not exceeding 600 V. This standard is also applicable to such information technology equipment: designed for use as telecommunication terminal equipment and telecommunication network infrastructure equipment, regardless of the source of power; designed and intended to be connected directly to, or used as infrastructure equipment in a cable distribution system, regardless of the source of power; and designed to use the ac mains supply as a communication transmission medium.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1605.US IEC 60968:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services – Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self- ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

1. a rated wattage up to 60 W;
2. a rated voltage of 100 V to 250 V;
3. Edison screw or bayonet caps.

The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1606.US IEC 60969:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services — Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

1. a rated wattage up to 60 W;
2. a rated voltage of 100 V to 250 V;
3. Edison screw or bayonet caps.

The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. These performance requirements are additional to the requirements in US IEC 60968.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1607.US IEC 60974-1:1998 Welding arc equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources

This standard is applicable to power sources for arc welding and allied processes designed for industrial and professional use and supplied by a voltage within the low voltage range (as specified in IEC 38) or driven by mechanical means. This standard is not applicable to welding power sources for manual metal arc welding with limited duty operation which are designed mainly for use by laymen.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1608.US IEC 60974-11:2004 Welding arc equipment – Part 11: Electrode holders

This standard specifies safety and performance requirements of electrode holders; is applicable to electrode holders for manual metal arc welding with electrodes up to 10 mm in diameter.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1609.US IEC 60974-12:1992 Welding arc equipment – Part 12: Coupling devices for welding cables

This standard specifies the test and construction requirements of coupling devices for flexible welding cables.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1610.US IEC 60984:2014, Live working — Electrical insulating sleeves

This Uganda Standard is applicable to electrical insulating sleeves for the protection of workers from accidental contact with live electrical conductors, apparatus or circuits. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 511:2008, Sleeves of insulating material for live working, which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1611.US IEC 61000-1-1: 1992, Electromagnetic compatibility

The Uganda Standard describes and interprets various terms considered to be of basic importance to concepts and practical application in the design and evaluation of electromagnetically compatible systems. In addition, attention is drawn to the distinction between electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests carried out in a standardized set-up and those carried out at the location where a device (equipment or system) is installed (in situ tests).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1612.US IEC 61000-3-2: 2005, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) — Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions

This Uganda Standard deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected in the public supply system. It specifies limits of harmonic components of the input current which may be produced by equipment under specified

conditions. This part of standard is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current up to and including 16 A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1613.US IEC 61035-1:1990 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with conduits for the protection of conductors and/or cables in electrical installations, and type tests for the quality of joints of conduit fittings to conduit.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1614.US IEC 61035-2-1:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 1: Metal conduit fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metal conduit fittings, for use with circular, threadable or non-threadable conduits complying with IEC 60614. This standard is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1615.US IEC 61035-2-2:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 2: Conduit fittings of insulating material

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings of insulating material, for use with circular conduits complying with IEC 60614. It is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1616.US IEC 61035-2-3:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 3: Fittings for flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and

for pliable conduits of metal or composite materials

This standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and with pliable conduits of metal or composite materials.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1617.US IEC 61035-2-4:1995 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 4: Conduit fittings of aluminium alloy

This standard specifies requirements for aluminium alloy conduit fittings, for use with aluminium alloy conduits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1618.US IEC 61058-1:2001 Switches for appliances – Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to switches for appliances actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity for use in, on or with appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. Also covers the indirect actuation of the switch when the function of the actuating member is provided by a part of an appliance or equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1619.US IEC 61058-2-1:1992 Switches for appliances – Part 2-1: Particular requirements for cord switches

This standard applies to switches intended to be connected to a flexible cable and: For switches used in tropical climates, additional requirements may be necessary; Attention is drawn to the fact that the standards for appliances and equipment may contain additional or alternative requirements for switches; Throughout this standard the word “appliance” means “apparatus” or “equipment”; This part of standard is applicable when testing cord switches; Throughout this standard the

word “switch” means “cord switch” unless otherwise stated; and Throughout this standard the term “flexible cable” means “flexible cable or cord”.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1620.US IEC 61058-2-4:2003 Switches for appliances – Part 2-4: Particular requirements for independently mounted switches

This standard applies to independently mounted switches for appliances (mechanical or electronic) actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity, to operate or control electrical appliances and other equipment for household or similar purposes with a rated voltage not exceeding 480 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. These switches are intended to be operated by a person, via an actuating member or by actuating a sensing unit. The actuating member or sensing unit can be integral with or arranged separately, either physically or electrically, from the switch and may involve transmission of a signal, for example electrical, optical, acoustic or thermal, between the actuating member or sensing unit and the switch.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1621.US IEC 61058-2-5:1994 Switches for appliances – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for change-over selectors

This Uganda Standard applies to change-over selectors for appliances actuated by hand, by foot, or by other human activity for use in, on, or with, appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1622.US IEC 61084-1:1991 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It does not apply to conduit, cable tray or cable ladder or current-carrying parts within the system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1623.US IEC 61084-2-1:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 1: Cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings. The cable trunking and ducting systems accommodate and, where necessary, segregate conductors, cables or cords and other electrical equipment. The systems are intended to be mounted directly on walls or ceilings, flush or semi flush, or indirectly on walls or ceilings or on structures away from walls or ceilings. Cable trunking and ducting systems are hereinafter called CTIDS. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders, electrical accessories e.g. switches, socket-outlets or the like, for which other IEC standards apply, or current carrying parts within the system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1624.US IEC 61084-2-2:2003 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for underfloor and flushfloor installations

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors,

cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It applies to cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems which are mounted beneath or flush with the top face of the finished floor, including their system components. This specification does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1625.US IEC 61084-2-4:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 4: Service poles

This standard specifies requirements for service poles intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1626.US IEC 61199:1999 Single-capped fluorescent lamps– Safety specifications

This standard specifies the safety requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes of all groups having 2G7, 2GX7, GR8, G10q, GR10q, GX10q, GY10q, 2G11, G23, GX23, G24, GX32 and 2G13 caps. Also specifies the method a manufacturer should use to show compliance with the requirements of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1627.US IEC 61215: 2005 Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval.

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open

air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. It applies only to crystalline silicon modules types. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 553:2005, Thin film terrestrial PV (PV) modules – design qualification and type approval, which has been republished*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1628.US IEC 61386-1:1996 Conduit systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems, including conduits and conduit fittings, for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and/or 1 500 V d.c.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1629.US IEC 61386-21:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 21: Particular requirements – Rigid conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for rigid conduit systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1630.US IEC 61386-22:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 22: Particular requirements – Pliable conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for pliable conduit systems including self-recovering conduit systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1631.US IEC 61386-23:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 23: Particular requirements – Flexible conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for flexible conduit systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1632.US IEC 61386-24:2004 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 24: Particular

requirements – Conduit systems buried underground

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems buried underground including conduits and conduit fittings for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems. This standard applies to metallic, non-metallic and composite systems including threaded and non-threaded entries which terminate the system

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1633. US IEC 61646: 2008, Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial, thin-film photovoltaic modules suitable for long term operation in general open-air climates as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials not covered by US IEC 61215. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 553:2005, Thin film terrestrial PV (PV) modules – design qualification and type approval, which has been republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1634. US IEC 61701: 2011, Salt mist corrosion testing of photovoltaic (PV) modules

This Uganda Standard describes test sequences useful to determine the resistance of different PV modules to corrosion from salt mist containing Cl⁻ (NaCl, MgCl₂, etc).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1635. US IEC 61702: 1995, Rating of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) pumping systems

This Uganda Standard defines predicted short-term characteristics (instantaneous and for a typical daily period) of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems. It also defines minimum actual performance values to

be obtained on-site. It does not address PV pumping systems with batteries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1636. US IEC 62040-1:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1: General and safety requirements for UPS

This Uganda Standard applies to uninterruptible power systems (UPS) with an electrical energy storage device in the d.c. link. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-1-1:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-1: General and safety requirements for UPS used in operator access areas; and US IEC 62040-1-2:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-2: General and safety requirements for UPS used in restricted access locations; which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1637. US IEC 62040-2:2005, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to UPS units intended to be installed

- s a unit or in UPS systems comprising a number of interconnected UPS and associated control/switchgear forming a single power system; and
- in any operator accessible area or in separated electrical locations, connected to low-voltage supply networks for either industrial or residential, commercial and light industrial environments.

This part of US IEC 62040 is intended as a product standard allowing the EMC conformity assessment of products of categories C1, C2 and C3 as defined in this standard, before placing them on the market. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-2:1999, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2:*

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1638.US IEC 62040-3:2011, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed electronic uninterruptible power systems (UPS) that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that incorporate an energy storage system, generally connected through a d.c. link. This standard is intended to specify performance and test requirements of a complete UPS and not of individual UPS functional units. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-3:1999 Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements, which has been technically revised)*

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1639.US IEC 62040-4:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 4: Environmental aspects — Requirements and reporting

This Uganda Standard specifies the process and requirements to declare the environmental aspects concerning uninterruptible power systems (UPS), with the goal of promoting reduction of any adverse environmental impact during a complete UPS life cycle. This standard is harmonized with the applicable generic and horizontal environmental standards and contains additional details relevant to UPS. This standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed UPS that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that present, generally through a d.c. link, an energy storage. The following applications are excluded from the scope:

- conventional a.c. input and output distribution boards;
- d.c. distribution boards and their associated switches (for example, switches for batteries, rectifier output or inverter input);
- stand-alone static transfer systems (STS) specified in product standards for STS; and
- systems wherein the output voltage is derived from a rotating machine.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1640.US TR (IEC) 62051-1:2004, Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Glossary of terms – Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM

This Uganda Standard reflects the most important terms used in International Standards. The new terms are mainly related to data exchange with metering equipment for meter reading, tariff and load control using DLMS/COSEM. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62051-1:2004).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1641.US IEC 62052-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment

This Uganda Standard covers type tests for electricity metering equipment for indoor and outdoor application and applies to newly manufactured equipment designed to measure the electrical energy on 50Hz or 60Hz networks, with a voltage up to 600V.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1642.US IEC 62052-21:2004, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the type of newly manufactured indoor tariff and load control equipment, like electronic ripple control receivers and time switches that are used to control electrical loads, multi-tariff registers and maximum demand indicator devices. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62052-21:2004).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1643.US IEC 62053-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0.5, 1 and 2)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured electromechanical watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.5, 1 and 2, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy of 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to electromechanical watt-hour meters for indoor and outdoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1644.US IEC 62053-22:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S and 0.5S)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.2S and 0.5S, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to transformer operated static watt-hour meters for indoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s). If the meter has a

measuring element for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, like maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces, etc. are enclosed in the meter case, then the relevant standards for these elements also apply. It does not apply to: watt-hour meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems); portable meters and meters for outdoor use; data interfaces to the register of the meter; and reference meters.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1645.US IEC 62053-23:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static var-hour meters of accuracy classes 2 and 3, for the measurement of alternating current electrical reactive energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. For practical reasons, this standard is based on a conventional definition of reactive energy for sinusoidal currents and voltages containing the fundamental frequency only. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-23:2003).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1646.US IEC 62053-31:1998, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to passive, two-wire, externally powered pulse output devices to be used in electricity meters as defined by the relevant standards as well as future standards for static VA-hour meters.

(This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-31:1998)

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1647.US IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) - Particular requirements - Part 52: Symbols

This Uganda Standard applies to letter and graphical symbols intended for marking on and identifying the function of electromechanical or static a.c electricity meters and their auxiliary devices.

The symbols specified in this standard shall be marked on the name-plate, dial-plate, external labels or accessories, or shown on the display of the meter as appropriate. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-52:2005).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1648.US IEC (TR) 62055-21:2005 Electricity metering - Payment systems - Part 21: Framework for standardization

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework for the integration of standards into a system specification for electricity payment metering systems. It addresses the payment metering system application process, generic processes, generic functions, data elements, system entities and interfaces that exist in present payment metering systems. The approach taken in the framework is sufficiently generic to payment metering systems so that it should be equally applicable to future systems. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62055-21:2005).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1649.US IEC 62056-47:2006, Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control — Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

This Uganda Standard specifies the transport layers for COSEM communication profiles for

use on IPv4 networks. These communication profiles contain a connection-less and a connection-oriented transport layer, providing OSI-style services to the service user COSEM application layer. The connection-less transport layer is based on the Internet standard User Datagram Protocol. The connection-oriented transport layer is based on the Internet standard Transmission Control Protocol. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62056-47:2006).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1650.US IEC 62058-11:2008, Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Acceptance inspection - Part 11: General acceptance inspection methods

The general acceptance inspection methods specified in this standard apply to newly manufactured electricity meters produced and supplied in lots of 50 and above. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-11:2008).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1651.US IEC 62058-31:2008, Electricity metering equipment (ac) - Acceptance inspection - Part 31: Particular requirements for static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2)

This Uganda Standard specifies particular requirements for acceptance inspection of newly manufactured direct connected or transformer operated static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2) delivered in lots of quantities above 50. The method of acceptance of smaller lots should be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the customer. The process described herein is primarily intended for acceptance inspection between the manufacturer and the purchaser. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-31:2008).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1652.US IEC 62106:2000 Specification of the radio data system (RDS) for VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 87,5 to 108,0 MHz

This standard deals with Radio Data System, RDS, is intended for application to VHF/FM sound broadcasts in the range 87.5 MHz to 108.0 MHz which may carry either stereophonic (pilot-tone system) or monophonic programmes. The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality for FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as Programme Identification, Programme Service name display and where applicable, automatic tuning for portable and car radios, in particular. The relevant basic tuning and switching information therefore has to be implemented by the type 0 group (see 3.1.5.1), and it is not optional unlike many of the other possible features in RDS.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1653.US IEC 62109-1:2010, Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to the power conversion equipment (PCE) for use in Photovoltaic (PV) systems where a uniform technical level with respect to safety is necessary. This standard defines the minimum requirements for the design and manufacture of PCE for protection against electric shock, energy, fire, mechanical and other hazards. This standard provides general requirements applicable to all types of PV PCE. There are additional parts of this standard that provide specific requirements for the different types of power converters.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1654.US IEC 62116:2014, Utility-interconnected photovoltaic inverters — Test procedure of islanding prevention measures

This Uganda Standard is to provide a test procedure to evaluate the performance of islanding prevention measures used with utility-interconnected PV systems. This standard describes a guideline for testing the performance of automatic islanding prevention measures installed in or with single or multi-phase utility interactive PV inverters connected to the utility grid. The test procedure and criteria described are minimum requirements that will allow repeatability. Additional requirements or more stringent criteria may be specified if demonstrable risk can be shown. Inverters and other devices meeting the requirements of this standard are considered non-islanding as defined in IEC 61727. This standard may be applied to other types of utility-interconnected systems (e.g. inverter-based micro turbine and fuel cells, induction and synchronous machines).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY

1655.US IEC 62305-1:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard provides general principles to be followed for protection of structures against lightning, including their installations and contents, as well as persons. The following cases are outside the scope of this standard: railway systems; vehicles, ships, aircraft, offshore installations; underground high pressure pipelines; and pipe, power and telecommunication lines placed outside the structure. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-1:2010).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1656.US IEC 62305-2:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management

This Uganda Standard is applicable to risk assessment for a structure due to lightning flashes to earth. Its purpose is to provide a procedure for the evaluation of such a risk. Once an upper tolerable limit for the risk has been selected, this procedure allows the selection of appropriate protection measures to be adopted to reduce the risk to or below the tolerable limit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-2:2010).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1657.US IEC 62305-3:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for protection of a structure against physical damage by means of a lightning protection system (LPS), and for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages in the vicinity of an LPS (see IEC 62305-1). This standard is applicable to: design, installation, inspection and maintenance of an LPS for structures without limitation of their height, and establishment of measures for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1658.US IEC 62305-4:2010 Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

This Uganda Standard provides information for the design, installation, inspection, maintenance and testing of electrical and electronic system protection (SPM) to reduce the risk of permanent failures due to lightning electromagnetic impulse (LEMP) within a structure. This standard does not cover protection against electromagnetic interference due to lightning, which may cause malfunctioning of internal systems. This standard provides guidelines for cooperation between the designer of the electrical and

electronic system, and the designer of the protection measures, in an attempt to achieve optimum protection effectiveness. This standard does not deal with detailed design of the electrical and electronic systems themselves. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-4:2010).

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1659.US IEC 62509:2010, Battery charge controllers for photovoltaic systems — Performance and functioning

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for the functioning and performance of battery charge controllers (BCC) used with lead acid batteries in terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) systems. The main aims are to ensure BCC reliability and to maximize the life of the battery. This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 62093, which describes test and requirements for intended installation application. In addition to the battery charge control functions, this standard addresses the following battery charge control features:

- photovoltaic generator charging of a battery,
- load control,
- protection functions, and
- interface functions.

This standard does not cover MPPT performance, but it is applicable to BCC units that have this feature.

STATUS: COMPULSORY

1660.US ISO 80000-1:2009, Quantities and units — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard gives general information and definitions concerning quantities, systems of quantities, units, quantity and unit symbols, and coherent unit systems, especially the International System of Quantities, ISQ, and the International System of Units, SI.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1661.US ISO 80000-2:2009, Quantities and units
— **Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology**

This Uganda Standard gives general information about mathematical signs and symbols, their meanings, verbal equivalents and applications.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1662.US ISO 80000-3:2006, Quantities and units
— **Part 3: Space and time**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of space and time. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1663.US ISO 80000-4:2006, Quantities and units
— **Part 4: Mechanics**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of classical mechanics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1664.US ISO 80000-5:2007, Quantities and units
— **Part 5: Thermodynamics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of thermodynamics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1665.US ISO 80000-6:2007, Quantities and units
— **Part 6: Electromagnetism**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of electromagnetism. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

1666.US ISO 80000-7:2008, Quantities and units
— **Part 7: Light**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used for

light and other electromagnetic radiation. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

1667.US ISO 80000-8:2007, Quantities and units
— **Part 8: Acoustics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of acoustics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1668.US ISO 80000-9:2009, Quantities and units
— **Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of physical chemistry and molecular physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1669.US ISO 80000-10:2009, Quantities and units
— **Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units used in atomic and nuclear physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 85,000

1670.US ISO 80000-11:2008, Quantities and units
— **Part 11: Characteristic numbers**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for characteristic numbers used in the description of transport phenomena.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1671.US ISO 80000-12:2009, Quantities and units
— **Part 12: Solid state physics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of solid state physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1672.US ISO 80000-13:2007, Quantities and units — Part 13: Information science and technology

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used in information science and technology. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1673.GL Guidelines for inspection of imports

These guidelines provide procedures for inspection of imported products covered under the UNBS import inspection regulations.

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: FREE

1674.National Physical Standards

The following Physical Standards kept at the National Metrology Laboratory of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards, shall be the National Physical Standards for use in measurement traceability: – Mass 1kg (E1) Standard, Serial Number 71030843 – Length Grade OO gauge blocks Serial Number ABG 980204 – Electrical transfer standard, Fluke 5500A Serial Number 7375005

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: NOT FOR SALE

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCT STANDARDS

1675.US 1: 2011, National flag of Uganda – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the materials, design and make of two types (internal and external) of the national flag of the Republic of Uganda

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 20,000

1676.US EAS 24:2002, Timber industry — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions used in the timber industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1677.US EAS 25:2000, School chalks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and tests for white and coloured chalks, made from good quality calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$), intended for writing on chalkboards. The standard does not apply to calcium carbonate type of chalks.

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 25,000

1678.US EAS 31: 2013, Laundry soap — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two grades of laundry soaps. This standard covers two grades of laundry soap pure and built laundry soap in the form of cakes, tablets or bars, produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats or a blend of all or part to these materials. It does not cover liquid soap for household purposes, and bar soap, in which synthetic detergents have been added to enhance its performance. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 31:2011, Laundry soap — Specification, which has been technically revised)*

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 25,000

1679.US ISO 32:1977, Gas cylinders for medical use — Marking for identification of content

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of marking and a series of colours for the identification of the content of gas cylinders intended for medical use only.

STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 15,000

1680.US 67:1999/ISO 684 Analysis of soaps- Determination of total free alkali

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the total free alkali content of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products. This method is not applicable if the soap contains additives which can be decomposed by sulphuric acid by the procedure specified. It is also not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the phenolphthalein end point.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1681.US 70:1999/ ISO 4618-1 Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions of coating materials (General terms)

This Uganda Standard defines general terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and similar products).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1682.US 73:1999/ISO 685 Analysis of soaps – Determination of total alkali content and total free fatty matter content

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the simultaneous determination of the total alkali content and total fatty matter content of soaps excluding compounded products. This method is not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the methyl orange end point.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1683.US 74:1999/ ISO 1067 Analysis of soaps – Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified, saponifiable matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of unsaponifiable matter, unsaponified matter and unsaponified saponifiable matter in commercial soaps, excluding compound products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1684.US 75:1999/ISO 457 Analysis of soaps – Determination of chloride content - Titrimetric method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the chloride contents of commercial soaps, excluding compound products; this method is applicable to soaps having a chloride content, expressed as sodium chloride, equal to or greater than 0.1% m/m).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1685.US 76:1999/ISO 673 Analysis of soaps – Determination of content of ethanol insoluble matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of ethanol-insoluble matter in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1686.US 77:1999/ISO 672 Analysis of soaps – Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content - Oven method

This Uganda Standard specifies an oven method for the determination of the moisture and volatile matter contents of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1687.US 78:1999/ISO 456 Surface active agents – Analysis of soaps – Determination of free caustic alkali

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of determining free caustic alkali in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products: Method A, ethanol method; Method B, barium chloride method.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1688.US 79:1999/ISO 3251 Paints and Varnishes

– Determination of non-volatile matter of paints, varnishes and binders for paints and varnishes

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of non-volatile matter contents by mass of paints and varnishes as well as resin solutions that are intended for use as binders for paints and varnishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1689.US 80:1999/ISO 3232 Paints and Varnishes

– Determination of quantity of material in a container

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the quantity of paint, varnish or related product in a container.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1690.US 81:1999/ISO 1514 Paints and Varnishes

– Standard panels for testing

This Uganda Standard specifies several types of standard panels and describes procedures for their preparation prior to painting. These standard panels are for use in general methods of test for paints varnishes and related products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1691.US 82:1999/ISO 1524 Paints and Varnishes

– Determination of fineness of grind

This Uganda Standard specifies several types of standard panels and describes procedures for their preparation prior to painting. These standard panels are for use in general methods of test for paints varnishes and related products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1692.US 83:1999/ISO 2811-1 Paints and

Varnishes – Determination of density Part 1: Pyknometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the density of paints varnishes and related products using a pyknometer. This method is limited to materials of low viscosity at

temperatures of test. The hybbardpyknometer can be used for highly viscous materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1693.US 85:1999/ISO 2813 Paints and Varnishes

– Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60°, and 85°

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the specular gloss of paint films using a reflectometer geometry of 20, 60, or 85. The method is not suitable for the measurement of the gloss of metallic paints.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1694.US 86:1999/ ISO 3270 Paints and

Varnishes and their raw materials – Temperature and humidities for conditioning and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies conditions of temperature and relative humidity for the general use in the conditioning and testing of paints and varnishes and their raw materials. It is applicable to paints and varnishes in liquid or powder form, to wet or dry films and their raw materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1695.US EAS 93-1:2000, Raw hides and skins —

Code of practice — Part 1: By stack salting

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw cattle hides, calfskins, goatskins and hair sheep skins to be preserved by stack salting and intended for tanning for local and export markets. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1696.US EAS 93-2:2000, Raw hides and skins —

Code of practice — Part 2: By air-drying

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw hides and skins to be preserved by air-drying and intended for tanning. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice*

for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1697.US EAS 93-3:2000, Raw hides and skins — Codes of practice — Part 3: By pickling

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw lamb, sheep, kid and goat skins to be preserved by pickling and intended for tanning. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1698.US 96:1999/ISO 950 Paints and Varnishes- Comparison of contrast ratio (hiding power) of paints of the same type and colour

This Uganda Standard specifies general conditions relating to the sampling for assessment of quality of cereal grains.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1699.US EAS 96:2009, Sanitary towels — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements for sanitary towels used during menstruation. This standard does not apply to serviettes, refreshing towels and napkins, panty liners and pads used during post delivery period.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1700.US ISO 105-B01:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of daylight.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1701.US ISO 105- B02:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the effect on the colour

of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65). The method is also applicable to white (bleached or optically brightened) textiles

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1702.US ISO 105- C10:2006, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to washing procedures, from mild to severe, used for normal household articles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1703.US ISO 105-D01:2010, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part D01: Colour fastness to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1704.US ISO 105- X12:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1705.US ISO 105- E04:2015, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of human perspiration. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 389:2001/EAS 238*

Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to perspiration which has been republished)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1706.US ISO 105-Z01:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z01: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Chromium salts

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of hexavalent chromium salts. It is applicable to wool. An alternative method is specified in 6.3 to provide a milder test suitable for assessing the effect of chromium salts in such concentrations as might be found when shading.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1707.US ISO 105-Z02:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z02: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Iron and copper

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of metals (iron and copper or their salts) either used in the construction of dyeing machine or resulting from water and steam used in dyeing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1708.US ISO 105-Z03:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of a basic dye in relation to its compatibility with other basic dyes when applied to acrylic fibres in the presence of those basic dyes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1709.US ISO 105-Z04:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the dispersibility, as evaluated by

filtering time and filter residue, of disperse dyes.. This test method is used for determining the degree of dispersion under specified conditions in aqueous media only.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1710.US ISO 105-Z05:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1711.US ISO 105-Z06:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z06: Evaluation of dye and pigment migration

This Uganda Standard describes a method for assessing the migration propensity of a pad liquor system containing dyes or pigments, subsequently referred to as colorants, and which may also contain different types and amounts of migration inhibitors. The degree of migration is obtained by visual examination or by reflectance measurements.

The test method may be used to compare the migration propensity of dyes and the effect on migration of different types of migration inhibitors, thickeners and electrolyte. The method may also be used to evaluate a pad liquor with which migration has been found on a continuous dye range.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1712.US ISO 105-Z07:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z07: Determination of application solubility and solution stability of water-soluble dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the application solubility of water-soluble dyes in the range 40 °C to 90 °C and of their solution stability. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1713.US ISO 105-Z08:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the solubility and the solution stability of reactive dyes for use in batch wise and continuous dyeing processes in the presence of electrolytes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1714.US ISO 105-Z09:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z09: Determination of cold water solubility of water-soluble dyes

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of solubility of water-soluble dyes at 25 °C in aqueous solution without previous heating. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1715.US ISO 105-Z10:1997, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution

This Uganda Standard is intended for the determination of the colour strength of a dye in relation to that of a reference dye by means of spectrophotometric absorption measurements on solutions of dyes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1716.US ISO 105-Z11:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z11: Evaluation of spiciness of colorant dispersions

This Uganda Standard describes a test method to determine speckiness primarily of disperse dye, vat dye and pigment dispersions. Agglomerates in colorant dispersions may become apparent as specks on a continuously dyed (padded), or on a printed fabric, especially when pale and light shades are produced.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1717.US ISO 105-F01:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed wool adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the wool adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a wool reference adjacent fabric, using two wool dyed reference fabrics and one cotton dyed reference fabric, all of which are available from a specified source.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1718.US ISO 105-F03:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyamide adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyamide adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyamide reference adjacent fabric, using a polyamide dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1719.US ISO 105-F04:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyester adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyester adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyester reference adjacent fabric, using a polyester dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1720.US ISO 105-F05:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed acrylic adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the acrylic adjacent fabric under test are assessed against an acrylic reference adjacent fabric, using an acrylic dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1721.US ISO 105-F06:2000, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed silk adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the silk adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a silk reference adjacent fabric, using a silk dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1722.US ISO 105-F10:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric — Multifibre

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements for un-dyed multifibre adjacent fabrics which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness test procedures. The multifibre adjacent fabrics exhibit standardized staining properties.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1723.US EAS 121:2006 Water for lead acid batteries — Specification (2nd Edition)

This standard specifies requirements for sampling and testing water for lead acid batteries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1724.US EAS 122:1999, Sulfuric acid — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sulfuric acid.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1725.US EAS 123:2006 Distilled water — Specification (2nd Edition)

This East African Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for water, distilled quality intended for general laboratory use, photograph washings, etc.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1726.US EAS 125: 2011 Safety matches — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for safety matches that has been packed in any suitable material.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1727.US 126:2003 Specification for Toilet paper

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for toilet paper, bathroom tissue and other related products supplied in rolls, reels and sheets

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1728.US 127:2000 National cheque - Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the general requirements for the personal cheque and corporate cheque.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1729.US EAS 127-1: 2013, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic detergents for household use. This standard does not cover machine wash and industrial detergent powders. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 127:2011, Synthetic laundry detergents for*

household use — Specification, which has been technically revised).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1730.US 132:1999/ ISO 1512 Paints and Varnishes - Sampling of products in liquid and paste form

This Uganda Standard describes methods for sampling paints, varnishes and related products in liquid or paste form that will provide uniform samples that are of convenient size and adequately represent the product to be tested.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1731.US EAS 156-1:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 1:

Woven bags for cereals

This Uganda Standard specifies the constructional and performance requirements of woven bags made from natural fibres to contain 90 kg load of any type of cereal or pulses. It also prescribes the packing and marking requirements of a bale containing the bags, ready for dispatch. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 246:2000 Woven bags made from natural fibres for cereals and pulses).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1732.US EAS 156-2:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 2:

Woven bags for milled products

This Uganda Standard specifies the bag cloth and making-up requirements for woven bags made from natural fibres for packing and storage of milled products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 250:200/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for milled products).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1733.US EAS 156-3:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 3:

Woven bags for sugar

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and other particulars of natural fibre bags made from sisal, jute or kenaf for the packaging of sugar. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 251/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for sugar).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1734.US EAS 158:2012, Automotive gasoline (Premium motor spirit) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for automotive gasoline, Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), also commonly known as petrol, for use in spark ignition engines, including those equipped with devices to reduce emitted pollutants. The standard applies to PMS as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 158: 2011, Automotive gasoline, premium motor spirit, — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1735.US EAS 177:2012, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) —Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for automotive gas oil, AGO (automotive diesel) as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 177: 2011, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1736.US EAS 184: 2011, Emulsion paints - Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of emulsion paint that are based on synthetic polymers dispersed in a water phase for application over interior

plaster or other masonry substrates, as one or more coats of the same grade. These three grades are suitable for both interior and exterior use. It is accepted that there are other satisfactory end-uses for these paints, either by themselves or in systems in combination with other types of paint, but the scope of this standard does not include their use in such systems or their application over wooden, metallic, glass, plastics, off-shutter concrete or bituminous substrates. In such cases, this standard will only apply to the paint as supplied, not to its end-use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1737.US EAS 186: 2013, Toilet soap — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toilet soap. It does not apply to carbolic soap or specialty soaps such as medicated soap, transparent soap, floating soap, liquid soap or sea-water soap. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 186: 2011, Toilet soap — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1738.US ISO 186:2002, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of obtaining a representative sample from a lot of paper or board, including solid and corrugated fibreboard, for testing to determine whether or not its average quality complies with set specifications.

It defines the conditions which apply when sampling is carried out to resolve disputes between buyer and seller relating to a defined lot of paper or board, which has been or is being delivered.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1739.US ISO 187:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and

testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard atmosphere for conditioning, and for testing pulp, paper and board, and also the procedures for measuring the temperature and relative humidity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1740.US 189:2000/EAS 187:2000 Standard specification for toothpaste

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic requirements for fluoridated toothpaste for use with a brush in the cleaning of natural teeth. It does not include tooth paste intended for children and non-fluoridated toothpaste.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1741.US 191:2007, Petroleum jelly for cosmetic industry — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for petroleum jelly as a raw material for the cosmetics industry. It does not specify the requirement for the final product.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1742.US 202-1:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 1: Polyether type — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seven classes (based on density) of flexible polyurethane foams of the polyether type, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, and shapes cut from these.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1743.US 202-2:2015, Flexible polyurethane foam — Part 2: Mattresses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for foam mattresses suitable for domestic and hotel use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1744.US 202-3:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 3: Reconstituted foams — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seven classes (based on density) of reconstituted flexible polyurethane foams, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, or other shapes cut from these.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1745.US 202-4:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 4: Polyester type — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for five classes (based on density) of flexible polyurethane foams of the polyester type, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, or other shapes cut from these. Each class is subdivided, according to the hardness of the foam, into two grades.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1746.US ISO 216:2007, Writing paper and certain classes of printed matter — Trimmed sizes — A and B series, and indication of machine direction

This Uganda Standard specifies the trimmed sizes of writing paper and certain classes of printed matter. It applies to trimmed sizes of paper for administrative, commercial and technical use, and also to certain classes of printed matter, such as forms, catalogues, etc. It does not necessarily apply to newspapers, published books, posters or other special items which may be the subject of separate International Standards.

This standard also specifies the method for the indication of the machine direction for trimmed sheets.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1747.US EAS 223:2001, Zippers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for zippers made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1748.US ISO 225:1983 Rubber footwear, lined industrial, for use at low temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for lined industrial rubber footwear for use at low temperatures, to ensure that a sufficient degree of flexibility is retained to allow for comfort in wear.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1749.US EAS 225-1:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1:Cotton fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of 100 % cotton fibres.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1750.US EAS 225-2:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1751.US EAS 225-3:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3:Silk fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of 100% silk fibres.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1752.US EAS 226:2001, Kitenge — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for kitenge. (This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 226:2001 and it cancels and replaces US 423: 2003, Kitenge — Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1753.US EAS 227:2001, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for knitted cotton fabric suitable

for apparel purposes. (This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 227:2001 and it cancels and replaces US 361: 2002, knitted cotton fabric — Specification).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1754.US EAS 228:2001, Cotton bed sheets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for bed sheets made from 100 % cotton fabrics.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1755.US ISO 228-1: 2000, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads —Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for fastening pipe threads, thread sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive. Both internal and external threads are parallel threads, intended for the mechanical assembly of the component parts of fittings, cocks and valves, accessories, etc.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1756.US EAS 229:2001, Crepe bandages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for crepe bandages used for surgical dressings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1757.US 244:2000/EAS 154 Standard specification for baby napkins

This standard prescribes the requirements for baby napkins.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1758.US 245:2000/EAS 155:2000 Code of practice for grading of spun yarns

This Code of Practice describes methods for grading of cotton yarns by appearance.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1759.US 249:1999/EAS159 Engine oil-Specification

This standard covers crankcase lubricating oils, for automotive type internal combustion engines, meeting or exceeding the API service classification SF for gasoline engines and meeting or exceeding the API service classification CD for diesel engines.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1760.US EAS 253-1:2001, Code of practice for grading of textile materials — Part 1. Fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grading of textile fabrics

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1761.US EAS 257: 2001, Methods for estimation of moisture total size for finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water-soluble matter in textiles

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for estimating moisture, total size or finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water-soluble matter in textile materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1762.US EAS 260:2007, Zippers — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard covers terms or meanings used in the zipper industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1763.US ISO 269:1985, Corresponding envelopes — Designation and sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations and the sizes of correspondence envelopes intended for postal purposes. It does not contain any specification as to the ways of closing them.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1764.US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests. This Uganda

Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 272:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1765.US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the selective and mechanical sampling of wood, for the conditioning of selected material and for the preparation of test pieces. In addition, it specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical tests on small, clear test pieces free from visible defects. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 273:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1766.US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the average moisture content of a homogeneous lot of sawn timber of the same Cross-section. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 274:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1767.US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumometer method. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 275:2002).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1768.US EAS 290-2:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type (liquid and paste)

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for solvent based floor polishes (liquid and paste). The standard applies to solvent based floor polishes

liquid or paste, that are intended for use on all wooden and solvent-resistant floors. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 411-2:2001, Specification for polishes — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1769.US EAS 290-3:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 3: Floor polish water emulsion buffable type

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of test for water emulsion floor polish buffable type. This standard applies to a buffable water emulsion floor polish for general application on vinyl, thermoplastic, linoleum, rubber vinyl asbestos, asphalt terrazo, marble, cured concentrate ceramic and quarry tiles. It shall not be used on wooded, cork or magnesite floors unless these are properly sealed. Floor polish in this specification is for polishes used on floor areas that are subjected to heavy abraise foot traffic and any areas where buffing is desired.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1770.US EAS 294:2002, Scouring powders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for synthetic household detergent scouring powder for the removal of tenacious soil from hard surfaces and kitchen utensils. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 326:2001, Scouring powders — Specification).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1771.US EAS 295:2002, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dilute solutions of sodium hypochlorite intended for domestic use. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 327:2001, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1772.US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for liquid detergent for household dishwashing and for cleaning of hard surfaces such as painted surfaces, floors, ceilings, ceramic and plastic tiles, and the surfaces of equipment for machine dishwashing. It does not cover detergent for machine dishwashing.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1773.US 307:2014, Mosquito nets — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for long lasting insecticidal mosquito nets intended for malaria vector control. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 307: 2011 which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1774.US 308:2001 Standard specification for insecticide for treatment of mosquito nets

This standard prescribes the general requirements for insecticide intended for use in the treatment of mosquito nets.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1775.US 313:2006 Cigarettes – Specification (Amendment)

This Ugandan Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for cigarettes. The tobacco blend of cigarettes is produced from leaves of the cultivated plant *Nicotianatobaccum* and *N. Rustica*. This standard does not cover the requirements for flavour and aroma of cigarettes and cigars.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1776.US EAS 334: 2013, List by category of cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard lays down the list of products that are classified as cosmetics. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-1:2002, Illustrative list by category of cosmetic*

products, which has been technically revised and republished).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1777.US EAS 335: 2013, Cologne — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for cologne intended for human use. This standard applies to toilet waters, lavender waters and all alcohol-based fresheners. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 505:2003, Cologne — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1778.US EAS 336: 2013, Chemical depilatories — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for chemical depilatories of alkaline-thioglycollic acid composition. This standard does not cover depilatories of epilatory type and those having metallic sulphides or stannite composition. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 506:2003, Chemical depilatories – Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1779.US EAS 337: 2013, Henna powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, and methods of sampling and test for pure henna powder. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 507:2003 Specification for henna powder, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1780.US EAS 338: 2013, Chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products. This standard applies to chemical cream hair relaxers

based on alkalis or thioglycollates, as well as hair waving (curling) products based on thioglycollates.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1781.US EAS 339: 2013, Hair creams, lotions and gels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for hair creams, lotions and gels based on vegetable oil or mineral oil, or any combination of the above, with fatty acids or fatty acid emulsions. It also applies to hair conditioners and setting lotions. This standard does not cover hair sprays, hair sheens or hair oils including hair creams, lotions and gels for which therapeutic claims are made. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 487:2003, Hair creams, lotions and gels – Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1782.US EAS 340: 2013, Nail polish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for nail polishes used for cosmetic purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1783.US EAS 341: 2013, Nail polish removers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nail polish removers used for cosmetic purposes. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 486:2003, Nail polish removers — Specification — Part 1: Organic solvent based, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1784.US EAS 342: 2013, Pomades and solid brilliantines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for pomades and solid brilliantines for general use. It applies to pomades and solid brilliantines which are either vegetable oil or petroleum based but excludes oil emulsions. This standard does not cover liquid brilliantines. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 485:2003, Pomades and brilliantines — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1785.US EAS 345:2004, Toluene — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for toluene for use in paints, adhesive and printing inks.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1786.US EAS 346: 2013, Labelling of cosmetics — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of cosmetic products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 484:2007, Labelling of cosmetic products — General requirements, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1787.US EAS 356:2004, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products

This Uganda Standard prescribes a code of practice for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products. It also applies to used garments of all types, sizes and fibre composition. *[This standard cancels and replaces US 502:2003, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products (Mitumba)].*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1788.US 356:2002 Size designation of clothes - Men's and boy outerwear garments

This standard establishes system of designating the sizes of men's and boy's outerwear garments:

covering the upper or the whole body, or covering the lower body only and applies to civilian and uniform garments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1789.US 357:2002 Size designation of clothes - Women's and girl's outerwear garments

This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of women's and girl's outerwear garments (including knitwear and swimwear) that are classified as: covering the upper or the whole body, or covering the lower body only and applies to civilian and uniform garments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1790.US 358:2002 Size designation of clothes - Infants garments

This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of infant's garments. Both the control dimension on which the size designation is based and the method of indicating the size designation on a garment label are laid down.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1791.US 359:2002 Bed sheets and pillow cases specification

This standard specifies requirements for flat bed-sheets and pillow cases made from woven cotton or polyester fabrics or their blends meant for household purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1792.US 360:2002 Specification for knitted polyester/cellulosic blended fabric

This standard specifies the requirements for knitted polyester/cellulosic blended fabric for apparel purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1793.US EAS 361:2004, Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for carbaryl dusting powders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1794.US 363:2006 Household insecticidal aerosols — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for non-returnable, hand-held, insecticide aerosol dispensers intended for use in domestic and similar situations. The insecticide solution may be that supplied to a standard formulation or that permitted as an approved alternative.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1795.US EAS 377-1: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 1: List of substances prohibited in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the chemical name, state and formulation under which specific use as substance is prohibited in the cosmetic products. This standard applies only to cosmetic products and not to medicinal products, medical devices or biocidal products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-2:2002, Cosmetics — List of substances which must not form part of the composition of any cosmetic product, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1796.US EAS 377-2: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 2: List of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down. This standard applies only to cosmetic products and not to medicinal products, medical devices or biocidal products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-3:2003, List of substances which cosmetics must not contain except subject to conditions applicable to*

drugs and conditions laid down, which has been technically revised and republished).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1797.US EAS 377-3: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 3: List of colorants allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of colorants allowed in cosmetic products. This standard includes the salts and flakes of substances and when a colorant is expressed as a specific salt, its other salts and flakes shall also be included.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1798.US EAS 377-4: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetics products — Part 4: List of preservatives allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of preservatives allowed in cosmetic products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1799.US EAS 377-5: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 5: List of UV filters allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of UV filters allowed in cosmetic products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1800.US 380:2001/EAS 246 Method for determination of added oil content of sisal of jute yarn or fabric

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determination of added oil content of sisal or jute yarn or fabric or a combination of sisal and jute fabric.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1801.US 382:2001/ EAS 240 Conditions for the testing of textiles

This Uganda Standard defines the atmospheric conditions in which the testing of textile materials shall be carried out and outlines procedure for preconditioning the materials when required.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1802.US EAS 383: 2013, Synthetic organic liquid detergent for household use — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic liquid detergents for household use both for general purpose and dishwashing liquid detergent.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1803.US 383:2001/EAS 251 Textile fabrics - Determination of resistance of fabrics to penetration - Hydrostatic head test

This Uganda Standard specifies a hydrostatic pressure method for determining the resistance of fabrics to penetration by water. This method is primarily intended for dense fabrics, e.g. ducks, tarpaulins and tenting.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1804.US EAS 384:2005, Disinfectants — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the disinfectants industry. This will help to eliminate confusing terms in related specifications. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 652:2006 Disinfectants – Glossary of terms).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1805.US 384:2001/EAS 254 Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus

This Uganda Standard prescribes a procedure of the determination of the average force required to propagate a single-rip tongue-type tear starting from a cut in a woven fabric by means of a falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1806.US 385:2001/ EAS 248 Methods for determination of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics

This Uganda Standard prescribes main methods for determination of warp threads and weft threads per centimeter in woven fabrics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1807.US EAS 385:2008, Footwear — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard gives the glossary of terms relating to footwear for use in the footwear industry. . (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 385:2008).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1808.US 386 - 2:2001/EAS 243 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to hot pressin

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials of all kinds and in all forms to hot pressing (ironing) and to processing on hot cylinders.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1809.US EAS 386:2005, Used footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard prescribes a Code of Practice for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear. This standard applies to used footwear of all types and sizes irrespective of their intended end use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1810.US 387:2001/EAS 245 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials of all types and in all forms to the action of soap solution at 40 °C and 50 °C, and to the action of soap and sodium carbonate solution at 60 °C and 95 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1811.US 388:2001/EAS 247 Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles to peroxide washing (sodium perborate)

This Uganda Standard is intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, and all forms to the action of baths containing sodium perborate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1812.US 390-1:2002 Code of practice for grading of textile materials - Part 1: fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies r7equirements for grading of textiles fabrics for both woven and knitted fabrics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1813.US 417:2002 Woven fabrics -Description of defects -Vocabulary

This standard describes defects that commonly appear during the inspection of woven piece goods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1814.US 418:2003 Knitted fabrics -Description of defects -Vocabulary

This standard describes defects, which commonly appear during the inspection of knitted piece goods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1815.US 424:2003 Cotton khanga -specification

This standard specifies the requirements for cotton khanga.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1816.US 426:2002 Code of practice for fibre content labelling of textiles and textile products

This specifies alternative methods for designating the fibre content of textiles and textile products and for applying this information to made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods to be used for determining the fibre content of textiles and textile products.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1817.US 432:2002 Glossary of terms used in paper industry and trade

This standard defines the terms and expressions used in the paper industry and trade.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1818.US 434:2002 Specification for files and folders

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements for files and folders made of board. The standard applies to files and folders with or without back intended for housing papers of A4 or smaller sizes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1819.US 435:2003 Duplicating paper - specification

This standard specifies requirements for duplicating papers. It applies to duplicating paper for stencil duplicators using emulsion or oil based inks.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1820.US 438:2002 Specification for plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity

This standard covers minimum requirements for plastic containers of nominal capacities up to and including 5 litres intended for storage of commodities other than explosives, compressed gases and radioactive materials

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1821.US 441-2:2002/ISO 7211-2 Textiles -Woven fabrics - construction - Methods of analysis - Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length

This Uganda standard specifies three methods for the determination of the number of threads per centimeter in woven fabrics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1822.US 441-3:2002/ISO 7211 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis - Part 3: Determination of crimp of yarn in fabric

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies a method for the determination of crimp of yarn in fabric. The method is applicable to most woven fabrics but is unsuitable for fabrics manufactured in such away as to render removal of the crimp from yarns impossible or impractical under specified straightening tension.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1823.US 441-4:2002/ISO 7211-4 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis - Part 4: Determination of twist in yarn removal from fabric

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies a method for the determination of twist in yarns removed from woven. The method is only applicable to yarns spun on conventional systems applicable to OE (open end spun) or interlaced yarns for example.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1824.US 441-5:2002/ISO 7211-5 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis Part 5: Determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies methods for the determination of linear density of yarn removed from the fabric. It relates to yarns of normally uniform linear density; it describes the method for the removal of threads from the fabric and species the number of threads whose straightened length is to be determined and methods of determining the mass of all the threads.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1825.US 441-6:2002/ISO 7211 Textiles -Woven fabrics - Method of analysis Part: 6 Determination of the mass of warp and weft per unit area of fabric

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 determining the mass of warp and weft threads per unit area of

fabric after the removal of any non-fibrous matter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1826.US EAS 461-1: 2013, Hair dyes — Part 1: Aryl diamine based formulated powders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for aryl diamine based formulated powder hair dyes. This standard only covers permanent powder hair dyes based on aryl diamines which act as primary intermediates in dyes. It does not apply to vegetable-based hair dyes, metallic-based hair dyes and liquid hair dye. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 489:2003, Formulated powder, hair dyes, aryl diamine based — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1827.US 466:2006, Toothbrushes – Specification

This specification covers toothbrushes of four sizes and four grades, having tufts of synthetic monofilaments, and intended to be used manually for general oral hygiene. It does not cover electrically operated toothbrushes or toothbrushes with natural bristle tufts.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1828.US ISO 472:1999, Plastics — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the plastics industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1829.US 483:2003 Ballpoint pens for general use –Specification

This standard establishes minimum quality requirements for ball point pens (refillable or non-refillable) and refills for general use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1830.US 488:2003 Skin powders –specification - Part 2: Baby powders

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for baby powders.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1831.US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for school and office use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metre rules and rulers for school and office use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1832.US ISO 534:1995, Paper and board — Determination of thickness, density and specific volume

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the thickness of paper and board: the measurement of a single sheet of paper or board as a single sheet thickness and the measurement of a pack of sheets of paper as a bulking thickness.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1833.US ISO 536:1995, Paper and board — Determination of grammage

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the grammage of paper and board.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1834.US 573:2006 Wax Shoe polish – Specification

This Uganda Standard covers wax polish for use on shoes, boots, and leather goods.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1835.US 574-1:2006 Wax polishes – Preparation of samples

This Part 1 of the standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples of wax polishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1836.US 574-2:2006 Wax polishes – Determination of Ash content of the non-volatile matter

This Part 2 standard specifies a method for the determination of the ash content of the non-volatile matter of wax polishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1837.US 574-3:2006 Wax polishes – Determination of Heat – cool stability

This Part 3 of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the heat –cool stability of wax polishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1838.US 574-4:2006 Wax polishes – Penetration of wax (paste) polishes

This Part 4 of the standard specifies a method for the penetration of wax polishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1839.US 574-5:2006 Wax polishes – Determination of the softening point of the non-volatile matter of wax polishes

This Part 5 of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the softening point of the non-volatile matter of wax polishes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1840.US 575:2006 Polish paste for floor and wooden furniture – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for wax-solvent and wax-emulsion type of polishes, paste for floor and wooden furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1841.US 576:2006 Polishes and related materials –Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of terms relating to footwear polishes and creams, polishes for application on floor, automobile and aircraft, metals and glass, in addition to industrial polishing compounds.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1842.US 578:2006 Determination of tearing strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of tearing strength.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1843.US 582-1:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 1: Flat lasted construction — Specification

This part of US 582 covers requirements for materials and construction for men's shoes with

stuck-on outer soles, made in accordance with the flat lasted principle.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1844.US 582-2:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 2: California type construction — Specification

This part of US 582 covers requirements for materials and construction for men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles, made in accordance with the California type principle.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1845.US 582-3:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 3: Moccasin type construction — Specification

This part of US 582 covers requirements for materials and construction for men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles, made in accordance with the moccasin type principle, with or without reinforcing stitching.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1846.US 583:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of collapsing load of domed shapes

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the preparation of dome-shaped test specimens formed from thermoplastic or solvent-activated toe-puff, stiffener or similar footwear materials. It specifies a method for the measurement of the collapsing load of these dome-shaped test specimens.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1847.US 584:2007, Footwear — Toe-puff and stiffener materials — Determination of shape retention

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring area shape retention of toe-puff and stiffener materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1848.US 586:2007, Footwear — Measurement of distension and strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the measurement of distension and strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1849.US 587:2007, Footwear — Determination of spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1850.US 588:2007, Footwear — Determination of accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoeheels of height greater than 25 mm

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoe heels of height greater than 25 mm.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1851.US 589:2007, Footwear — Determination of moisture stability of insoles and shank boards

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture stability of insoles and shank boards for footwear.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1852.US 591:2007, Textile fabrics — Abrasion resistance of textile fabrics (Martindale test)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile fabrics using the Martindale test.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1853.US 595:2007, Footwear — Determination of bending modulus of steel shanks

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of bending modulus of steel shanks for footwear.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1854.US 596:2007, Footwear — Determination of resilience of steel shanks

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resilience of steel shanks for footwear.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1855.US ISO 623:1974, Paper and board — Folders and files — Sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of folders and files manufactured from paper or board intended to receive either sheets of Paper of the A4 size (210 mm X 297 mm) or simple folders (without back) or folders or, when possible, files with a very small back; not forming part of any particular filing system; and not adapted to filing cabinets of a special character. This standard does not apply to box files and transfer storage cases.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1856.US 623:2006 Abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1857.US 624:2006 Chrome tanned bend outer sole leather

This standard specifies requirements for chrome tanned, wax impregnated and bend outer sole leather

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1858.US 625:2006 Leather - Determination of sulphated total ash and sulphated water insoluble ash

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated total ash and the sulphated water-insoluble ash of leather. The method is applicable to all types of leather. The determination may be inaccurate by the extent to which the leather contains organo-metallic compounds, for example silicone.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1859.US 626:2006 Determination of ether insoluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)

This standard specifies a method for the determination of ether-soluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1860.US 627:2006 Pull off strength for ladies shoe heels

This standard specifies a method for the determination of pull off strength for ladies' shoe heels

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1861.US 628:2006 Determination of total ash content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1862.US 629:2006 Leather and fibre board – Measurement of thickness

This standard specifies a method of measuring the thickness of leather and fibre board. It is applicable to all kinds of leather, of any type of tannage (except to firm leathers of thickness 3 mm or more), and to all types of fibre board.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1863.US 630:2006 Vegetable tanned bend outer sole leather

This standard specifies requirements for vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1864.US 631:2006 Determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1865.US 634:2006 Specification for plastic monobloc chairs

This Uganda Standard sets out requirements for the evaluation and selection of plastic monobloc chairs for adults but does not include chairs intended for bathroom use. It specifies minimum requirements for strength, durability and stability of the completed chair, but does not account for materials, design, construction or the process of manufacture.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

1866.US 637:2006 Bathing bars – Specification

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for bathing bar.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1867.US 638:2006 Household washing bars – Specification

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and testing for household washing bars.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1868.US 639:2006 Specification for the production of men's heavy boots, service type made according to the Good Year Welted principle)

This specification covers five types of men's heavy boots made according to the Goodyear welted principle.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1869.US 651:2006 Young people's shoes, stuck on and stitch down construction – Specification

This standard specifies requirements for shoes made according to the stuck-on and the stitch-down constructions and supplied in size ranges 7(150) to 1½(205) or size range 2(210) and larger.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

1870.US 653:2006 Disinfectants – Quaternary ammonium based – Specification

This standard specification covers formulations based on quaternary ammonium compounds in liquid or powder form for disinfecting inanimate spaces. It is intended primarily for destruction of pathogens on floors, walls and other hard surfaces.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1871.US 654:2006 Ladies shoes, flat lasted with stuck on outer soles – Specification

This specification covers requirements for materials and construction for ladies' shoes made in accordance with the flat-lasted stuck-on principle.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1872.US 655:2006 Method for the sampling of leather and other footwear materials

This standard specifies a method for the sampling of leather and other footwear materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1873.US 656:2006 Preparation of samples (leather, elastomeric materials and other footwear materials)

This standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples (leather, elastomeric material and other footwear materials).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1874.US 657:2006 Determination of water content in leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of leather as delivered as well as the water content of analytical samples of leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1875.US 658:2006 Determination of sulphated ash content of water soluble in water in leather (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated ash content of water-soluble in water in leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1876.US 659:2006 Leather — Matter extractable by petroleum ether

This standard specifies a method for the determination of matter extractable from leather by petroleum ether.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1877.US 660:2006 Determination of water-soluble matter content in leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water-soluble matter content in leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1878.US 696:2006 Abrasion resistance of footwear materials (Martindale)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry abrasion resistance of footwear materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1879.US 673:2007, Footwear — Determination of welt stitch tear strength (leather, leather board, fibre board)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tear strength for leather, leather board and fibre board).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1880.US 674:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibre boards (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibre boards in Metric units.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1881.US 675:2007, Footwear — Determination of shrinkage temperature of leather

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1882.US 676:2007, Footwear — Determination of flex resistance (leather fibre board and cellulose fibre board inner soles)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of flex resistance for leather fibre board and cellulose fibre board inner soles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1883.US 677:2007, Footwear — Determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1884.US 678:2007, Footwear — Determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (metric units). Numbers, titles and scopes are listed below for consideration as national standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1885.US 704: 2014; Absorbent cotton wool — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for absorbent cotton (surgical cotton or cotton wool) wool for medical use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1886.US 706:2011, Non-woven surgical dressings — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for three types of non-woven surgical dressings; unpadded swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1887.US 711:2007, General requirements for fitness for purpose of products

This Uganda Standard provides the general requirements for fitness for purpose and safety. It applies to consumer goods in which standards have not been elaborated or where the existing standard does not cover adequately the

performance requirements as may be considered in the daily life, what is generally perceived as good a quality product.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1888.US 719:2007, Footwear — Soling material —Determination of hot contact resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the hot contact resistance of footwear soling materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1889.US 720:2007, Footwear — Determination of corrosion resistance of metallic components of rubber and safety footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the resistance to corrosion of metallic components in rubber and safety footwear.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1890.US 721:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of absorption and desorption of water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the absorption and desorption of water of footwear materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1891.US 722:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour absorption

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water vapour absorption of footwear materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1892.US 723:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour coefficient

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water vapour coefficient of footwear materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1893.US 728:2007, Leather — Determination of adhesion of finish

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of adhesion of finish to leather.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1894.US 729:2007, Leather — Determination of water absorption [Kubelka apparatus (Metric units)]

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water absorption of leather using the Kubelka apparatus.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1895.US 743:2007, Decorative high gloss paints — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for two grades of air-drying gloss enamel paints for use on suitably primed and uncoated steel, wood, masonry, hard board, compressed fibre board and similar materials used in the construction and finishing of buildings.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1896.US 745-1:2007 Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 1: Single pack solvent borne and water-borne paints

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conventional solvent-borne and water-borne paints suitable for marking traffic-bearing bituminous or concrete road and runway surfaces, and makes provision for white, yellow and other colours.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1897.US 745-2:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 2: Single pack water borne paints

This part of US 745 specifies requirements for conventional water-borne paints suitable for marking traffic-bearing bituminous or concrete road and runway surfaces, and makes provision for white, yellow and other colours.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

1898.US 756:2007, Urea fertilizer grade — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for urea fertilizer grade.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1899.US 757:2007, Ammonium sulphate nitrate fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and methods of test for ammonium sulphate nitrate (ASN) fertilizer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1900.US 758:2007, Calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) fertilizer.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1901.US 759:2007, Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium phosphate fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium (DAP) phosphate fertilizers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1902.US 760:2007, Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertilizer grade — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for potassium chloride (muriate of potash), fertilizer grade.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1903.US 762:2007, Illuminating candles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for candles suitable for illuminating purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1904.US 766:2007, Plastic basins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for basins made from polyolefine for domestic purposes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1905.US EAS 766-1: 2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for solid antibacterial toilet soap. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 766: 2011, Antibacterial solid toilet soap — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1906.US EAS 766-2: 2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 2: Liquid

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for liquid antibacterial toilet soap. It includes antibacterial (bacteriostatic) and antifungal (fungal static). This standard does not cover synthetic hand wash liquid detergents, shampoo and products for specific purposes such as those for industrial and surgical uses.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1907.US 767-1:2007, Safety razor blades and razors — Part 1: Blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for double-edged safety razor blades used for shaving and cutting.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1908.US 767-2:2007, Safety razor blades and razors— Part 2: Razors— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for safety razors with two shaving sides and forms.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1909.US 768:2007, Insulated flasks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for insulated flasks and vacuum ware for domestic use with food or drinks. It also specifies the requirements for materials in contact with food.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1910.US 773:2007, Flat and carrier plastic bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for carrier

bags and flat bags that are made from thermoplastic materials. This standard covers plastic carrier bags and flat bags, both domestically produced and imported for use in Uganda. This standard covers the thickness and printing requirements of these bags. This standard does not cover primary packaging such as barrier bags.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1911.US EAS 786: 2013, Skin care creams, lotions and gels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for creams, lotions and gels for skin care. This standard does not apply to skin care products for which therapeutic claims are made and also does not apply to non-emulsified lotions and gels. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 339:2006, Specification for creams, lotions and gels for skin care, which has been technically revised and republished).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

1912.US 786:2008, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastics containers

This Uganda Standard provides the codes for identifying the resin content of plastics containers used by the public and to facilitate sorting as prerequisites for successful plastic recovery and recycling. The code is not intended to be a guarantee to consumers that a given item bearing the code will be readily accepted for recycling. Users of the code are encouraged to adhere to the guidelines.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1913.US EAS 787: 2013, Synthetic industrial detergent powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic industrial detergent powders based predominantly on alkyl aryl sulphonates.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1914.US EAS 788: 2013, Synthetic detergent paste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic detergent pastes based predominantly on alkyl aryl sulphonates for hand and machine wash.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1915.US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for alcohol based instant hand sanitizers. The standard does not cover non-alcohol based hand sanitizers

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1916.US EAS 790: 2013, Liquid soap — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for liquid soap for general purposes. It does not cover shampoos and products intended for specific purposes, such as those for industrial and surgical uses.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1917.US: 790:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of dynamic of viscosity liquids — Stormer viscometer method

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the dynamic viscosity of liquids at a fixed frequency of rotation, that is, constant stress. This method provides useful information for the quality control of surface coating materials and related materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1918.US: 791:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cold water

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of resistance of a single-coat film or multicoat system of paints or related products to the action of water by immersion.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1919.US EAS 791: 2013, Oven cleaner and grease remover — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for oven cleaner and grease remover. The standard covers three types of oven cleaners and grease removers that are suitable for the removal of carbon deposits, grease, baked-on fats and other surface contaminants from industrial and domestic cooking ovens, grills, fryers and other steel kitchen equipment, but that are not intended for use in self-cleaning ovens.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1920.US EAS 792: 2013, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for a liquid foaming shampoo used for both general cleaning and spot cleaning of colourfast carpets and upholstery that are not damaged by water alone.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1921.US 792:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of wet hiding power (brush-out method)

This Uganda Standard specifies the brush-out method for the determination of the wet hiding power of paints.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1922.US 793:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of traffic wear index

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the wear index of dry paint films of road and runway markings applied to traffic-bearing surfaces. The standard also serves as a comparative test of paints that have been applied at the same time and in close proximity to one another.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1923.US EAS 793-1: 2013, Toilet cleansers — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid toilet cleansers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for acidic liquid toilet cleansers. This standard applies to a liquid acid, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning toilet bowls and urinals.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1924.US EAS 794: 2013, Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes — Test method

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for testing and comparing the microbial inhibition properties of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1925.US 798:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of brush and roller application properties

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessing the brush and roller application properties and the flow characteristics of paints when the paints are applied over relatively large areas. It can also be used to assess other properties such as recoating, lapping and retraction from sharp edges.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1926.US 799:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of skid resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the skid resistance of road-marking and runway marking paints, both under laboratory conditions and on painted traffic-bearing surfaces.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1927.US 800:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of retro-reflected luminance by means of portable retro-reflectometer

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the retro-reflected luminance of road marking and runway-marking paints by means of a portable instrument. The results will give an indication of the night-time visibility of road markings from the driver position and as illuminated by the headlights of a motor vehicle.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1928.US 801:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings and pigments

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings (paint film), pigments and extenders.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1929.US 803:2008, Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating (BIK)

Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a hydrocarbon fuel suitable for use in wick-fed, pressure vaporizing and other kerosene burning appliances for space heating, cooking and illumination.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1930.US ISO 817:2005, Refrigerants — Designation system

This Uganda Standard provides an unambiguous system for numbering and assigning composition-designating prefixes to refrigerants. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 817:2005).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1931.US 820:2008, Scholastic stationery — Specification

This specification covers several types of books and sheets of paper intended for scholastic and related uses. It specifies the covers, the bindings, the grades of paper and the types of ruling.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1932.US 821:2008, Bond paper — Specification

This specification covers four classes (based on grammage) of general purpose bond paper suitable for printing, typewriting and for pen and ink writing and that are supplied in sheets or reels.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1933.US 841:2009, Requirements for packaging and labelling of tobacco products

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for packaging and labelling requirements for tobacco products. It applies to the message content; language and design requirements in terms of the appropriate location, size and colour.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000

1934.US 842:2009 General requirements for the production, distribution, publishing and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements for the production, publication, reproduction, distribution, making available and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art normally distributed in electronic formats for entertainment through mediums (carriers) such as Compact Discs (CDs), Digital Video Discs (DVDs), Video Compact Discs (VCDs), Audio or Video Cassette and any other storage medium.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1935.US ISO 844:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of compression properties

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the compressive strength and corresponding relative deformation, the compressive stress at 10 % relative deformation and when desired, the compressive modulus of rigid cellular plastics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1936.US ISO 845:2006, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent density

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent overall density and the apparent core density of cellular plastics and rubbers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1937.US 874:2009, Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics

This Uganda standard covers methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

1938.US 875:2009, Lipstick — Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for lipstick.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1939.US 883-1:2009, Single-use medical examination gloves — Part 1: Specification for gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution

This Uganda Standard, US 883-1 specifies requirements and methods of test for packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, rubber gloves intended for use in medical examinations and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also covers rubber gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials and gloves with smooth surfaces or with textured surfaces over all or part of the glove.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1940.US 883-2:2009, Single-use medical examination gloves — Part 2: Specification for gloves made from poly (vinyl chloride)

This part of the Uganda Standard, US 883, specifies requirements and test methods for packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, poly(vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in medical examinations, and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also

covers poly (vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1941.US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 — Specifications of blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for a flame resistant blanket composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1942.US 914-2:2011, Bed blankets — Part 2 — Specifications for blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide.

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for woven wool and woven wool/polyamide blankets intended for institutional and household use. It deals with the composition, manufacture, make-up, dimensions and colour of the blankets. Values are prescribed for percentage fibre content and mass per unit area, threads per unit length in warp and weft, breaking strength, dimensional change on washing and colour fastness.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1943.US 915-1:2011, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride floor covering — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride, supplied as either tiles or rolls. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the document includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1944.US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for anhydrous denatured fuel ethanol intended to be blended with unleaded motor gasoline of premium grade for use as a spark-ignition automotive engine fuel

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1945.US 918:2011, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements of fabrics for curtains and drapery. It covers all knit, lace, stitch-bonded, foam back and woven fabrics to be used in the manufacture of curtains and drapery. It is applicable to all fabrics except those made of glass. Except where otherwise indicated, these requirements also apply to fabrics for window blinds.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1946.US 925:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sodium hypochlorite solution used for disinfection of water intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1947.US 926:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Polyamides — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for polyamines used for water treatment intended for human consumption.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1948.US 933:2011, Gasohol — Specification for E5 and E10

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for blends of gasoline with anhydrous ethyl

alcohol (denatured fuel ethanol) for use as a fuel in the automobile spark ignition internal combustion engines of vehicles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

1949.US 946:2011, Specification for biodiesel fuel as used for blending with automotive gas oil

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and testing for 100 % biodiesel as marketed and delivered to be used as a blend component for automotive fuel for diesel engines. This standard applies to the blend of biodiesel and automotive gas oil to be used for automotive diesel engines, as in heavy commercial vehicles, diesel engine vehicles and tractors. It does not cover diesel fuel used in industrial burners or stationary diesel engine

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1950.US 947-1:2011, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Sitting, design and construction of service station

This Uganda Standard covers the sitting, design and construction of service stations, installation and operation of equipment in service stations for handling, storage and dispensing of petroleum products and their derivatives, other than equipments used in transportation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

1951.US 948-1:2011, Textiles — Sewing threads — Part 1: Sewing thread made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres. This Part 1 applies to sewing threads made from the following fibres and combinations of continuous filament polyester; staple fibre polyester; air-jet (Loop) textured polyester; false twist (Crimp) textured polyester; continuous filament nylon6.6; staple fibre nylon6.6; staple aramid nylon; crimp textured

nylon6.6; polyester and cotton core spun (continuous filament polyester core, cotton sheath); polyester and polyester core spun (continuous filament polyester core, polyester sheath); and polyester and cotton component plied.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1952.US 949-1:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the performance requirements for plain, tufted or flocked woven upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. The requirements apply to both the warp and weft directions for those factors where each fabric direction is pertinent. It is not applicable to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture; nor for knitted fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyl and urethanes).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1953.US 949-2:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the performance requirements for knitted upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. The requirements apply to both the wale and course directions for those factors where each fabric direction is pertinent. It is not applicable to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture; nor for woven fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyl and urethanes)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1954.US 950:2011, Disposable baby diapers — Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1955.US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies information to be supplied to users and third party verifiers, in addition to the usual labelling of medical devices (ISO 15223), concerning manufacturing and processing requirements. This standard gives general guidance on the characteristics of single-use and reusable surgical gowns, surgical drapes and clean air suits used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment. This standard does not include requirements for incision drapes.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1956.US 966-2:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 2: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for evaluating characteristics of surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1957.US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1958.US 971-4:2014, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Part 4: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for those products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, consisting predominantly of C3 hydrocarbons (propane/propene); C4 hydrocarbons

(butane/butene); and mixtures of C3 and C4 hydrocarbons

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1959.US ISO 1043-1:2001, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics

This part of US ISO 1043 provides abbreviated terms for the basic polymers used in plastics, symbols for components of these terms, and symbols for special characteristics of plastics. It includes only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use and its aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plastic and to prevent a given abbreviated term being interpreted in more than one way.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1960.US ISO 1043-2:2000, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials

This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for terms referring to fillers and reinforcing materials. It includes only those symbols that have come into established use and its main aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one symbol for given filler or reinforcing material and to prevent a given symbol being interpreted in more than one way.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1961.US ISO 1043-3:1996, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 3: Plasticizers

This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for components of terms relating to plasticizers to form abbreviated terms. It includes, in general, only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use.

The purpose of this part of US ISO 1043 is to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plasticizer. The

Symbols are primarily intended to be convenient shorthand for forming abbreviated terms for chemical names in publications and other written matter.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1962.US ISO 1043-4:1998, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 4: Flame retardants

This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for flame retardants added to plastics materials. The symbols are written with the abbreviated term “FR” and one or more succeeding code numbers as given in clause 5. They are used in addition to the symbols for the plastics materials, for plastics material designation and for identification and marking of plastics products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1963.US ISO 1209-1:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 1: Basic bending test

This Uganda Standard specifies a simple method for assessing the behaviour of a bar of rigid cellular plastic under the action of three-point bending. It may be used to determine either the load for a specified deformation or the load at break.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1964.US ISO 1209-2:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 2: Determination of flexural strength and apparent flexural modulus of elasticity

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flexural strength and the apparent flexural modulus of elasticity of rigid cellular plastics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1965.US 1511:2014, Oxygen for medical use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test requirements for oxygen for medical use only

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1966.US 1512:2014, Adhesives — Ethyl & methyl cyanocrylate types 1,2 and 3 — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for two grades of one component Grade M - methyl 2-cyanoacrylate and Grade E - ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate (commonly sold under trade name such as "Super Glue").

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

1967.US ISO 1513:2010, Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples

This Uganda Standard specifies both the procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample, as received for testing, and the procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples representative of a consignment or bulk of paint, varnish or related product. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 84:1999/ ISO 1513 Paints and Varnishes –Examination and preparation of samples for testing, which has been renumbered).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1968.US ISO 1517:1973, Paints and varnishes — Surface-drying test — Ballotini method

This standard specifies a method for determining the surface-drying characteristics of a coating of a paint or varnish which dries by the action of air or by chemical reaction of its components. The method is not intended to apply to stoving products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1969.US ISO 1519:2002, Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel)

This standard specifies an empirical test procedure for assessing the resistance of a coating of paint, varnish or related product to cracking and/or detachment from a metal or

plastic substrate when subjected to bending round a cylindrical mandrel under standard conditions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1970.US 1532:2013, Hair extensions — Specification/ Amendment 1 , 2014-04-14

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for hair extensions for use on humans

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1971.US 1564:2014, Standard performance specification for men's, women's, and children's woven handkerchief fabrics

This Uganda Standard covers woven fabrics to be used in the manufacture of men's, women's, and children's handkerchiefs, both utilitarian and decorative

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

1972.US 1565:2014, Standard specification for water emulsion floor polish

This Uganda Standard covers floor polish intended for use on all non-wood floors and on sealed-wood floors.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1973.US 1570:2014, Standard consumer safety specification for soft infant and toddler carriers

This Uganda Standard establishes performance requirements, test methods and marking requirements to promote safe use of soft infant and toddler carriers..

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1974.US 1571:2014, Standard test method of field testing topical applications of compounds as repellents for medically important and pest arthropods (including insects, ticks, and mites): I Mosquitoes

This Uganda Standard is used to evaluate the repellency of promising compounds that have undergone primary laboratory studies and have been approved for skin application for secondary

testing. This test method is designed for the study of mosquito repellents, but with some modifications this test method can be used to determine the repellency of candidate compounds for other flying insects that attack humans.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1975.US 1572:2014, Standard specification for epoxy (flexible) adhesive for bonding metallic and non-metallic materials

This Uganda Standard covers a two-part modified epoxy paste adhesive for bonding metallic and nonmetallic materials. The adhesive should be suitable for forming bonds that can withstand environmental exposure to temperatures from -184 to 82 °C (-300 to 180 °F) when exposed to an expected combination of stress, temperature, and relative humidity to be encountered in service.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1976.US 1574:2014, Standard performance specification for towel products for institutional and household use

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of specific performance characteristics of importance in woven and knitted kitchen towel, dishcloth, crash towel, huck towel, washcloth, hand towel, bath towel, and bath sheet products for use in institutional and household environments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

1977.US 1575:2014, Spring mattresses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for spring mattresses intended for institutional and domestic use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1978.US 1583:2014, Fishing nets —Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fishing nets.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

1979.US 1623-1:2015, Hair dyes — Liquid oxidation hair dyes — Part 1: Aryl di-amine based— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid oxidation hair dyes which are aryl di-amine based. This standard only covers permanent liquid hair dyes that are black, and other colours based on aryl di-amines which act as primary intermediates in the dye. This standard does not apply to powder hair dyes, plant-based hair dyes, and metallic-based hair dyes (temporary).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1980.US 1624-1:2015, Hair shampoo — Part 1: Synthetic detergent-based — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of test and sampling for hair shampoo, synthetic detergent-based. This standard also includes shampoos with positive dermatological effect on the skin and neutralizing shampoos

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1981.US 1625:2015, Acid based instant hand sanitizers— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for acid based instant sanitizers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

1982.US ISO 1798:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the strength and deformation properties of flexible cellular materials when a test piece is extended at a constant rate until it breaks

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

1983.US ISO 1805:2006, Fishing nets — Determination of breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns for fishing nets.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1984.US ISO 1833-1: 2006,Textiles — Binary fibre mixtures — Quantitative chemical analysis

This Uganda Standard contains methods for the quantitative Chemical analysis of various binary mixtures of fibres. The methods given are applicable in general to fibres in any textile form. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 440:2002/ISO 1833 Textile — Binary fibre mixtures -Quantitative chemical analysis).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1985.US ISO 1856:2000, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of compression set

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the compression set of flexible cellular materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1986.US ISO 1923:1981, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of linear dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics and the choice of the measuring equipment and procedure for determination of the linear dimensions of sheets, blocks or test specimens of cellular material (flexible and rigid).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1987.US ISO 1973:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of linear density — Gravimetric method and vibroscope method

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method and a vibroscope method for the determination of the linear density of textile fibres applicable respectively to bundles of fibres and individual fibres.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1988.US ISO 1974:1990, Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tearing resistance of paper. It can also be used for light boards if the tearing resistance is within the range of the instrument. This standard does not apply to corrugated fibre board, but it may be applied to the components of such boards. It is not suitable for determining the cross-direction tearing resistance of highly directional paper (or board).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1989.US ISO 1998-1:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 1: Raw materials and products

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of equivalent terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate raw materials or petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

1990.US ISO 1998-2:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 2: Properties and tests

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate properties of petroleum products and test methods, together with the corresponding definitions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1991.US ISO 1998-3:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 3: Exploration and production

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of exploration and production, together with the corresponding definitions.

1992.US ISO 1998-4:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 4: Refining

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of

refining, together with the corresponding definitions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1993.US ISO 1998-5:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 5: Transport, storage, distribution

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of transport, storage and distribution, together with the corresponding definitions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1994.US ISO 1998-6:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 6: Measurement

This Uganda Standard introduces a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate the measurement of crude oils and petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

1995. US ISO 1998-7:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 7: Miscellaneous terms

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, with the corresponding definitions, in use in the petroleum industry and that are not definitely relevant to one of the six categories of other parts of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

1996.US ISO 1998-99:2000, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 99: General and index

This Uganda Standard gives a list of terms in use in the petroleum industry, accompanied by the corresponding definitions. It was compiled to serve an evident need for a ready form of reference document. It therefore does not include all the possible terms, those terms of which significance is unambiguous being excluded.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

1997.US ISO 2049:1996, Petroleum products - Determination of colour (ASTM scale)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the visual determination of the colour of a variety of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, heating fuels, diesel fuels and petroleum waxes. It is limited to products that do not contain artificial dyes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1998.US ISO 2060:1994, Textiles — Yarn from packages — Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the linear density of all types of yarn in package form, with the exception of any yarn that may be the subject of a separate standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

1999.US ISO 2160:1998, Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquid petroleum products and certain solvents. Volatile products, having a maximum vapour pressure of 124 kPa at 37.8°C are included.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2000.US ISO 2439:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)

This Uganda Standard specifies four methods (A to D) for the determination of indentation hardness and one method (E) for determination of compressive deflection coefficient and hysteresis loss rate of flexible cellular materials. Annex A provides a summary of test parameters and typical force-indentation graphs obtained with these methods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2001.US ISO 2440:1997, Flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials — Accelerated ageing tests

This Uganda Standard specifies, for flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials, laboratory procedures which are intended to imitate the effects of naturally occurring reactions such as oxidation or hydrolysis by humidity. The physical properties of interest are measured before and after the application of the specified treatments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2002.US ISO 2470:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness)

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness) of pulps, papers and boards. This Uganda Standard is limited in its scope to white and near-white pulps, papers and boards. Materials exhibiting fluorescence which promotes the appearance of whiteness may be measured but the ultraviolet energy level of the illumination must be adjusted using a fluorescent calibration standard if standardization and agreement between instruments is to be achieved.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2003.US ISO 2471:1998, Paper and board — Determination of opacity (paper backing) — Diffuse reflectance method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the opacity (paper backing) of paper by diffuse reflectance. It is restricted to white and near-white papers (and boards). Paper or board that has been treated with a fluorescent dyestuff or exhibits significant fluorescence may be measured, but the agreement between values obtained with different instruments may be unsatisfactory and there may be difficulty in assessing the meaning of results.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2004.US ISO 2719:2002, Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

This Uganda Standard describes two procedures, A and B, using the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, for determining the flash point of combustible liquids, liquids with suspended solids, liquids that tend to form a surface film under the test conditions and other liquids. It is applicable for liquids with a flash point above 40 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2005.US ISO 2758:2001, Paper — Determination of bursting strength

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the bursting strength of paper submitted to increasing hydraulic pressure.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2006.US ISO 2808:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness

This standard describes a number of methods that are applicable to the measurement of the thickness of coatings applied to a substrate

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2007.US ISO 2820:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Method of trim

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of trimming the raw hides of cattle and horses, intended for the tanning industry

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2008.US ISO 2821:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Preservation by stack salting

This Uganda Standard analyses the various preserving process defects likely to affect the raw hides of cattle and horses, and defines the rules for the preservation of these hides by stack salting.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2009.US ISO 2822-1:1998, Raw cattle hides and calf skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw cattle hides and calf skins intended for tanning. It is applicable to fresh and cured raw cattle hides and calf skins, but not to casualty hides and skins.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2010.US ISO 2928: 2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous phase and natural gas up to 25 bar (2.5 MPa) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies used for the transfer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous phase and natural gas and designed for use at working pressures ranging from vacuum to a maximum of 25 bar (2.5 MPa) within the temperature range 30 °C to +70 °C or, for low-temperature hoses (designated -LT), within the temperature range -50 °C to +70 °C..

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2011.US ISO 3071:2005, Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2012.US ISO 3104:1994, Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the kinematic viscosity, ν , of liquid petroleum products, both transparent and opaque, by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity, η , can be obtained by

multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density, ρ , of the liquid.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2013.US ISO 3233:1998, Paints and varnishes — Determination of volume of dry coating (non-volatile matter) obtained from a given volume of liquid coating

This standard is one of a series of standards dealing with the testing and sampling of paints, varnishes and related products. It specifies a procedure for determining the volume percentage of non-volatile matter in paints, varnishes and related products by measuring the density of a dried coating for any specified temperature range and period of drying or curing.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2014.US ISO 3385:2014, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of fatigue by constant-load pounding

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of loss in thickness and loss in hardness of flexible cellular materials intended for use in load-bearing applications such as upholstery. It provides a means of assessing the service performance of flexible cellular materials based on rubber latex or polyurethane used in load-bearing upholstery.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2015.US ISO 3405:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure

This Uganda Standard specifies a laboratory method for the determination of the distillation characteristics of light and middle distillates derived from petroleum with initial boiling points above 0 °C and end-points below approximately 400 °C, utilizing either manual or automated equipment, with the manual procedure being the referee method in cases of dispute, unless otherwise agreed.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2016.US ISO 3758: 2012, Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the marking of textile articles, and for providing information on the most severe treatment that does not cause irreversible damage to the article during the textile care process, and specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 372: 2001, Specification for care labeling of textiles).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2017.US ISO 3801:1977, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the mass per unit length and the mass per unit area of woven fabrics that have been conditioned in the Standard atmosphere for testing. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 428:2002/ISO 3801 Method for determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area of woven fabrics which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2018.US ISO 3837:1993, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types - Fluorescent indicator adsorption method

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorescent indicator adsorption method for the determination of hydrocarbon types over the concentration ranges from 5 % (VW) to 99 % (WV) aromatic hydrocarbons, 0.3 % (VW) to 55 % (V/V) olefins, and 1 % (VIV) to 95 % (V/v) saturated hydrocarbons in petroleum fractions that distill below 315 °C.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2019.US ISO 4074:2002 Natural latex rubber condoms — Requirements and test methods.

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and the test methods to be used for condoms made from natural rubber latex which are supplied to consumers for contraceptive purposes and to assist in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2020.US ISO 4210:1996, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles

This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies, and lays down guidelines for instructions on the use and care of bicycles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2021.US ISO 4261:2013, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for gas turbines (see ISO 3977) used in public utility, industrial, and marine applications. It does not cover requirements for gas turbine fuels for aviation use. This standard is intended for the guidance of users such as turbine manufacturers, suppliers, and purchasers of gas turbine fuels. This standard sets out the properties of fuels at the time and place of transfer of custody to the user.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2022.US ISO 4512:2007, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the equipment required to measure manually the liquid level or the corresponding volume of petroleum and petroleum products stored in tanks and containers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2023.US ISO 4590:2002, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells

This Uganda Standard specifies a general procedure for the determination of the volume percentage of open and of closed cells of rigid cellular plastics, by measurement first of the geometrical volume and then of the air impenetrable volume of test specimens. The procedure includes the correction of the apparent open-cell volume by taking into account the surface cells opened by cutting during specimen preparation. Two alternative methods (method 1 and method 2), and corresponding apparatus, are specified for the measurement of the impenetrable volume.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2024.US ISO 4628-4:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 4: Designation of degree of cracking

This standard describes a method for assessing the degree of cracking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 33,000

2025.US ISO 4628-5:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 5: Designation of degree of flaking

This standard describes a method for assessing the degree of flaking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2026.US ISO 4628-6:2007, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings - Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 6: Rating of degree of chalking by the method

This standard provides pictorial reference standards for designating the degree of chalking of paint coatings. It also describes a method by which the degree of chalking is rated. In using this method, it is essential that care be taken to distinguish between true degradation products and adhering dirt, particularly when chalking is slight.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2027.US ISO 4643:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) boots for general industrial use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from poly(vinyl chloride) compounds, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2028.US ISO 4683-1:1998, Raw sheep skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw sheep skins. It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) sheep skins.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2029.US ISO 4683-2:1999, Raw sheep skins — Part 2: Designation and presentation

This Uganda Standard specifies a system for the designation and presentation of fine- and coarse-wooled sheep skins still bearing their wool which are intended for the leather or fur industry. It applies to fresh, raw-dried, wet-salted, dry-salted or pickled sheep skins.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2030.US ISO 4706:2008, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders — Test pressure 60 bar and below

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements concerning material selection,

design, construction and workmanship, procedure and test at manufacture of refillable welded-steel gas cylinders of a test pressure not greater than 60 bar, and of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 500 l exposed to extreme worldwide temperatures (-50 °C to +65 °C) used for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. Transportable large cylinders of water capacity above 150 l and up to 500 l may be manufactured and certified to this standard provided handling facilities are provided. This standard is primarily intended to be used for industrial gases other than Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), but may also be applied for LPG. For specific LPG applications see ISO 22991.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2031.US ISO 4915:1991, Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology

This Uganda Standard classifies, designates, describes and illustrates the various kinds of stitch types used in hand and machine-sewn seams.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2032.US ISO 4916:1991, Textiles — Seam types — Classification and terminology

This Uganda Standard classifies, illustrates and designates, the various kinds of stitched seams. It is not intended to be fully comprehensive but to illustrate a number of the most used seam types. It is applicable to seams used most particularly in the clothing industry. All illustrations show the crosssection of the material configuration only.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2033.US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake Fluids for hydraulic systems

This Uganda Standard gives the specifications, requirements and test methods, for non-petroleum-base fluids used in road-vehicle hydraulic brake and clutch systems that are

designed for use with such fluids and equipped with seals, cups or double-lipped type gland seals made of styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and ethylene-propylene elastomer (EPDM).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2034.US ISO 5077: 2007, Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensional change of fabrics, garments or other textile articles when subjected to an appropriate combination of specified washing and drying procedures.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2035.US ISO 5079:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres

This Uganda Standard specifies the method and conditions of test for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres in the conditioned or wet state.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2036.US ISO 5086: 1977, Hand-knotted carpets — Sampling and selection of areas of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of sampling and defines the areas of test for the physical testing and chemical analysis of hand-knotted carpets. It is applicable to most carpets in which the knots are tied by finger or by hook.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2037.US ISO 5089:1977, Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens for chemical testing

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of obtaining laboratory test samples of textile materials from laboratory bulk samples taken from a bulk source, and gives general directions for the preparation of test specimens of convenient size for chemical tests. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 439:2002/ISO 5089 Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test*

samples and test a specimen for chemical testing, which has been renumbered).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2038.US ISO 5165:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method

This Uganda Standard establishes the rating of diesel fuel oil in terms of an arbitrary scale of cetane numbers using a standard single cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, indirect injected diesel engine. The cetane number provides a measure of the ignition characteristics of diesel fuel oil in compression ignition engines. The cetane number is determined at constant speed in a pre-combustion chamber-type compression ignition test engine.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2039.US ISO 5423:1992 Moulded plastics footwear - Lined or unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use - Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from polyurethane compound, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2040.US ISO 5431:2013, Leather — Wet blue goat skins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from goat skins tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2041.US ISO 5432:2013, Leather — Wet blue sheep skins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet

blue leather produced from sheep skins tanned without wool and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2042.US ISO 5433:2013, Leather — Bovine wet blue — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from bovine hides and parts of bovine hides tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2043.US ISO 5923:1989, Fire protection — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide as a fire extinguishing medium.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2044.US ISO 6112:1992 Moulded plastics footwear - Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) industrial boots with general purpose resistance to animal fats and vegetable oils - Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for lined or unlined moulded poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) industrial boots, having resistance to animal fats and vegetable oils consistent with general purpose industrial usage.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2045.US ISO 6246:1995, Petroleum products - Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels - Jet evaporation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the existent gum content of aviation fuels, and the gum content of motor gasolines or other volatile distillates in their finished form, and at the time of test

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2046.US ISO 6330:2012, Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing

This Uganda Standard specifies domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing. The procedures are applicable to textile fabrics, garments or other textile articles which are subjected to appropriate combinations of domestic washing and drying procedures. This standard also specifies the reference detergents and ballasts for the procedures.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2047.US ISO 6347: 2004, Textile floor coverings — Consumer information

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical subjects that form the basis for the provision of information, at the point of sale, for the guidance of the consumer prior to and after the purchase of a textile floor covering. It is applicable to textile floor coverings of all types.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2048.US ISO 6743-15:2007, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 15: Family E (Internal combustion engine oils)

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification, in tabular form, of engine lubricating oils for use in the following internal combustion engines:

- a) two-stroke cycle, spark-ignition gasoline engines that employ a crankcase scavenging system and are used in transportation, leisure and utility applications, such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, chainsaw (hereinafter referred to as two-stroke engine oils);
- b) four-stroke cycle, spark-ignition gasoline engines that employ a common sump containing the lubricant for both the engine and the drive train/starter/transmission of motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and related equipment

(hereinafter referred to as four-stroke engine oils).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2049.US ISO 6935-3:1992, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for factory made sheets or rolls of welded fabric, manufactured from steel wires or bars with diameters from 4 mm to 16 mm and designed for the reinforcement of concrete structures and the ordinary reinforcement of pre-stressed concrete structures. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 412-3:2005, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric, which has been republished.*)

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2050.US ISO 6941:2003, Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of flame spread times of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich combinations, and similar combinations) when subjected to a small, defined flame.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2051.US ISO 6938: 1984, Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions

This Uganda Standard gives the generic names and the definitions of the most important natural fibres according to their specific constitution or origin. An alphabetical list of names in common use is provided, together with the corresponding standardized denominations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2052.US ISO 7203-1:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 1: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to make low expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2053.US ISO 7203-2:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 2: Specification for medium and high expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to make medium and/or high expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2054.US ISO 7203-3:1999, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-miscible liquids

This Uganda Standard is applicable to low expansion foam concentrates which conform to Part 1. It specifies additional requirements to assess their suitability for use on water-miscible fuels.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2055.US ISO 7225:2005, Gas cylinders — Precautionary labels

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, content (that is, hazard symbols and text) and

application of precautionary labels intended for use on individual gas cylinders containing single gases or gas mixtures. Labels for cylinders of bundles and labels for bundles are not covered by this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2056.US ISO 7482-1:1998, Raw goat skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw goat skins. It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) goat skins.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2057.US ISO 7482-2:1999, Raw goat skins — Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for grading raw goat skins in the fresh and the cured (including sundried) condition on the basis of their mass and size.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2058.US ISO 7482-3:2005, Raw goat skins — Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for the classification of raw or cured, trimmed goat skins on the basis of visually apparent defects.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2059.US ISO 7507-1:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Strapping method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of substantially vertical cylindrical tanks by measuring the tank using a strapping tape.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2060.US ISO 7507-2:2005, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Optical-reference line method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of tanks above eight metres in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2061.US ISO 7507-3:2006, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 3: Optical-triangulation method

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration procedure for application to tanks above 8 m in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels. The measurements required to determine the radius are made either internally or externally. The external method is applicable only to tanks that are free of insulation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2062.US ISO 7507-4:1995, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks - Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 5 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2063.US ISO 7507-5:2000, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of non-insulated vertical cylindrical

tanks having diameters greater than 5 m, by means of external measurement using an electro-optical distance-ranging method (EODR), and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7507-5:2000).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2064.US ISO/TR 7507-6:1997, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 6: Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on monitoring the accuracy of the calibration and the tank capacity table of a vertical cylindrical tank

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2065.US ISO 7724-1:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 1: Principles

This standard describes the calorimetric terms and fundamental requirements necessary for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films and related materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2066.US ISO 7724-2:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 2: Colour measurement

This standard describes the method for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films. The method is only applicable to paint films that appear to be uniformly of one colour, i.e. monochromatic, when examined with normal vision.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2067.US ISO 7724-3:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 3: Calculation of colour differences

This standard describes a method for the quantitative calorimetric evaluation of small colour differences between paint films.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2068.US ISO 7771:1985, Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of 3 fabrics induced by cold-water immersion

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dimensional changes that occur when a fabric is subjected to immersion in cold water without agitation, and dried. It is applicable to fabrics which, in use, are subjected to cold water without agitation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 381:2001/EAS 242 Dimensional changes of fabric by cold water immersion which has been republished).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2069.US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile hypodermic needles for single use of nominal outside diameters 0.3 mm and 1.2 mm. it doesn't apply to dental needles.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2070.US ISO 7866:2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at time of manufacture of refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders of water capacities up to and including 150 litres for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases for worldwide use (normally up to +65 °C).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

2071.US ISO 7886-1:1993, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringes for manual use

This part of ISO 7886 specifies requirements for sterile Single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastics Materials and intended for the

aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling. It excludes syringes for use with insulin (see ISO 8537), Single-use syringes made of glass, syringes with needles permanently attached, syringes for use with power-driven Syringe Pumps, syringes pre-filled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2072.US ISO 7886-2:1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps

This part of ISO 7886 specifies requirements for sterile Single-use hypodermic syringes of nominal capacity 5 ml and above, made of plastics materials and intended for use with power-driven Syringe Pumps.

This part of ISO 7886 does not apply to syringes for use with insulin (specified in ISO 8537), Single-use syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), syringes pre-filled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2073.US ISO 7886-3:2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization

This part of ISO 7886 specifies the properties and performance of sterile single-use hypodermic syringes with or without needle, made of plastic materials and stainless steel and intended for the aspiration of vaccines or for the injection of vaccines immediately after filling. Upon delivering a fixed dose of vaccine, the syringe is automatically rendered unusable.

This part of ISO 7886 does not specify the design of the auto-disable feature, which is left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

This part of ISO 7886 is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin (specified in ISO 8537), syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (specified in ISO 7886-2), auto-disable syringes for variable dose delivery and syringes designed to be pre-filled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2074.US ISO 7886-4:2006, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature

This part of ISO 7886 specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastics materials with or without needle, and intended for the aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling and of design such that the syringe can be rendered unusable after use. This part of ISO 7886 is not applicable to syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), auto-disable syringes for fixed dose immunization (ISO 7886-3) and syringes designed to be pre-filled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids. Other standards can be applicable when syringes are used for any other intended purpose than those specified in this part of ISO 7886.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2075.US ISO 8067:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tear strength

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the tear strength of flexible cellular polymeric materials; method A, using a trouser test piece; method B, using an angle test piece without a nick.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2076.US ISO 8124-1:2007, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the categories of flammable materials that are prohibited in all toys, and requirements concerning flammability of certain toys when they are subjected to a minor source of ignition. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 8124-2:2005, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000

2077.US ISO 8124-2:2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the categories of flammable materials that are prohibited in all toys, and requirements concerning flammability of certain toys when they are subjected to a minor source of ignition. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 8124-2:2005, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2078.US ISO 8124-3:2010/Amd.1:2014, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling and extraction prior to analysis for the migration of the elements antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and selenium from toy materials and from parts of toys. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8124-3:2005, Safety of toys — Part 3 Migration of certain elements, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2079.US ISO 8124-4:2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic family use intended for children under 14 years

to play on or in. Products covered by this part of US ISO 8124 include swings, slides, seesaws, carousels, rocking toys, climbing frames, fully enclosed toddler swing seats and other products intended to bear the mass of one or more children. Products not included within the scope of this part of US ISO 8124 are:

- a) fitness and sporting equipment unless attached to the activity toy;
- b) equipment intended for use in schools, day care centres, kindergartens, public playgrounds, restaurants, shopping centres and similar public places;
- c) juvenile care products such as, but not limited to, infant swings, playpens/enclosures, beds or furniture including picnic tables, cradle rockers and products specifically designed for therapeutic use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2080.US ISO 8216-1:2005, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) classification — Part 1: Categories of marine fuels

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of marine fuels within class F (petroleum fuels). It is intended to be read in conjunction with US ISO 8216-99.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2081.US ISO 8216-2:1986, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 2: Categories of gas turbine fuel marine applications

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications, but excluding aircraft fuels. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 8216/0. The fuels in this classification are for use in industrial gas turbines and gas turbines derived from aviation turbines that are used in static and marine applications. The classification

includes only fuels that are liquid under atmospheric pressure and at their normal storage temperatures. Petroleum fuels, being the result of the processing of crude oils of diverse origin, cannot be chemically defined, but may be categorized generally within the scope of this part of US ISO 8216.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2082.US ISO 8216-99:2002, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 99: General

This Uganda Standard establishes a general system of classification which applies to petroleum fuels designated by the prefix letter “F”. Within class F, five families (designated as categories) of products are defined according to the type of fuel and listed in decreasing order of volatility. One category, D, is defined further by subgroups on the basis of volatility and flash point, because of the safety implications of different customary titles for such fuels in different parts of the world.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2083.US ISO 8217:2012, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for use in marine diesel engines and boilers, prior to appropriate treatment before use. The specifications for fuels in this standard can also be applicable to fuels for stationary diesel engines of the same or similar make and type as those used for marine purposes. This standard specifies four categories of distillate fuel, one of which is for diesel engines for emergency purposes. It also specifies six categories of residual fuel.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2084.US ISO 8307:2007, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of resilience by ball rebound

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resilience by ball rebound of flexible cellular polymeric materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2085.US ISO 8499: 2003, Knitted fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard describes defects which commonly appear during the inspection of knitted fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 418:2003 Knitted fabrics -Description of defects -Vocabulary).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2086.US ISO 8537:2007, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for sterile syringes, with or without needles, solely for the injection of insulin. The syringes are single-use only, primarily for use in humans. It covers syringes for use with 40 units of insulin/ml (U-40) and 100 units of insulin/ml (U-100). Sterile syringes specified in this International Standard are intended for use soon after filling as they are not suitable for containing insulin over extended periods of time.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000

2087.US ISO 9117:1990, Paints and varnishes — Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time

This standard is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2088.US ISO 9328-5:2011, Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for flat products for pressure equipment, made of thermomechanically rolled weldable fine grain steels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2089.US ISO 9407:1991, Shoes sizes — Mondopoint System of sizing and marking

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamental characteristics of a System of sizing shoes that is to be known as Mondopoint. It specifies the method of size marking for shoes and applies to all types of shoe without restriction.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2090.US ISO 9809-1: 2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This standard is applicable to cylinders with a maximum actual tensile strength R_{ma} of less than 1 100 MPa.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2091.US ISO 9809-2:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at

manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum tensile strength $R_{ma} \geq 1\ 100$ MPa. It is not applicable to cylinders with $R_{ma, max} > 1\ 300$ MPa for diameters > 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 12$ mm and $R_{ma, max} > 1\ 400$ MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 6$ mm, because beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2092.US ISO 9809-3:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable normalized or normalized and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2093.US ISO 9809-4:2014, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 4: Stainless steel cylinders with an R_m value of less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations, and tests at manufacture of refillable seamless stainless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is

applicable to cylinders with a maximum actual tensile strength, R_m , of less than 1 100 MPa.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2094.US ISO 9994: 2005/Amd.1: 2008, Lighters

— Safety specification

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users. The safety specification given in this standard applies to all flame-producing products commonly known as cigarette lighters, cigar lighters and pipe lighters. It does not apply to matches, nor does it apply to other flame-producing products intended solely for igniting materials other than cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9994: 2005 Lighters — Safety specification*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2095.US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged sterile rubber gloves intended for use in surgical procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It is applicable to single-use gloves that are worn once and then discarded. It does not apply to examination or procedure gloves. It covers gloves with smooth surfaces and gloves with textured surfaces over part or all of the glove. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of rubber surgical gloves. The safe and proper usage of surgical gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures are outside the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2096.US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies criteria, with relevant test methods, to be applied in describing single spun grey cotton yarns, which are widely used in international trade.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2097.US ISO 10405:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Care and use of casing and tubing

This Uganda Standard establishes practices for care and use of casing and tubing. It specifies practices for running and pulling casing and tubing, including drifting, stabbing, making up and lowering, field makeup, drifting and landing procedures. Also included are causes of trouble, as well as transportation, handling and storage, inspection and field welding of attachments.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2098.US ISO 10407-2:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Inspection and classification of used drillstem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies the required inspection for each level of inspection and procedures for the inspection and testing of used drill stem elements. For the purpose of this part of US ISO 10407, drill stem elements include drill pipe body, tool joints, rotary-shouldered connections, drill collar, HWDP and the ends of drill stem elements that make up with them. This part of US ISO 10407 has been prepared to address the practices and technology commonly used in inspection

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2099.US ISO 10414-1:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 1: Water-based fluids

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of water-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, water, oil and solids

contents, sand content, methylene blue capacity, pH, alkalinity and lime content, chloride content and total hardness as calcium.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2100.US ISO 10414-2:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 2: Oil-based fluids

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of oil-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, oil, water and solids concentrations, alkalinity, chloride concentration and calcium concentration, electrical stability, lime and calcium concentrations, calcium chloride and sodium chloride concentrations, low-gravity solids and weighting material concentrations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2101.US ISO 10423:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Wellhead and christmas tree equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the performance, dimensional and functional interchangeability, design, materials, testing, inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing, shipment, purchasing, repair and remanufacture of wellhead and christmas tree equipment for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY, PRICE: 110,000

2102.US ISO 10424-1:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 1: Rotary drill stem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the following drill stem elements: upper and lower Kelly valves; square and hexagonal kellys; drill stem subs; standard steel and non-magnetic drill collars; drilling and coring bits.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2103.US ISO 10424-2:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Threading and gauging of rotary shouldered thread connections

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on rotary shouldered connections for use in petroleum and natural gas industries, including dimensional requirements on threads and thread gauges, stipulations on gauging practice, gauge specifications, as well as instruments and methods for inspection of thread connections. These connections are intended primarily for use in drill-string components.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2104.US ISO 10426-1:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for six classes of well cements, including their chemical and physical requirements and procedures for physical testing

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2105.US ISO 10426-2:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 2: Testing of well cements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the testing of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2106.US ISO 10461:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless aluminium-alloy gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard deals with seamless aluminium-alloy transportable gas cylinders intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l to

150 l; it also applies, as far as practical, to cylinders of less than 0.5 l water capacity. This standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders for further service. This standard does not apply to periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite cylinders with aluminium-alloy liners.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

2107.US ISO 10555-1: 1995, Sterile, Single-use intravascular catheters - Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. It does not apply to intravascular catheter accessories, which will be covered by a separate standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2108.US ISO 10555-2:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 2: Angiographic catheters

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for angiographic catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2109.US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2110.US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2111.US ISO 10555-5:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for over-the-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2112.US ISO 10993-1:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing

This Uganda Standard describes the general principles governing the biological evaluation of medical devices; the categorization of devices based on the nature and duration of their contact with the body; and the selection of appropriate tests. This standard does not cover testing of materials and devices that do not come into direct or indirect contact with the patient's body, nor does it cover biological hazards arising from any mechanical failure.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2113.US ISO 10993-2:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 2: Animal welfare requirements

This Uganda Standard is aimed at those who commission, design and perform tests or evaluate data from animal tests undertaken to assess the biocompatibility of materials intended for use in medical devices, or that of the medical devices themselves. It specifies the minimum requirements to be satisfied to ensure and demonstrate that proper provision has been made for the welfare of animals used in animal tests to assess the biocompatibility of materials used in medical devices.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2114.US ISO 10993-3:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for

genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

This Uganda Standard specifies strategies for hazard identification and tests on medical devices for the following biological aspects: genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, and reproductive and developmental toxicity. This standard is applicable for evaluation of a medical device whose potential for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity has been identified.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2115.US ISO 10993-4:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood

This Uganda Standard provides general requirements for evaluating the interactions of medical devices with blood. It describes a classification of medical and dental devices that are intended for use in contact with blood, based on the intended use and duration of contact as defined in ISO 10993-1, the fundamental principles governing the evaluation of the interaction of devices with blood, and the rationale for structured selection of tests according to specific categories, together with the principles and scientific basis of these tests.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2116.US ISO 10993-5:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity

This Uganda Standard describes test methods to assess the in vitro cytotoxicity of medical devices. These methods specify the incubation of cultured cells in contact with a device and/or extracts of a device either directly or through diffusion.

These methods are designed to determine the biological response of mammalian cells in vitro using appropriate biological parameters.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2117.US ISO 10993-6:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the local effects after implantation of biomaterials intended for use in medical devices. This standard applies to materials that are solid and non-biodegradable; degradable and/or restorable; and non-solid, such as porous materials, liquids, pastes and particulates.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2118.US ISO 10993-7:2008, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals

This Uganda Standard specifies allowable limits for residual ethylene oxide (EO) and ethylene chlorohydrins (ECH) in individual EO-sterilized medical devices, procedures for the measurement of EO and ECH, and methods for determining compliance so that devices may be released. Additional background, including guidance and a flowchart showing how this document is applied, are also included in the informative annexes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2119.US ISO 10993-9:1999, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for the systematic evaluation of the potential and observed biodegradation of medical devices and for the design and performance of biodegradation studies.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2120.US ISO 10993-10:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for the assessment of medical devices and their constituent materials with regard to their potential to produce irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity. This standard includes pre-test considerations, details of the test procedures, and key factors for the interpretation of the results.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2121.US ISO 10993-11:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on procedures to be followed in the evaluation of the potential for medical device materials to cause adverse systemic reactions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2122.US ISO 10993-12:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on the procedures to be followed in the preparation of samples and the selection of reference materials for medical device testing in biological systems this standard is not applicable to materials or devices containing live cells.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2123.US ISO 10993-13:1998, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on general requirements for the design of tests for identifying and quantifying degradation products from finished polymeric medical devices ready for clinical use. This standard describes two test methods to generate degradation products, an accelerated degradation test as a screening

method and a real-time degradation test. For materials which are intended to polymerize in situ, the set or cured polymer is used for testing. The data generated are used in the biological evaluation of the polymer.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2124.US ISO 10993-14:2001, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of obtaining solutions of degradation products from ceramics (including glasses) for the purposes of quantification. It also gives guidance on the analysis of these solutions in order to identify the degradation products. Because of the generalized nature of this standard, product specific standards, when available, that address degradation product formation under more relevant conditions of use, should be considered first.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2125.US ISO 10993-15:2000, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on general requirements for the design of tests for identifying and quantifying degradation products from finished metallic medical devices or corresponding material samples finished as ready for clinical use. It is applicable only to those degradation products generated by chemical alteration of the finished metallic device in an in vitro accelerated degradation test. Because of the accelerated nature of these tests, the test results may not reflect the implant or material behaviour in the body. The described chemical methodologies are a means to generate degradation products for further assessments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2126.US ISO 10993-16:1997, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxic kinetic study design for degradation products and leachable

This Uganda Standard gives principles on how toxic kinetic studies relevant to medical devices should be designed and performed. The considerations for inclusion of toxic kinetic studies in the biological evaluation of medical devices are also described.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2127.US ISO 10993-17:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of allowable limits for substances leachable from medical devices. It is intended for use in deriving standards and estimating appropriate limits where standards do not exist. It describes a systematic process through which identified risks arising from toxicologically hazardous substances present in medical devices can be quantified. This standard is not applicable to devices that have no patient contact (e.g. in vitro diagnostic devices).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2128.US ISO 10993-19:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials

This Uganda Standard provides a compilation of parameters and test methods that can be useful for the identification and evaluation of the physico-chemical, morphological and topographical (PMT) properties of materials in finished medical devices. Such an assessment is limited to those properties that are relevant to biological evaluation and the medical device's intended use (clinical application and duration

of use) even if such properties overlap with clinical effectiveness.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2129.US ISO 10993-20:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices

This Uganda Standard presents an overview of immunotoxicology with particular reference to the potential immunotoxicity of medical devices. It gives guidance on methods for testing for immunotoxicity of various types of medical devices.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2130.US ISO 11040-2:2011, Prefilled syringes — Part 2: Plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges

This part of ISO 11040 specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges intended for single use only.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2131.US ISO 11114-1:2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 1: Metallic materials

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the selection of safe combinations of metallic cylinder and valve materials and cylinder gas content. The compatibility data given is related to single gases and to gas mixtures. Seamless metallic, welded metallic and composite gas cylinders and their valves, used to contain compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases, are considered.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2132.US ISO 11114-2 :2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 2: Non-metallic materials

This Uganda Standard gives guidance in the selection and evaluation of compatibility between non-metallic materials for gas cylinders and valves and the gas contents. It also covers bundles, tubes and pressure drums. This standard can be helpful for composite and laminated materials used for gas cylinders. It does not cover the subject completely and is intended to give guidance only in evaluating the compatibility of gas/material combinations. Only the influence of the gas in changing the material and mechanical properties is considered (for example chemical reaction or change in physical state). The basic properties of the materials, such as mechanical properties, required for design purposes are normally available from the materials supplier and are not considered in this part of the standard. The compatibility data given are related to single component gases but can be used to some extent for gas mixtures. Ceramics, glasses, and adhesives are not covered by this part of the standard. Other aspects such as quality of delivered gas are not considered. This part of US ISO 11114 is not intended to be used for cryogenic fluids.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2133.US ISO 11118:1999, Gas cylinders — Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of non-refillable metallic gas cylinders of welded, brazed or seamless construction for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases exposed to extreme worldwide ambient temperatures.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2134.US ISO 11119-1: 2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 1:

Hoop wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 2 hoop wrapped cylinder or tube with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on the cylindrical portion only. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a matrix or steel wire to provide circumferential reinforcement.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2135.US ISO 11119-2: 2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with load-sharing metal liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 3 fully wrapped cylinders or tubes with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on both the cylindrical portion and the dome ends. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a matrix.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2136.US ISO 11119-3: 2013 Gas cylinders— Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes Part 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with non-load -sharing metallic or non-metallic liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders up to 150 l water capacity and composite tubes above 150 l water capacity and up to 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard does not address the design, fitting and performance of removable protective sleeves.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000

2137.US ISO 11120:1999, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel tubes of water capacity between 150 l and 3 000 l — Design, construction and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel tubes of water capacities from 150 l up to and including 3 000 l for compressed and liquefied gases exposed to extreme world-wide ambient temperatures (normally between -50 °C and +65 °C). This standard is applicable to tubes with a maximum tensile strength R_m of less than 1 100 MPa. These tubes can be used alone or in batteries to equip trailers or skids (ISO modules) for the transportation and distribution of compressed gases. This standard does not include consideration of any additional stresses that may occur during service or transport, e.g. bending stresses, etc.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2138.US ISO 11223:2004, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Direct static measurements — Measurement of content of vertical storage tanks by hydrostatic tank gauging

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, maintenance, validation and calibration of hydrostatic tank-gauging (HTG) systems for the

direct measurement of static mass in petroleum storage tanks. It is intended to cover custody transfer applications, although details of other, less accurate, measurements are included for information. It also gives guidance on calculations of standard volume from measured mass and independently measured reference density. Information is also included on measurements of observed and standard volume using density measured by the HTG system itself.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

2139.US ISO 11469:2001, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of uniform marking of products that have been fabricated from plastics materials. Provision for the process or processes to be used for marking is outside the scope of this standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2140.US, ISO 11507:2007, Paints and varnishes — Exposure of coatings to artificial weathering — Exposure to fluorescent UV and water

This standard specifies exposure conditions for paint coatings exposed to artificial weathering in apparatus including fluorescent UV lamps and condensation or water spray. The effects of weathering are evaluated separately by comparative testing of chosen parameters.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2141.US ISO 11859: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Pure wool, hand-knotted pile carpets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hand-knotted carpets produced from pure wool, of dimensions agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2142.US ISO 11860: 1999, Textile floor coverings

— Jute carpet backing fabric — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for primary and secondary jute carpet backing fabrics. **STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

2143.US ISO 11861: 1999, Textile floor coverings

— Coir mats — Types and specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for mats produced from coir fibre, with or without pile.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000

2144.US ISO 11948-1:1996, Urine-absorbing aids

— Part 1: Whole-product testing

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the absorption capacity of the absorbent core of body worn urine-absorbing aids.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2145.US ISO 11960:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel pipes (casing, tubing and pup joints), coupling stock, coupling material and accessory material and establishes requirements for three Product Specification Levels (PSL-1, PSL-2, PSL-3).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2146.US ISO 11961:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel drill-pipes with upset pipe-body ends and weld-on tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries for three product specification levels (PSL-1, PSL-2 and PSL-3).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2147.US ISO 12465:2007, Plywood — Specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for the specification of plywood for general and structural use, in dry, tropical dry/humid and high-humidity/exterior conditions. It includes requirements for the quality of veneer, glue bond, lay-up (construction), dimensions and tolerances, conformance verification and marking.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2148.US ISO 12466-1:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 1: Test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the bonding quality of veneer plywood by shear testing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-1:1999)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2149.US ISO 12466-2:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 2: Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for determination of bonding classes of veneer plywood according to their intended end uses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-2:1999)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2150.US ISO 12917-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods

This Uganda Standard specifies manual methods for the calibration of nominally horizontal cylindrical tanks, installed at a fixed location. It is applicable to horizontal tanks up to 4 m in diameter and 30 m in length. The methods are applicable to insulated and non-insulated tanks, either when they are above-ground or underground. The methods are applicable to pressurized tanks, and to both knuckle-dish-end and flat-end cylindrical tanks as well as elliptical and spherical head tanks. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks

inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2151.US ISO 12917-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 2 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance-ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank-capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal, provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2152.US ISO 12931:2012, Performance criteria for authentication solutions used to combat counterfeiting of material goods

This Uganda Standard specifies performance criteria and evaluation methodology for authentication solutions used to establish material good authenticity throughout the entire material good life cycle. It does not specify how technical solutions achieve these performance criteria. This standard is intended for all types and sizes of organizations that require the ability to validate the authenticity of material goods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2153.US ISO 12937:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer titration method

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the direct determination of water in petroleum products boiling below 390 °C. It covers the mass fraction range 0,003 % (m/m) to

0,100%(m/m). It is not applicable to products containing ketones or to residual fuel oils. This standard may be applicable to lubricating base oils. However, the precision has not been established for these materials.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2154.US ISO 13287:2012, Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2155.US ISO 13085:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy pipe for use as tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy pipes for use as tubing for wells in petroleum and natural gas industries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2156.US ISO 13341:2010, Gas cylinders — Fitting of valves to gas cylinders

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures to be followed when connecting cylinder valves to gas cylinders. It specifically applies to all valve and cylinder combinations connected with ISO screw threads as specified in ISO 10920 and ISO 11363-1. It defines routines for inspection and preparation prior to valving for both taper and parallel screw threads.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2157.US ISO 13485:2003, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an

organization needs to demonstrate its ability to provide medical devices and related services that consistently meet customer requirements and regulatory requirements applicable to medical devices and related services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2158.US ISO 13500:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluid materials — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard covers physical properties and test procedures for materials manufactured for use in oil- and gas-well drilling fluids. The materials covered are barite, haematite, bentonite, nontreated bentonite, OCMA-grade bentonite, attapulgit, sepiolite, technical-grade low-viscosity carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-LVT), technical-grade high-viscosity carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-HVT), starch, low-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-LV), high-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-HV) and drilling-grade *Xanthomonas campestris* (Xanthan gum).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2159.US ISO 13533:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drillthrough equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for performance, design, materials, testing and inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing and shipping of drill-through equipment used for drilling for oil and gas. It also defines service conditions in terms of pressure, temperature and wellbore fluids for which the equipment will be designed.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2160.US ISO 13534:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture of hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines and establishes requirements for inspection,

maintenance, repair and remanufacture of items of hoisting equipment used in drilling and production operations, in order to maintain the serviceability of this equipment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2161.US ISO 13535:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of hoisting equipment suitable for use in drilling and production operations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2162.US ISO 13626:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drilling and well-servicing structures

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for suitable steel structures for drilling and well-servicing operations in the petroleum industry, provides a uniform method of rating the structures, and provides two product specification levels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2163.US ISO 13678:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Evaluation and testing of thread compounds for use with casing, tubing, line pipe and drill stem elements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements, recommendations and methods for the testing of thread compounds intended for use on threaded casing, tubing, and line pipe connections; and for thread compounds intended for use on rotary shouldered connections. The tests outlined are used to evaluate the critical performance properties and physical and chemical characteristics of thread compounds under laboratory conditions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2164.US ISO 13679:2002, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum design verification testing procedures and acceptance criteria for casing and tubing connections for the oil and natural gas industries. These physical tests are part of a design verification process and provide objective evidence that the connection conforms to the manufacturer's claimed test load envelope and limit loads.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2165.US ISO 13934-1:2013, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2166.US ISO 13938-1:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension

This Uganda Standard describes a hydraulic method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2167.US ISO 13938-2:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension

This Uganda Standard describes a pneumatic pressure method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2168.US ISO/TS 14067:2013, Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and communication of the carbon footprint of a product (CFP), based on international standards on life cycle assessment (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044) for quantification and on environmental labels and declarations (ISO 14020, ISO 14024 and ISO 14025) for communication.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2169.US ISO 14245:2006, Gas cylinders — Specification and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Self closing

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for design, specification and type testing for dedicated LPG self-closing cylinder valves specifically for use with transportable refillable LPG cylinders from 0,5 l up to 150 l water capacity. It includes references to associated equipment for vapour or liquid service.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000

2170.US ISO 14310:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Packers and bridge plugs

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for packers and bridge plugs as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This International Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specification, including design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, repair, shipment, and storage.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2171.US ISO 14596:2007, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulfur content of liquid petroleum products, additives for petroleum products, and semi-solid and solid petroleum products that are either liquefied by moderate heating or soluble in organic solvents of negligible or accurately known sulfur content. The method is applicable to products or additives having sulfur contents in the range 0,001 % (m/m) to 2,50 % (m/m); higher contents can be determined by appropriate dilution. Other elements do not interfere at concentrations anticipated in the materials subject to this analysis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2172.US ISO 14676:1997 Adhesives – Evaluation of the effectiveness of surface treatment techniques for aluminium – Wet peel test by floating-roller method

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the evaluation of the quality of a surface treatment of aluminium or its alloys for high strength adhesive bonding

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2173.US ISO 14693:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and wellservicing equipment

This Uganda Standard provides general principles and specifies requirements for design, manufacture and testing of new drilling and well-servicing equipment and of replacement primary load-carrying components manufactured subsequent to the publication of this standard

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2174.US ISO 14930:2012, Leather — Leather for dress gloves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for chrome and chrome-alum tanned leather used for the manufacture of dress gloves

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2175.US ISO 14931:2004, Leather — Guide to the selection of leather for apparel excluding furs

This Uganda Standard gives recommended values and related test methods for apparel leather excluding furs. This standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of laboratory samples.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2176.US ISO/TR 14969:2004, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Guidance on the application of US ISO 13485:2003

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the application of the requirements for quality management systems contained in US ISO 13485. It does not add to, or otherwise change, the requirements of US ISO 13485.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

2177.US ISO 14998:2013, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Completion accessories

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for completion accessories, as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specifications including: design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, redress, repair, shipment, and storage. This standard covers the pressure containing, load bearing, disconnect/reconnect, tubing movement, and opening a port functionalities of completion accessories.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2178.US ISO 15169:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Determination of volume, density and mass of the hydrocarbon content of vertical cylindrical tanks by hybrid tank measurement systems

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of hybrid tank measurement systems (HTMS) for the measurement of level, static mass, observed and standard volume, and observed and reference density in tanks storing petroleum and petroleum products in fiscal or custody transfer application

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2179.US ISO 15403-1:2006, Natural gas — Natural gas for use as a compressed fuel for vehicles — Part 1: Designation of the quality

This Uganda Standard provides manufacturers, vehicle operators, fuelling station operators and others involved in the compressed-natural-gas vehicle industry with information on the fuel quality for natural gas vehicles (NGVs) required to develop and operate compressed-natural-gas vehicle equipment successfully.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2180.US ISO 15528:2000, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling

This standard describes manual methods of sampling paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes. Such products include liquids and materials which, without undergoing chemical modification, are capable of being liquefied when heated up, and also powdered, granulated and pasty materials

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2181.US ISO 15546:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process,

material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2182.US ISO 15621:2011, Urine-absorbing aids — General guidelines on evaluation

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines on the methodology of evaluating disposable urine-absorbing aids, and provides a context for the procedures described in other international standards or published testing procedures. These products are also used for faecal incontinence, which is occasionally mentioned

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2183.US ISO 15463:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field inspection of new casing, tubing and plain-end drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2184.US ISO 16021:2000, Urine-absorbing aids — Basic principles for evaluation of single-use adult-incontinence-absorbing aids from the perspective of users and caregivers

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for designing and conducting a user evaluation of single-use adult incontinence-absorbing aids. It provides guidance on creating data collection tools. In particular, it provides a framework for eliciting and recording the views of users and their carers on product performance.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2185.US ISO 16037:2002 Rubber condoms for clinical trials — Measurement of physical properties

This Uganda Standard is intended as a guideline for clinical researchers working with condoms. It suggests a series of laboratory tests to be conducted on the products to be used in any clinical investigation, so that it will be easier to relate the clinical results to the design and quality of the condoms used. This Standard is not applicable to the design of clinical investigations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2186.US ISO 16038:2005, Rubber Condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 in quality management of natural rubber latex condoms.

This Uganda standard provides guidance on using US ISO 4074 and addresses quality issues to be considered during the development, manufacture, quality verification and procurement of condoms. It encompasses the aspects of quality management systems in design, manufacture and delivery of condoms with emphasis on performance, safety and reliability of condoms.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2187.US ISO 16070:2005, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Lock mandrels and landing nipples

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for lock mandrels and landing nipples within the production/injection conduit for the installation of flow control or other equipment used in the petroleum and natural gas industries. It includes the interface connections to the flow control or other equipment, but does not cover the connections to the well conduit.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2188.US ISO 16131:2012, Leather — Upholstery leather characteristics — Selection of leather for furniture

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling and test methods, and gives recommended values for, upholstery leather for furniture.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2189.US ISO 17078-1:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 1: Side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for side-pocket mandrels used in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 17078 includes specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing, and preparation for shipping of side-pocket mandrels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2190.US ISO 17078-2:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 2: Flow-control devices for side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for subsurface flow-control devices used in side-pocket mandrels (hereafter called flow-control devices) intended for use in the worldwide petroleum and natural gas industry. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality-control, testing and preparation for shipping of flow-control devices. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2191.US ISO 17078-3:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 3: Running tools, pulling tools and kick-over tools and latches for side-pocket mandrels

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for running tools, pulling tools, kick-over tools and latches used for the installation and retrieval of flow control and other devices to be installed in side-pocket mandrels for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing and preparation for shipping of these tools and latches. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2192.US ISO 17078-4:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Part 4: Practices for side-pocket mandrels and related equipment

This Uganda Standard provides informative documentation to assist the user/purchaser and the supplier/manufacturer in specification, design, selection, testing, calibration, reconditioning, installation and use of side-pocket mandrels, flow-control devices and associated latches and installation tools. The product design and manufacturing-related requirements for these products are included within the other parts of US ISO 17078.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2193.US ISO 17694:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers and lining — Flex resistance

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the flex resistance of uppers and linings irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2194.US ISO 17708:2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Upper sole adhesion

This Uganda standard describes a test method for the determination of the resistance to

separation of the upper from the outsole or to separate adjacent layers of the outsole or to cause tear failure of the upper or the sole is measured. It also defines conditions of ageing that can be used for production control. It applies to all types of footwear (cementing, vulcanisation, injection moulding, etc.) where the evaluation of sole adhesion on the upper is needed and where the upper is continuously assembled (closed shoe). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 613:2005, Footwear - Determination of strength of adhesion at the toe and at the heel of a stuck-on or moulded on sole).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2195.US ISO 18454: 2001 Footwear - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies out the general conditioning and testing atmospheres for the evaluation of footwear and footwear component properties. This Uganda Standard defines two standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and footwear components.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2196.US ISO 18775:2008, Veneers — Terms and definitions, determination of physical characteristics and tolerances

This Uganda Standard establishes the standard terms and definitions (including those relative to features and defects), the methods for the determination of physical characteristics and the tolerances for dimensions (length, width, thickness) for wood veneers, including natural, treated and multilaminar veneers, that can be obtained by slicing, rotary cutting or sawing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18775:2008).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2197.US ISO 18776:2008, Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) for general purposes and structural applications, in dry, tropical-dry/humid or high humidity/exterior conditions. Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is a general description for an assembly of veneers laminated with an adhesive in which the grain direction of the outer veneers and most other veneers is in the longitudinal direction. This standard specifies requirements for the quality of veneers, bond durability, tolerances on dimensions, and structural characterization. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18776:2008).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000

2198.US ISO 19954: 2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Washability in a domestic washing machine

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the evaluation of the behaviour of footwear when subjected to domestic washing. The evaluation is based upon the modification of some characteristics measured before and after washing. This standard specifies a method of domestic washing adapted to all types of footwear

STATUS VOLUNTARY: PRICE: 30,000

2199.US ISO 20312:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Design and operating limits of drill strings with aluminium alloy components

This Uganda Standard applies to design and operating limits for drill strings containing aluminium alloy pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2200.US ISO 20344:2011, Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for testing footwear designed as personal protective equipment. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 612:2005, Leather footwear — Method of sampling*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 95,000

2201.US ISO 20345: 2011, Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2202.US ISO 20346:2014, Personal protective equipment — Protective footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for protective footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 614:2005 Industrial safety footwear - Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use*).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2203.US ISO 20347:2012, Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for

occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression). Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and against molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 614:2005 Industrial safety footwear - Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use).*

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000

2204.US ISO 20846:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

This Uganda Standard specifies an ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (m/m) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (V/V) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 3 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2205.US ISO 20847:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

This Uganda Standard specifies an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (m/m) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5

% (V/V) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 30 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2206.US ISO 22198: 2006,Textiles — Fabrics — Determination of width and length

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of length and width of textile fabrics that are in a tension-free relaxed state. The test is applicable to textile fabrics of full width, folded lengthwise down the middle, or in tubular form, but no longer than 100 m. This standard does not specify a method to determine or describe construction defects or other defects. It is not applicable to coated fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 444:2002/ISO 3932 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics — Measurement of width pieces and US 445:2002/ISO 3933 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics —Measurement of length pieces).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2207.US ISO 22702:2005 Utility lighters — General consumer-safety requirements

This consumer-safety specification covers all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2208.US ISO 22716:2007, Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the production, control, storage and shipment of

cosmetic products. These guidelines cover the quality aspects of the product, but as a whole do not cover safety aspects for the personnel engaged in the plant, nor do they cover aspects of protection of the environment. Safety and environmental aspects are inherent responsibilities of the company and could be governed by local legislation and regulation. These guidelines are not applicable to research and development activities and distribution of finished products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2209.US ISO 23529:2010, Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general procedures for the preparation, measurement, marking, storage, and conditioning of rubber test pieces for use in physical tests specified in other standards, and the preferred conditions to be used during the tests. Special conditions, applicable to a particular test or material or simulating a particular climatic environment, are not included, nor are special requirements for testing whole products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2210.US ISO 25518:2009, Single-use rubber gloves for general applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the physical requirements and methods of sampling and testing for single-use rubber gloves, made from natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber latex or rubber solution, intended for general applications, but not gloves intended for medical purposes. It does not cover the safe and proper usage of the gloves.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000

2211.US ISO 27627:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy drill pipe thread connection gauging

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000

2212.US ISO 28781:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Subsurface barrier valves and related equipment

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for subsurface barrier valves and related equipment as they are defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Included are the requirements for design, design validation, manufacturing, functional evaluation, repair, redress, handling and storage. Subsurface barrier valves provide a means of isolating the formation or creating a barrier in the tubular to facilitate the performance of pre- and/or post-production/injection operational activities in the well. This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. US ISO/TR 31004 is not specific to any industry or sector, or to any particular type of risk, and can be applied to all activities and to all parts of organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STANDARDS

2213.US IWA 1:2005, Quality management systems — Guidelines for process improvements in health service organizations

This standard provides guidelines beyond the requirements given in ISO 9001 in order to consider both the effectiveness and efficiency of a quality management system, and consequently the potential for improvement of the performance of an organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2214.US ISO/IWA 2:2007, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 in education (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for a quality management system in educational organizations. The guidelines contained within this International Workshop Agreement do not add to, change or otherwise modify the requirements of ISO 9001:2000, and are not intended for use in contracts for conformity assessment or for certification.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2215.US IWA 6:2008, Guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities under crisis conditions

This Uganda Standard is intended to identify and chart the critical elements that are of great significance to drinking water security. Its purpose is to set in motion a continuous process for the establishment of guidelines on management systems for drinking water utilities under crisis conditions. This standard provides the guidelines for a water utility, or any body responsible for the management of parts of the water supply system, to be prepared and ready to manage a water crisis. It also provides a roadmap for possible relevant standards that could be useful and could be developed.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2216.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 7:1994 Guidelines for drafting of standards suitable for use for conformity assessment

This Guide sets out guidelines to assist technical committees in drafting standards suitable for use for conformity assessment of products.

The guidelines contained herein may also be used as appropriate for the drafting of standards intended for conformity assessment of processes and services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2217.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 23:1982 Methods of indicating conformity with standards for third-party certification systems

This Guide lays down methods of indicating conformity with Standards and reference thereto in Standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2218.US ISO Guide 27: 1983 Guidelines for corrective action to be taken by a certification body in the event of misuse of its mark of conformity

This standard identifies the series of procedures which a national certification body (non-governmental) should have reported misuse of its registered mark of conformity, or a situation in which a certified product is subsequently found to be hazardous.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2219.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 28:2004 Conformity assessment — Guidance on a third-party certification system for products

This Guide gives general guidelines for a specific product certification system. It is applicable to a third-party product certification system for determining the conformity of a product with specified requirements through initial testing of samples of the product, assessment and surveillance of the involved quality system, and surveillance by testing of product samples taken

from the factory or the open market, or both. This Guide addresses conditions for use of a mark of conformity and conditions for granting a certificate of conformity. This system corresponds to system 5 product certification system as described in ISO/IEC Guide 67.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2220.US ISO/IEC Guide 50:2002 Safety aspects — Guidelines for child safety

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for addressing potential sources of unintentional physical harm (hazards) to children from products, processes or services that they use or with which they may come into contact, even if they are not specifically intended for children. The framework aims at minimizing risk of injury to children.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2221.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 53:2004 Conformity assessment — Guidance on the use of an organization's quality management system in product certification [Revision of the first edition (ISO/IEC GUIDE 53:1988)]

This Guide outlines a general approach by which certification bodies can develop and apply product certification schemes utilizing requirements of an organization's quality management system.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2222.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 60:2004 Conformity assessment — Code of good practice

This Guide recommends good practices for all elements of conformity assessment, including normative documents, bodies, systems, schemes and results. It is intended for use by individuals and bodies who wish to provide, promote or use ethical and reliable conformity assessment services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2223.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 62:1996 General requirements for bodies operating

assessment and certification/registration of quality systems

This Guide specifies general requirements for a third-party body operating quality system certification/registration to meet if it is to be recognized as competent and reliable in the operation of quality system certification/registration.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2224.US ISO Guide 64:2008, Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on addressing environmental issues in product standards. It is primarily intended for product standards writers. Its purpose is to outline the relationship between the provisions in product standards and the environmental aspects and impacts of the product; and to assist in drafting or revising provisions in product standards in order to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts at different stages of the entire product life-cycle.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2225.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 66:1999 General requirements for bodies operating assessment and certification/registration of environmental management systems (EMS)

This Guide specifies general requirements for a third-party body operating EMS certification/registration to meet if it is to be recognized as competent and reliable in the operation of EMS certification/registration. The requirements contained in this Guide are written, above all, to be considered as general requirements for any body operating certification/registration of EMS.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2226.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 67:2004 Conformity assessment — Fundamentals of product certification

This Guide gives guidance on product certification systems, by identifying their various elements based on current practices. It is intended for use by product certification bodies and other interested parties wishing to understand, develop, establish, or compare third-party product certification systems.

This Guide is not intended to describe all existing forms of third-party product certification. It does not address first- and second-party product conformity assessment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2227.US ISO/IEC GUIDE 68:2004 Arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of conformity assessment results

This Guide provides an introduction to the development, issuance and operation of arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of results produced by bodies undertaking similar conformity assessment and related activities. The activities to which this guidance is intended to apply are those related to the conduct of unregulated marketplace transactions extending across borders from one country to another. While agreements among governments pertaining to transactions of regulated goods and services can take into account the agreements addressed by this Guide, the guidance provided here is introductory and general in nature and does not specifically address any special requirements that governmental agreements might generate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2228.US ISO/IEC Guide 71:2001, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to writers of relevant standards on how to take into account the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities. Whilst recognizing that some people with very extensive and complex

disabilities may have requirements beyond the level addressed in this Guide, a very large number of people have minor impairments which can be easily addressed by relatively small changes of approach in standards, thereby increasing the market for the product or service

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2229.US ISO GUIDE 73:2009, Risk management — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of generic terms related to risk management. It aims to encourage a mutual and consistent understanding of, and a coherent approach to, the description of activities relating to the management of risk, and the use of uniform risk management terminology in processes and frameworks dealing with the management of risk.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2230.US 93:1999/ ISO 14024, Environmental labels and declarations—Type 1: Auditing - Environmental labelling— Principles and procedures

This Uganda Standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type 1 environmental labelling programmes, including the selection of product categories, product function characteristics; and for assessing and demonstrating compliance. This International Standard also establishes the certification procedures for awarding the label.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2231.US 534:2008, Occupational health and safety management systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, to enable an organization to control its OH&S risks and improve its performance. It does not state specific OH&S performance criteria, nor does it give detailed

specifications for the design of management systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2232.US 536:2014 Occupational health and safety management systems — Guidelines for the implementation of US 534

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of US 534. It explains the underlying principles of US 534 and describes the intent, typical inputs, processes and typical outputs, against each requirement of US 534, to aid the understanding and implementation of US 534. This Uganda Standard does not create additional requirements to those specified in US 534 nor does it prescribe mandatory approaches to the implementation of US 534. This Uganda Standard is applicable to occupational health and safety (OH&S) rather than product and services safety.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2233.US 701-1:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 1: Terminology and Implementation

This part of US 701 covers the uniform international terminology to be used in written plans and in the various phases of disaster management and the implementation of a disaster management system at local government level. The standard also covers the risk assessment and needs analysis procedures required for planning.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2234.US 701-2:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 2: All-risk emergency operation planning

This part of US 701 covers the development of some of the more common core functions that are required for an all-risk emergency operation system, which includes the following functions: command; communications; warning;

emergency public information; evacuation; mass care; and resources management.

This standard does not cover certain essential functions, such as law enforcement, fire-fighting and the functions of other emergency services for which provisions have been made in legislation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2235.US 701-3:2008, Code of practice for disaster management — Part 3: Hazard-specific response planning

This Uganda Standard covers the development of operational plans for specific hazards identified in the risk assessment process as a high priority hazard. The standard covers planning requirements for three of the most frequently recurring hazards in Uganda namely floods and dam failure; hurricanes and storm winds; and dangerous goods incidents.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2236.US 701-4:2008, Disaster management — Part 4: Standard specification for handling disasters

This Uganda Standard lays down the minimum requirements for handling and responding to disasters in the areas of water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and site planning and health services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2237.US 713:2008, Requirements for hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hairdressing, and beauty and natural therapy

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for the hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hair dressing, beauty and natural therapy. The guidelines also outline and review the infection prevention techniques that are critical in reducing the risk of disease transmission. It provides operators with information that enables them to take all reasonable precautions towards infection control. By following these provisions,

operators can be reassured that they are minimizing the risk of transmitting infectious diseases. This standard applies to commercial operators involved in beauty treatments including facials, waxing, massage, skin peels, manicures and pedicures; and hairdressing services including cutting, shaving, colouring, and perfuming; and skin penetration including tattooing, acupuncture, ear piercing and electrolysis.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2238.US 796:2009 Code of conduct and ethics for the private security sector

This Uganda Standard (Code of Conduct) seeks to define and ensure the recruitment, training, employment and ethical standards of Private security operators so that they may contribute their valuable services for the benefit of national and regional international peace and human security.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2239.US 809:2013, Code of practice for the management of swimming and spa pools

This Uganda Standard covers the guidelines for the management of swimming and spa pools.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2240.US 810: 2011, Guidelines for cleaning and disinfection

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines for effective and regular cleaning of food handling surfaces in establishments, equipment and vehicles in order to remove physical dirt and all micro-organisms that may act as a source of food contamination.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2241.US 851:2009, Garages services – General guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment

This Uganda Standard defines the general guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment by garage service

providers. These guidelines also lay down the basic principles that can be used by any agency whether government, public or private when procuring garage services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2242.US 852:2009, Cleaning chemicals for use in the food industry

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for cleaning chemicals intended for use in the food industry. The standard sets minimum requirements for the safety of such cleaning chemicals, which are intended for use on food processing equipment and might come into contact with food products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000

2243.US 865:2009, Efficacy of cleaning plant, equipment and utensils: Swab technique (Metric units)

This Uganda Standard method covers the sampling and testing of plant, equipment and utensils for efficacy of cleaning and disinfecting using the swab technique. This standard method is only applicable to surfaces that have been previously cleaned and disinfected.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2244.US 870:2009, Quality management systems – Requirements for cleaning service organizations

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures and principles to be considered in designing and implementing quality management programs for cleaning organizations. This Standard applies, without respect to the size of the organization, both to cleaning organizations that self-perform cleaning and to building service contractors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2245.US 892:2009, Cleaning and maintenance of floors

This Uganda Standard outlines the basic principles of floor maintenance, and covers procedures for the cleaning and maintenance of

resilient, wooden and hard surface floors in domestic, commercial and industrial establishments as relevant. This code of practice does not cover the cleaning and maintenance of conductive flooring for which specialized maintenance products are required.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2246.US 909:2011, General standard for Halal food

This Uganda Standard defines the basic requirements that shall be followed at any stage of food chain including, receiving, preparation, processing, sorting, determination, packaging, labelling, marking, controlling, handling, transportation, distribution, storage and service of Halal Food and its products based on Islamic rules.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2247.US 910:2011, Guidelines for bodies providing Halal Certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the rules that the Halal certification bodies shall satisfy and the requirements for the execution of Halal certification activities. It also contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the audit and certification of Halal product/service and/or management systems for bodies providing these activities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2248.US 911:2011, Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body accrediting Halal Certification Bodies

This Uganda Standard prescribes general guidance and procedures for the Halal Accreditation Body assessing and accrediting Halal Certification Bodies. It is also appropriate as a requirements document for the peer evaluation process for mutual recognition arrangements between Halal accreditation bodies of OIC member states.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2249.US 929:2011, Health and safety at events — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the planning, organizing and staging of events by an event organizer, whether an individual or an organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2250.US 942:2012, Code of Practice for official statistics

This Code of Practice covers the principles and protocols for the production, management and dissemination of official statistics.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2251.US 943:2012, Guidelines for production of quality statistics

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines that promote the application of best statistical practices for producing quality national statistics. These guidelines cover the three main sources of quantitative data namely: censuses, surveys, and administrative records.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2252.US 944:2013, Sanitation of bed and breakfast establishments

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for sanitation in bed and breakfast (or B & B) establishments which are small lodging establishments that offer overnight accommodation and breakfast, but usually do not offer other meals.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2253.US 957:2011, Social Responsibility – Organizational accountability at the work place

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to enable an organization to establish, maintain and implement policies, procedures and practices concerning issues relating to organizational accountability at the workplace

within its sphere of influence; and demonstrate to stakeholders that its policies, procedures and practices are in conformity with applicable national legal, statutory, regulatory requirements and requirements specific to the organization and of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2254.US 996-1:2012, Halaal consumer goods — Part 1: Cosmetic and personal care — General guidelines

This Uganda Standard prescribes practical guidelines for halal cosmetic and personal care industry. It serves as a basic requirement for cosmetic and personal care industry and trade or business in Uganda. This standard should be used together with the Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Uganda and Guidelines on Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice, by National Drug Authority.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2255.US 996-2:2015, Halal consumer goods — Part 2: Usage of animal bone, skin and hair — General guidelines

This Uganda Standard gives practical guidelines for the usage of bone, skin and hair in halal consumer goods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2256.US ISO 1503:2008, Spatial orientation and direction of movement — Ergonomic requirements

This Uganda Standard sets out design principles, procedures, requirements and recommendations for the spatial orientation and direction of movement of controls and displays used in tool machines, industrial robots, office machines, earth-moving machinery, transportation (automobiles, railway electric cars/rolling stock, aircraft, ships, etc.), information, daily commodities, public utilities

and the operational components of building facilities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2257.US 1531:2013, Child care — Safety of transportation — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the safe transportation of children.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2258.US 1544:2015, Guidelines for manufacturing and handling of halal medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for manufacturing and handling of halal medicinal products, traditional medicines and health Supplements from the sourcing of starting material(s), manufacturing, packaging, transportation and storage of *halal* medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2259.US 1551:2013, Hygiene practice in food service establishments and catering services — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the hygienic handling of food for human consumption in food service establishments and catering services from delivery to service.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2260.US 1552:2015, First aid facilities and services — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for immediate and effective first aid to workers or others who have been injured or become ill at the workplace in order to reduce the severity of the injury or illness and to promote comprehensive and practical preventive strategies that improve the working environment as well as recovery.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2261.US 1553:2015, Workplace amenities and facilities — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the provision of workplace amenities and facilities for the working environment in all workplaces other than construction workplaces.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2262.US 1581:2015 Halalan - Toyyiban assurance pipeline- Part 1: Management system requirements for transportation of goods and /or cargo chain services

This Uganda Standard prescribes management system requirements for assurance of the Halalan-toyyiban integrity of goods and/or cargo being handled through various modes of transportation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2263.US 1629:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services

This Uganda Standard describes: two classification methods (one based on calculated risk, the other on judgement of risk) which may be used to determine the appropriate conformity assessment system for products, processes and services; a set of five conformity assessment systems from which the most suitable is chosen when conformity assessment of products, processes and services is required. *(This standard is based on ISO/TR 13881:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2264.US 1630:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems

This Uganda Standard aims to close the gap between the state-of-the-art and the application of probabilistic calculations for the safety systems of the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It provides guidelines for reliability and safety system analysts and the oil and gas industries. *(This standard is based on ISO/TR 12489:2013, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2265.US ISO 3534-1:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability

This Uganda Standard defines general statistical terms and terms used in probability which may be used in the drafting of other Standards. In addition, it defines symbols for a limited number of these terms.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2266.US ISO 3534-2:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics

This Uganda Standard defines defines applied statistics terms, and expresses them in a conceptual framework.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2267.US ISO 3534-3:2013, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the field of design of experiments and may be used in the drafting of other standards. More specifically, it defines terms used in the field of design of experiments for which the response variable is one-dimensional and continuous and for which the expectation of the response variable is linear in the parameters. The terms with regard to the statistical analysis are based

on the assumption that the error term follows a normal distribution with constant variance.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2268.US ISO 4007:2012, Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard defines and explains the principal terms used in the field of personal eye and face protection.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2269.US ISO 6385:2004, Ergonomic principles in the design of work systems

This Uganda Standard establishes the fundamental principles of ergonomics as basic guidelines for the design of work systems and defines relevant basic terms. It describes an integrated approach to the design of work systems, where ergonomists will cooperate with others involved in the design, with attention to the human, the social and the technical requirements in a balanced manner during the design process.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2270.US ISO 7000:2014, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols

This Uganda Standard provides a collection of graphical symbols which are placed on equipment or parts of equipment of any kind in order to instruct the person(s) using the equipment as to its operation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2271.US ISO 7001:2007, Graphical symbols — Public information symbols

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies graphical symbols for the purposes of public information. The standard is generally applicable to public information symbols in all locations and all sectors where the public has access.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2272.US ISO 7250-1:2008, Basic human body measurements for technological design —

Part 1: Body measurement definitions and landmarks

This Uganda Standard provides a description of anthropometric measurements which can be used as a basis for comparison of population groups.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2273.US ISO 9000:2005 Quality Management Systems Fundamentals and Vocabulary

This Standard describes the fundamentals of quality management systems, which form the subject of the ISO 9000 family, and defines related terms.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2274.US ISO 9001:2008, Quality management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2275.US ISO 9004:2009, Managing for the sustained success of an organization — A quality management approach (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to organizations to support the achievement of sustained success by a quality management approach. It is not intended for certification, regulatory or contractual use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2276.US ISO 9241-1:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual

display terminals (VDTs) — Part 1: General introduction

This Uganda Standard introduces the multipart standard on ergonomic requirements for the use of visual display terminals for office tasks and - provides guidelines for a user-performance approach.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2277.US ISO 9241-2:1992, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 2: Guidance on task requirements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to users of VDT-based information processing systems with reference to office tasks. This guidance is relevant to both the organization implementing the system and the people using the equipment. The ergonomics principles concerned are set out in US ISO 6385.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2278.US ISO 9241-5:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 5: Workstation layout and postural requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic guiding principles which apply to the user requirements, design, and procurement of workstation equipment for office tasks using VDTs. In particular, the general principles and requirements specified in this part of US ISO 9241 apply to the standards specifying technical design of furniture and equipment constituting the workplace.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2279.US ISO 9241-6:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 6: Guidance on the work environment

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on basic principles for the ergonomic design of the

work environment and the workstation, taking into account lighting, effects of noise and mechanical vibrations, electrical and magnetic fields and static electricity, thermal environment, space organization and workplace layout.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2280.US ISO 9241-12:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 12: Presentation of information

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomic recommendations for the presentation of information and specific properties of presented information on text-based and graphical user interfaces used for office tasks.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2281.US ISO 9241-13:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 13: User guidance

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for user guidance attributes of software user interfaces and their evaluation. User guidance as defined in this part of US ISO 9241 is information additional to the regular user-computer dialogue that is provided to the user on request or is automatically provided by the system.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2282.US ISO 9241-15:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 15: Command dialogues

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for command dialogues used to accomplish typical office tasks using visual display terminals (VDTs). Command dialogues are sequences of instructions provided by the user to the system which, when processed, result in associated system actions. Users input

(from recall, rather than selecting from a menu) complete or abbreviated command phrases (e.g. mnemonics, letters, function keys, hot keys in the order required by the command language syntax and the computer performs the activities initiated by the command(s) and their associated parameters.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2283.US ISO 9241-16:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 16: Direct manipulation dialogues

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the design of direct manipulation dialogues.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2284.US ISO 9241-20:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 20: Accessibility guidelines for information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services

This Uganda Standard is intended for use by those responsible for planning, designing, developing, acquiring, and evaluating information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2285.US ISO 9241-110:2006, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 110: Dialogue principles

This Uganda Standard sets forth ergonomic design principles formulated in general terms (i.e. presented without reference to situations of use, application, environment or technology) and provides a framework for applying those principles to the analysis, design and evaluation of interactive systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2286.US ISO 9241-129:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 129: Guidance on software individualization

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance on individualization within interactive systems, including recommendations on where individualization might be appropriate or inappropriate, and how to apply individualization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2287.US ISO 9241-143:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 143: Forms

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the design and evaluation of forms — in which the user fills-in, selects entries for, or modifies labelled fields on, a “form” or dialogue box presented by the system.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2288.US ISO 9241-151:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 151: Guidance on World Wide Web user interfaces

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the human-centred design of software Web user interfaces with the aim of increasing usability. Web user interfaces address either all Internet users or closed user groups such as the members of an organization, customers and/or suppliers of a company or other specific communities of users.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2289.US ISO 9241-154:2013, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on, and requirements for, the user interface design of interactive voice response (IVR) applications. It covers both IVR systems that employ touchtone input and those using automated speech recognition (ASR) as the input mechanism. It is equally applicable to cases in which the caller or the IVR system itself (e.g. in some telemarketing applications) initiates the call. This part of US

ISO 9241 is intended to be used together with US ISO/IEC 13714.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2290.US ISO 9241-171:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 171: Guidance on software accessibility

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance and specifications for the design of accessible software for use at work, in the home, in education and in public places. It covers issues associated with designing accessible software for people with the widest range of physical, sensory and cognitive abilities, including those who are temporarily disabled, and the elderly.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2291.US ISO 9241-210:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for human-centred design principles and activities throughout the life cycle of computer-based interactive systems. It is intended to be used by those managing design processes, and is concerned with ways in which both hardware and software components of interactive systems can enhance human-system interaction.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2292.US ISO 9241-300:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 300: Introduction to electronic visual display requirements

This Uganda Standard provides an introduction to the other parts in the US ISO 9241 “300” subseries, and explains its modular structure. The US ISO 9241 “300” subseries establishes requirements for the ergonomic design of electronic visual displays.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2293.US ISO/TS 9241-411:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 411: Evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices

This Uganda Standard specifies evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2294.US ISO 10001:2007, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations

2295.This Uganda Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving customer satisfaction codes of conduct. This standard is applicable to product-related codes containing promises made to customers by an organization concerning its behaviour. Such promises and related provisions are aimed at enhanced customer satisfaction.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2296.US ISO 10002:2014, Quality management -- Customer satisfaction -- Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the process of complaints handling related to products within an organization, including planning, design, operation, maintenance, and improvement. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10002:2004 which has been revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2297.US ISO 10003:2007,Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for dispute resolution external to organizations

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization to plan, design, develop, operate, maintain and improve an effective and efficient dispute-resolution process for complaints that have not been resolved by the organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2298.US ISO 10004:2012, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for monitoring and measuring

This Uganda Standard provides guidance in defining and implementing processes to monitor and measure customer satisfaction. This standard is intended for use by organizations regardless of type, size or product provided. The focus of this standard is on customers external to the organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2299.US ISO 10005:2005 Quality management systems - Guidelines for quality plans

This standard provides guidelines for the development, review, acceptance, application and revision of quality plans. It is applicable whether or not the organization has a management system in conformity with ISO 9001. It is applicable to quality plans for a process, product, project or contract, any product category (hardware, software, processed materials and services) and any industry.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2300.US ISO 10006:2003 Quality management systems -- Guidelines for quality management in projects

This standard gives guidance on the application of quality management in projects. It is applicable to projects of varying complexity, small or large, of short or long duration, in different environments, and irrespective of the kind of product or process involved.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2301.US ISO 10007:2003 Quality management - Guidelines for configuration management

This standard gives guidance on the use of configuration management within an organization. It is applicable to the support of products from concept to disposal.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2302.US ISO 10008:2013, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving an effective and efficient business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction (B2C ECT) system within an organization. It is applicable to any organization engaged in, or planning to be engaged in, a business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction, regardless of size, type and activity. US FDUS ISO 10008:2013 is not intended to form part of a consumer contract or to change any rights or obligations provided by applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. This standard aims to enable organizations to set up a fair, effective, efficient, transparent and secure B2C ECT system, in order to enhance consumers' confidence in B2C ECTs and increase the satisfaction of consumers. It is aimed at B2C ECTs concerning consumers as a sub-set of customers.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2303.US ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems - Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment

This standard specifies generic requirements and provides guidance for the management of measurement processes and metrological confirmation of measuring equipment used to support and demonstrate compliance with metrological requirements. It specifies the quality management requirements of a measurement management system that can be used by an organization performing measurements as part of the overall management system, and to ensure metrological requirements are met.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2304.US ISO TR 10013:2001 Guidelines for quality management system documentation

This Technical Report provides guidelines for the development and maintenance of the documentation necessary to ensure an effective quality management system, tailored to the specific needs of the organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2305.US ISO 10014:2006 Quality management - Guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits

This US ISO 10014:2006 provides guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits from the application of the ISO 9000 quality management principles.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2306.US ISO 10015:1999 Quality Management: Guidelines for training

These guidelines cover the development, implementation, maintenance, and improvement of strategies and systems for training that affect the quality of the products supplied by an organization. This International Standard applies to all types of organizations. It is not intended for use in contracts, regulations, or for certification.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2307.US ISO/TR 10017:2003 Guidance on statistical techniques for ISO 9001:

Technical Report provides guidance on the selection of appropriate statistical techniques that may be useful to an organization in developing, implementing, maintaining and improving a quality management system in compliance with ISO 9001.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2308.US ISO 10018:2012, Quality management — Guidelines on people involvement and competence

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on engaging people in an organization's quality management system, and on enhancing their involvement and competence within it. This standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type, or activity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2309.US ISO 10019:2005 Guidelines for the selection of quality management system consultants and use of their services

This standard provides guidance for the selection of quality management system consultants and the use of their services. It is intended to assist organizations when selecting a quality management system consultant. It gives guidance on the process for evaluating the competence of a quality management system consultant and provides confidence that the organization's needs and expectations for the consultant's services will be met

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2310.US ISO 10667-1:2011, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 1: Requirements for the client

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for the client working with the service provider to carry out the assessment of an individual, a group, or an organization for work-related purposes. The standard enables the client to base its decisions on sound assessment results. This standard also specifies assessment methods and procedures that can be carried out for various work-related purposes made by or affecting individuals, groups or organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2311.US ISO 10667-2:2011, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 2: Requirements for service providers

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for the service provider in working with a client to carry out the assessment of an individual, group or organization for work-related purposes and to deliver quality assessment services. This standard also contains guidance for the service provider in the delivery and use of assessment methods and procedures that can be carried out for various work-related purposes made by or affecting individuals, groups or organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2312.US ISO 10668:2010, Brand valuation -- Requirements for monetary brand valuation

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for procedures and methods of monetary brand value measurement. This standard specifies a framework for brand valuation, including objectives, bases of valuation, approaches to valuation, methods of valuation and sourcing of quality data and assumptions. It also specifies methods for reporting the results of such valuation.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2313.US ISO 13009:2015, Tourism and related services — Requirements and recommendations for beach operation

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements and recommendations for beach operators that offer tourist and visitor services. It provides guidance for both beach operators and users regarding the delivery of sustainable management and planning, beach ownership, sustainable infrastructure and service provision needs, including beach safety, information and communication, cleaning and waste removal. This standard is applicable to beaches during the bathing season.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

2314.US ISO 13705: 2012, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Fired heaters for general refinery service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing, preparation for shipment, and erection of fired heaters, air heaters (APHs), fans and burners for general refinery service. This standard is not intended to apply to the design of steam reformers or pyrolysis furnaces.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

2315.US ISO 13879:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Content and drafting of a functional specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the content and drafting of a functional specification. A functional specification may not be necessary if a user/purchaser wishes to obtain a known standard product, process or service manufactured/supplied to a recognized standard.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

2316.US ISO 13880:1999, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Content and drafting of a technical specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the content and drafting of a technical specification in order to ensure that all technical requirements of a product, process or service are included and can be verified as complying with specified performance requirements, such as may be specified in a functional specification (see US ISO 13879).

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000

2317.US ISO 14001:2004, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

This standard specifies requirements for an environmental management system to enable an organization to develop and implement a policy

and objectives which take into account legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information about significant environmental aspects. It applies to those environmental aspects that the organization identifies as those which it can control and those which it can influence. It does not itself state specific environmental performance criteria.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2318.US ISO 14004:2004, General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques

This standard provides guidance on the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an environmental management system and its coordination with other management systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2319.US ISO 14005:2010, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for the phased implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for all organizations, but particularly small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), on the phased development, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an environmental management system. It also includes advice on the integration and use of environmental performance evaluation techniques. This standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of its level of development, the nature of the activities undertaken or the location at which they occur.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 90,000

2320.US ISO 14006:2011, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to assist organizations in establishing, documenting, implementing, maintaining and

continually improving their management of ecodesign as part of an environmental management system (EMS). This standard is intended to be used by those organizations that have implemented an EMS but can help in integrating ecodesign in other management systems. The guidelines are applicable to any organization regardless of its size or activity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2321.US ISO 14015:2001, Environmental management — Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)

This standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2322.US ISO 14020:2000, Environmental labels and declarations – General principles

This standard establishes guiding principles for the development and use of environmental labels and declarations. It is intended that other applicable standards in the ISO 14020 series be used in conjunction with this International Standard.

This standard is not intended for use as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2323.US ISO 14021:1999, Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for self-declared environmental claims, including statements, symbols and graphics, regarding products. It further describes selected terms commonly used in environmental claims and gives qualifications for their use. *(This standard*

replaces and cancels US 134/ISO 14021:1999 which is being reissued as US ISO 14021:1999).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000

2324.US ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures

This standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations. It specifically establishes the use of the ISO 14040 series of standards in the development of Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2325.US ISO 14046:2014, Environmental management -- Water footprint -- Principles, requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines related to water footprint assessment of products, processes and organizations based on life cycle assessment (LCA).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2326.US ISO 14031:2013, Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity. This standard does not establish environmental performance levels. The guidance in this standard can be used to support an organization's own approach to EPE, including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution, and continual improvement.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2327.US ISO/TR 14032:1999, Environmental Management – Examples of environmental performance

This Technical Report provides examples of EPE that represent a range of applications from simple to elaborate. They also represent a range of organizations (e.g., manufacturing and service companies; nongovernmental organizations; government agencies; small, medium and large enterprises; organizations with and without certified environmental management systems) and geographic locations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2328.US ISO/TS 14033:2012, Environmental management — Quantitative environmental information — Guidelines and examples

This Uganda Standard supports the application of standards and reports on environmental management. It provides guidelines on how to acquire quantitative environmental information and data and implement methodology. It gives guidelines to organizations on general principles, policy, strategy and activities necessary to obtain quantitative environmental information for internal and/or external purposes. Such purposes can be, for example, to establish inventory routines and support decision making related to environmental policies and strategies, aimed in particular at comparing quantitative environmental information. The information is related to organizations, activities, facilities, technologies or products.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2329.US ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework

This standard specifies the general framework, principles and requirements for conducting and reporting life cycle assessment studies. This International Standard does not describe the life

cycle assessment technique in detail. **STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

2330.US ISO 14044:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines (replaces ISO 14040:1997, ISO 14041:1999, ISO 14042:2000, and ISO 14043:2000)

This standard specifies the requirements and the procedures necessary for life cycle assessment (LCA) including:

- The compilation and preparation of the definition of goal and scope of the LCA;
- The life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase;
- The life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase;
- The life cycle interpretation phase;
- The reporting and critical review of the LCA;
- The limitations of the LCA;
- The relationship between the LCA phases.;
- The conditions for use of value choices and optional elements.
- This standard covers life cycle assessment (LCA) studies and life cycle inventory (LCI) studies.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2331.US ISO 14045:2012, Environmental management — Eco-efficiency assessment of product systems — Principles, requirements and guidelines

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, requirements and guidelines for eco-efficiency assessment for product systems including: the goal and scope definition of the eco-efficiency assessment, the environmental assessment, the product system value assessment, the quantification of eco-efficiency, interpretation (including quality assurance), reporting and critical review of the eco-efficiency assessment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2332.US ISO/TR 14047:2012, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment —

Illustrative examples on how to apply ISO 14044 to impact assessment situations

This Uganda Standard provides examples to illustrate current practice of life cycle impact assessment. These examples are only a sample of all possible examples and they reflect the key elements of the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase of the LCA.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000

2333.US ISO 14050:2009, Environmental management — Vocabulary (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms of fundamental concepts related to environmental management. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14050:2002, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2334.US ISO 14051:2011, Environmental management — Material flow cost accounting — General framework

This Uganda Standard provides a general framework for material flow cost accounting (MFCA). Under MFCA, the flows and stocks of materials within an organization are traced and quantified in physical units (e.g. mass, volume) and the costs associated with those material flows are also evaluated. The resulting information can act as a motivator for organizations and managers to seek opportunities to simultaneously generate financial benefits and reduce adverse environmental impacts. MFCA is applicable to any organization that uses materials and energy, regardless of their products, services, size, structure, location, and existing management and accounting systems.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2335.US ISO/TR 14061:1998, Information to assist forestry organizations in the use of Environmental Management System standards ISO 14001 and ISO 14004

This Technical Report is designed to be used in conjunction with ISO 14001 and ISO 14004. It provides a link between the management system approach of ISO 14001 and the range of forest policy and forest management performance objectives, including SFM principles and intergovernmental Criteria & Indicators that a forestry organization can consider. It also provides references to the ISO 14000 series of International Standards, application of forestry laws and regulations, and the other matters that a forestry organization can take into consideration as it implements an environmental management system.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2336.US ISO/TR 14062:2002, Environmental management — Integrating environmental aspects into product design and development

This Technical Report describes concepts and current practices relating to the integration of environmental aspects into product design and development, where “product” is understood to cover both goods and services. This Technical Report is applicable to the development of sector-specific documents.

It is not applicable as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2337.US ISO 14063:2006, Environmental management -- Environmental communication -- Guidelines and examples

This standard gives guidance to an organization on general principles, policy, strategy and activities relating to both internal and external environmental communication. It utilizes proven and well-established approaches for communication, adapted to the specific conditions that exist in environmental communication. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of their size, type, location, structure, activities, products and

services, and whether or not they have an environmental management system in place.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2338.US ISO 14064-1:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 1 Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gases emissions and removals

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2339.US ISO 14064–2:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 2 Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of activities intended to cause greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or removal enhancements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2340.US ISO 14064–3:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 3 Specification with guidance for validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance for those conducting or managing the validation and/or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2341.US ISO 14065:2013, Greenhouse gases — Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements for bodies that undertake

validation or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2342.US ISO 14066:2011, Greenhouse gases — Competence requirements for greenhouse gas validation teams and verification teams

This Uganda Standard specifies competence requirements for validation teams and verification teams. This standard complements the implementation of US ISO 14065. This standard is not linked to any particular greenhouse gas (GHG) programme. If a particular GHG programme is applicable, competence requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of this standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2343.US ISO/TR 14069:2013, Greenhouse gases — Quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions for organizations — Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, concepts and methods relating to the quantification and reporting of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for an organization. It provides guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1 to greenhouse gas inventories at the organization level, for the quantification and reporting of direct emissions, energy indirect emissions and other indirect emissions. This standard describes for all organizations, including local authorities, the steps for: establishing organizational boundaries, in accordance with either a control approach (financial or operational) or an equity share approach; establishing operational boundaries, by identifying direct emissions and energy indirect emissions to be quantified and reported, as well as any other indirect emissions the organization chooses to quantify and report; for each category of emission, guidance is provided

on specific boundaries and methodologies for the quantification of GHG emissions and removals; GHG reporting: guidance is provided to promote transparency regarding the boundaries, the methodologies used for the quantification of direct and indirect GHG emissions and removals, and the uncertainty of the results.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2344.US ISO 15189:2012, Medical laboratories — Requirements for quality and competence

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for quality and competence in medical laboratories. This standard can be used by medical laboratories in developing their quality management systems and assessing their own competence. It can also be used for confirming or recognizing the competence of medical laboratories by laboratory customers, regulating authorities and accreditation bodies.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2345.US ISO 15544:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Offshore production installations — Requirements and guidelines for emergency response

This Uganda Standard describes objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for emergency response (ER) measures on installations used for the development of offshore hydrocarbon resources. It is applicable to fixed offshore structures or floating production, storage and off-take systems.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2346.US ISO 15663-1:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Life cycle costing — Part 1: Methodology

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for undertaking life-cycle costing for the development and operation of facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2347.US ISO 15663-2:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Life-cycle costing — Part 2:Guidance on application of methodology and calculation methods

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on application of the methodology for life-cycle costing for the development and operation of facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 15663 also provides guidance on the application and calculations of the life-cycle costing process defined in US ISO 15663-1. This part of US ISO 15663 is not concerned with determining the life-cycle cost of individual items of equipment, but rather with life-cycle costing in order to estimate the cost differences between competing project options.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2348.US ISO 15663-3:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Life-cycle costing — Part 3: Implementation guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the implementation of life-cycle costing for the development and operation of the facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 15663 is applicable when making decisions on any option which has cost implications for more than one cost element or project phase.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000

2349.US ISO/TS 16901:2015, Guidance on performing risk assessment in the design of onshore LNG installations including the ship/shore interface

This Uganda Standard provides a common approach and guidance to those undertaking assessment of the major safety hazards as part of the planning, design, and operation of LNG facilities onshore and at shoreline using risk-

based methods and standards, to enable a safe design and operation of LNG facilities.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2350.US ISO/TS 16949:2009, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for automotive production and relevant service part organizations

This Technical Specification, in conjunction with US ISO 9001:2008, defines the quality management system requirements for the design and development, production and, when relevant, installation and service of automotive-related products. This Technical Specification is applicable to sites of the organization where customer-specified parts, for production and/or service, are manufactured.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2351.US ISO/IEC 17000:2004 Conformity assessment Vocabulary and general principles

This standard specifies general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment, including the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, and to the use of conformity assessment to facilitate trade.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000

2352.US ISO/PAS 17001:2005 Conformity assessment - Impartiality -- Principles and requirements

US ISO/PAS 17001:2005 contains principles and requirements for the element of impartiality as it relates to standards for conformity assessment.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2353.US ISO/PAS 17002:2004 Conformity assessment — Confidentiality — Principles and requirements

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the element of confidentiality as it relates to conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for

use in the ISO standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when addressing the element of confidentiality in the preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a stand-alone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2354.US ISO/PAS 17003:2004 Conformity assessment — Complaints and appeals — Principles and requirements

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the elements of complaints and appeals as they relate to conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for use in the ISO standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when addressing the elements of complaints and appeals in the preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a stand-alone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2355.US ISO/PAS 17004:2005 Conformity assessment — Disclosure of information — Principles and requirements

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the element of disclosure of information as it relates to standards for conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for use in the ISO/IEC standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when considering the element of disclosure of information in preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a standalone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2356.US ISO/IEC 17007:2009, Conformity assessment — Guidance for drafting

normative documents suitable for use for conformity assessment

This Uganda Standard provides principles and guidance for developing normative documents that contain specified requirements for objects of conformity assessment to fulfil and those for conformity assessment systems that can be employed when demonstrating whether an object of conformity assessment fulfils specified requirements. This standard is intended for use by standards developers not applying the ISO/IEC Directives, industry associations and consortia, purchasers, regulators, consumers and non-government groups, accreditation bodies, conformity assessment bodies, conformity assessment scheme owners, and other interested parties, such as insurance organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2357.US ISO/IEC 17011:2004 Conformity assessment — General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment Bodies

This standard specifies general requirements for accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies (CABs).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2358.US ISO/IEC 17020:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the competence of bodies performing inspection and for the impartiality and consistency of their inspection activities. It applies to various types of inspection bodies and it applies to any stage of inspection. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17020:1998, General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection, which has been technically revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000

2359.US ISO/IEC 17021:2011, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the audit and certification of management systems of all types (e.g. quality management systems or environmental management systems) and for bodies providing these activities. Certification bodies operating to this standard need not offer all types of management system certification.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

2360.US ISO/IEC TS 17021-2:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of environmental management systems

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2361.US ISO/IEC TS 17021-3:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 3: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of quality management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for quality management systems (QMS).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2362.US ISO/IEC TS 17021-4:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 4: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of event sustainability management systems

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for event sustainability management systems (ESMS).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2363.US ISO/IEC TS 17022:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements and recommendations for content of a third-party audit report on management systems

This Uganda Standard contains requirements and recommendations to be addressed in a third-party management system certification audit report based on the relevant requirements in US ISO/IEC 17021.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2364.US ISO/IEC 17024:2012, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for a body certifying persons against specific requirements, and includes the development and maintenance of a certification scheme for persons. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17024:2003, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons, which has been technically revised*).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000

2365.US ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

This standard specifies the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations, including sampling. It covers testing and calibration performed using standard methods, non-standard methods, and laboratory-developed methods.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2366.US ISO/IEC TS 17027:2014, Conformity assessment -- Vocabulary related to competence of persons used for certification of persons

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions related to the competence of persons used in the field of certification of persons, in order to establish a common vocabulary. These terms and definitions can also be used as applicable in other documents specifying competence of persons, such as regulations, standards, certification schemes, research, training, licensing and registration.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2367.US ISO/IEC 17030:2003 Conformity assessment — General requirements for third-party marks of conformity

This standard provides general requirements for third-party marks of conformity, including their issue and use.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000

2368.US ISO/IEC 17040:2005 Conformity assessment — General requirements for peer assessment of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation bodies

This standard specifies the general requirements for the peer assessment process to be carried out by agreement groups of accreditation bodies or conformity assessment bodies. It addresses the structure and operation of the agreement group only insofar as they relate to the peer assessment process.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2369.US ISO/IEC 17043:2010, Conformity assessment — General requirements for proficiency testing

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence of providers of proficiency testing schemes and for the development and operation of proficiency testing schemes. These requirements are intended to be general for all types of proficiency testing schemes, and they can be used as a basis for specific technical requirements for particular fields of application. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 43-1:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 1: Development and operation of proficiency testing schemes and US ISO/IEC Guide 43-2:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 2: Selection and use of proficiency testing schemes by laboratory accreditation bodies, which have been technically revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2370.US ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies general requirements for a supplier's declaration of conformity in cases where it is desirable, or necessary, that conformity of an object to the specified requirements be attested, irrespective of the sector involved.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2371.US ISO/IEC 17050-2:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 2: Supporting documentation

This standard specifies general requirements for supporting documentation to substantiate a supplier's declaration of conformity, as described in Part 1. For the purposes of this part of US ISO/IEC 17050, the object of a declaration of

conformity can be a product, process, management system, person or body. Instead of “supplier's declaration of conformity”, the term “declaration of conformity” can be used when appropriate.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2372.US ISO/IEC 17065:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

This Uganda Standard contains requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of product, process and service certification bodies. Certification bodies operating to this standard need not offer all types of products, processes and services certification. Certification of products, processes and services is a third-party conformity assessment activity. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996, which has been technically revised)*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2373.US ISO/IEC 17067:2013, Conformity assessment -- Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. This standard is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification, and especially by certification scheme owners.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2374.US ISO 17364:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Returnable transport items (RTIs) and returnable packaging items (RPIs)

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for RFID tags for returnable transport items (RTIs). RTIs are defined as all means to assemble

goods for transportation, storage, handling and product protection in the supply chain which are returned for further usage, including, for example, pallets with and without cash deposits as well as all forms of reusable crates, trays, boxes, roll pallets, barrels, trolleys, pallet collars and lids.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2375.US ISO 17365:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Transport units

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supply chain when applied to transport units. In particular it provides specifications for the identification of the transport unit, makes recommendations about additional information on the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system, specifies the minimum performance requirements, specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, and specifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2376.US ISO 17366:2013, Supply chain applications of RFID — Product packaging

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supply chain when applied to product packaging. In particular it provides specifications for the identification of the product packaging, makes recommendations about additional information on the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system, specifies the minimum performance requirements, specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, and specifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2377.US ISO/TR 17370:2013, Application guideline on data carriers for supply chain management

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to establish compatibility among various data carriers such as linear symbols, two-dimensional symbols and RFID, as well as their one-to-one relationship by illustrating the structure supporting the basic ISO-compliant supply chain control system. In particular, it

- specifies the relationship of various global standards related to the supply chain,
- illustrates the types and data structures in the layered supply chain network,
- specifies the relationship among the layered structure of the supply chain,
- specifies the management of serial numbers in supply chain management,
- specifies data storage on the named data carriers,
- specifies the required data volume for each data carrier,
- specifies the data structure between the data carrier and the reader (interrogator),
- specifies the data structure between the host system (computer) and the reader (interrogator), and
- illustrates complex data carriers (rewritable hybrid media, etc.)

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2378.US ISO/TS 17582:2014, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for electoral organizations at all levels of government

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an

organization a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

2379.US ISO 17842-2:2015, Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices — Part 2: Operation and use

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe maintenance, operation, inspection and testing of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures, e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

2380.US ISO 17680:2015, Tourism and related services -- Thalassotherapy -- Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for the provision of services in thalassotherapy centres using marine environment's beneficial effects with curative or preventive purposes, aiming at ensuring

-Good quality services responding to customer's implicit and explicit needs,

-The respectful use of the thalassotherapy concept,

-Very specifically, the implementation of hygiene and safety principles, and

-The comfort to the customers.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000

2381.US ISO 18065:2015, Tourism and related services — Tourist services for public use provided by Natural Protected Areas Authorities — Requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for tourist services provided directly by Natural Protected Areas Authorities (NPAA) in order to satisfy visitors while giving priority to the NPA conservation objectives, excluding the marine protected areas.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000

2382.US ISO 18091:2014, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 in local government

This Uganda Standard provides local governments with guidelines for achieving reliable results through the application of ISO 9001:2008 on an integral basis. These guidelines do not, however, add, change or modify the requirements of ISO 9001:2008. All the guidelines indicated in this standard are generic and applicable to all local governments, regardless of their type, size and product/service provided. The user can apply the guidance contained in US ISO 18091:2014 as a whole or, in part, as necessary, to their maximum benefit.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000

2383.US ISO/TS 18152:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Specification for the process assessment of human-system issues

This Uganda Standard presents a human-systems (HS) model for use in ISO/IEC 15504-conformant assessment of the maturity of an organization in performing the processes that make a system usable, healthy and safe

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2384.US ISO 18513:2003, Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Terminology

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the tourism industry in relation to the various types of tourism accommodation and other related services.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2385.US ISO 19011:2011, Guidelines for auditing management systems (2nd. Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on auditing management systems, including the principles of auditing, managing an audit programme and conducting management system audits, as well as guidance on the evaluation of competence of individuals involved in the audit process, including the person managing the audit programme, auditors and audit teams. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 19011:2002 which has been revised).*

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2386.US ISO 19600:2014, Compliance management systems — Guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for establishing, developing, implementing, evaluating, maintaining and improving an effective and responsive compliance management system within an organization. The guidelines on compliance management systems are applicable to all types of organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2387.US ISO 20121:2012, Event sustainability management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an event sustainability management system for any type of event or event-related activity, and provides guidance on conforming to those requirements. This standard has been designed to address the management of improved sustainability throughout the entire event management cycle

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2388.US ISO 20252:2012 Market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the service delivery by organizations and professionals who own and/or use access panels for market, opinion and social research.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2389.US ISO 20712-1:2008, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 1: Specifications for water safety signs used in workplaces and public areas

This Uganda Standard prescribes water safety signs intended for use in connection with the aquatic environment. It is intended for use by owners and operators of aquatic environments and by manufacturers of signs and equipment.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000

2390.US ISO 20712-2:2007, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 2: Specifications for beach safety flags — Colour, shape, meaning and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the shape and colour of beach safety flags for the management of activities on coastal and inland beaches, to be used for giving information on wind and water conditions and other hazardous conditions, and to indicate the location of swimming and other aquatic activity zones extending from the beach into the water.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2391.US ISO 20712-3:2014, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 3: Guidance for use

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the selection and use of water safety signs as specified in US ISO 20712-1 and beach safety flags as specified in US ISO 20712-2, in aquatic environments. It provides guidance on their location, mounting positions, lighting and maintenance.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2392.US ISO 20815:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management

This Uganda Standard introduces the concept of production assurance within the systems and operations associated with exploration drilling, exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2393.US ISO 21101:2014, Adventure tourism – Safety management systems – Requirements

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements of a safety management system for adventure tourism activity providers. A provider can use this standard for the following:

- to enhance safety performance;
- to meet expectations for participant and staff safety;
- to demonstrate safe practice;
- to support compliance with applicable legal requirements.

This standard can be used by all types and sizes of providers, operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2394.US ISO/TR 21102:2013, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence

This Uganda Standard indicates what the market normally considers as desirable competencies and the related expected results of competencies for adventure tourism activity leaders common to any adventure tourism activity. This standard does not apply to adventure tourism activity leaders involved in underwater activities for which there are other specific standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2395.US ISO 22000:2005, Food safety management systems – requirements for any organization in the food chain

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000

2396.US ISO/TS 22002-1:2009, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 1: Food manufacturing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards. This standard is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in the manufacturing step of the food chain and wish to implement PRP in such a way as to address the requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2397.US ISO/TS 22002-2:2013, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 2: Catering

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, implementation, and maintenance of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in catering. This standard is applicable to all organizations which are involved in the processing, preparation, distribution, transport, and serving of food and meals and wish to implement PRPs in accordance with the requirements specified in US ISO 22000. The scope of this standard includes catering, air catering, railway catering, banquets, among others, in central and satellite units, school and industry dining rooms, hospitals and healthcare

facilities, hotels, restaurants, coffee shops, food services, and food stores.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2398.US ISO/TS 22002-3:2011, Pre-requisite programmes on food safety —Part 3: Farming

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and guidelines for the design, implementation, and documentation of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) that maintain a hygienic environment and assist in controlling food safety hazards in the food chain. This standard is applicable to all organizations (including individual farms or groups of farms), regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in farming steps of the food chain and wish to implement PRPs.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2399.US ISO/TS 22003:2007, Food safety management systems – requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems

This standard will give harmonized guidance for the accreditation (approval) of ISO 22000 certification bodies and define the rules for auditing a food safety management system as conforming to the standard.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2400.US ISO/TS 22004:2005 Food safety management systems – Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005

This Uganda Standard provides generic guidance that can be applied in the use of ISO 22000.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2401.US ISO/TS 22005:2006 Food safety management systems – Traceability in the feed and food chain – General Principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation

This Uganda Standard gives the principles and specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of a feed and food traceability

system. It can be applied by an organization operating at any step in the feed and food chain. It is intended to be flexible enough to allow feed organizations and food organizations to achieve identified objectives

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2402.US ISO 22300:2012, Societal security — Terminology

This Uganda Standard contains terms and definitions applicable to societal security to establish a common understanding so that consistent terms are used.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2403.US ISO 22301:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard for business continuity management specifies requirements to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and continually improve a documented management system to protect against, reduce the likelihood of occurrence, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise. The requirements specified in this standard are generic and intended to be applicable to all organizations, or parts thereof, regardless of type, size and nature of the organization. The extent of application of these requirements depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2404.US ISO 22311:2012, Societal security — Video-surveillance — Export interoperability

This Uganda Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand-alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital

video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2405.US ISO 22313:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance based on good international practice for planning, establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and continually improving a documented management system that enables organizations to prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise. It is not the intent of this standard to imply uniformity in the structure of a BCMS but for an organization to design a BCMS that is appropriate to its needs and that meets the requirements of its interested parties. These needs are shaped by legal, regulatory, organizational and industry requirements, the products and services, the processes employed, the environment in which it operates the size and structure of the organization and the requirements of its interested parties. This standard is generic and applicable to all sizes and types of organizations, including large, medium and small organizations operating in industrial, commercial, public and not-for-profit sectors that wish to: establish, implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; ensure conformance with the organization's business continuity policy; or make a self-determination and self-declaration of compliance with this standard

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2406.US ISO 22315 Societal security — Mass evacuation — Guidelines for planning

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for mass evacuation planning in terms of establishing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and improving

preparedness. It establishes a framework for each activity in mass evacuation planning for all identified hazards. It will help organizations to develop plans that are evidence-based and that can be evaluated for their effectiveness.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2407.US ISO 22397:2014, Societal security — Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements among organizations to manage multiple relationships for events impacting on societal security. It incorporates principles and describes the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements. This standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size and nature of activity whether in or between the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2408.US ISO 22398:2013, Societal security — Guidelines for exercises

This Uganda Standard recommends good practice and guidelines for an organization to plan, conduct, and improve its exercise projects which may be organized within an exercise programme. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size or nature, whether private or public. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources, and constraints of the organization. It is intended for use by anyone with responsibility for ensuring the competence of the organization's personnel, particularly the leadership of the organization, and those responsible for managing exercise programmes and exercise projects.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2409.US ISO 22320:2011, Societal security — Emergency management — Requirements for incident response

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for effective incident response and provides the basics for command and control, operational information, coordination and cooperation within an incident response organization. It includes command and control organizational structures and procedures, decision support, traceability, information management, and interoperability. It establishes requirements for operational information for incident response which specifies processes, systems of work, data capture and management in order to produce timely, relevant and accurate information. It supports the process of command and control as well as coordination and cooperation, internally within the organization and externally with other involved parties, and specifies requirements for coordination and cooperation between organizations. This standard is applicable to any organization (private, public, governmental or non-profit) involved in preparing or responding to incidents at the international, national, regional or local levels.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2410.US ISO/PAS 22399:2007, Societal security — Guideline for incident preparedness and operational continuity management

This guideline provides general guidance for an organization, private, governmental, and non-governmental, to develop its own specific performance criteria for incident preparedness and operational continuity, and design an appropriate management system. It provides a basis for understanding, developing and implementing continuity of operations and services within an organization and to provide confidence in business, community, customer, first responder and organizational interactions. It also enables the organization to measure its resilience in a consistent and recognized manner

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2411.US ISO 22727:2007, Graphical symbols — Creation and design of public information symbols — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the creation and design of public information symbols. It specifies requirements for the design of public information symbols for submission for registration as approved public information symbols, including line width, the use of graphical symbol elements and how to indicate negation. It also specifies templates to be used in the design of public information symbols. It is for use by all those involved in the commissioning and the creation and design of public information symbols. This standard is not applicable to safety signs, including fire safety signs, or to traffic signs for use on the public highway.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2412.US ISO 25457:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Flare details for general refinery and petrochemical service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for the selection, design, specification, operation and maintenance of flares and related combustion and mechanical components used in pressure-relieving and vapour-depressurizing systems for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Although this standard is primarily intended for new flares and related equipment, it is also possible to use it to evaluate existing flare facilities.

STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000

2413.US ISO 26000:2010, Guidance on social responsibility

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location, on: Concepts, terms and definitions

related to social responsibility; The background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility; Principles and practices relating to social responsibility;

The core subjects and issues of social responsibility; Integrating, implementing and promoting socially responsible behaviour throughout the organization and, through its policies and practices, within its sphere of influence; Identifying and engaging with stakeholders; and communicating commitments, performance and other information related to social responsibility.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000

2414.US ISO 26362:2009 Access panels in market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, as well as the service requirements, for organizations and professionals who own and/or use access panels for market, opinion and social research. It develops the criteria against which access panel providers can be evaluated and against which the quality of access panels can be assessed. This standard is applicable to all types of access panels, whether recruited and used online (e.g. via internet) or offline (e.g. via telephone, post or face-to-face interaction).

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2415.US ISO 28000:2007, Specification for security management systems for the supply chain

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance of the supply chain. Security management is linked to many other aspects of business management. Aspects include all activities controlled or influenced by organizations that impact on supply chain

security. These other aspects should be considered directly, where and when they have an impact on security management, including transporting these goods along the supply chain.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2416.US ISO 28001:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans — Requirements and guidance

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for organizations in international supply chains to develop and implement supply chain security processes; establish and document a minimum level of security within a supply chain(s) or segment of a supply chain; assist in meeting the applicable authorized economic operator (AEO) criteria set forth in the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards and conforming national supply chain security programmes.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2417.US ISO 28003:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for bodies providing the audit and certification of supply chain security management systems according to management system specifications and standards. It defines the minimum requirements of a certification body and its associated auditors, recognizing the unique need for confidentiality when auditing and certifying/registering a client organization.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2418.US ISO 28004:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of ISO 28000:2007. It explains the underlying principles of ISO 28000 and describes the intent, typical inputs, processes and typical outputs, for each requirement of ISO 28000. This is to aid the understanding and implementation of ISO 28000.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2419.US ISO 28004-2:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 2: Guidelines for adopting ISO 28000 for use in medium and small seaport operations

This Uganda Standard identifies supply chain risk and threat scenarios, procedures for conducting risks/threat assessments, and evaluation criteria for measuring conformance and effectiveness of the documented security plans in accordance with ISO 28000 and the ISO 28004 series implementation guidelines. An output of this effort will be a level of confidence rating system based on the quality of the security management plans and procedures implemented by the seaport to safeguard the security and ensure continuity of operations of the supply chain cargo being processed by the seaport. The rating system will be used as a means of identifying a measurable level of confidence (on a scale of 1 to 5) that the seaport security operations are in conformance with ISO 28000 for protecting the integrity of the supply chain.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2420.US ISO 28004-3:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 3: Additional specific guidance for adopting ISO 28000 for use by medium

and small businesses (other than marine ports)

This Uganda Standard has been developed to supplement ISO 28004-1 by providing additional guidance to medium and small businesses (other than marine ports) that wish to adopt ISO 28000. The additional guidance in ISO 28004-3:2014, while amplifying the general guidance provided in the main body of ISO 28004-1, does not conflict with the general guidance, nor does it amend ISO 28000.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2421.US ISO 28004-4:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 4: Additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective

This Uganda Standard provides additional guidance for organizations adopting ISO 28000 that also wish to incorporate the Best Practices identified in ISO 28001 as a management objective on their international supply chains. The Best Practices in ISO 28001 both help organizations establish and document levels of security within an international supply chain and facilitate validation in national Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes that are designed in accordance with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards. This standard is not designed as a standalone document. The main body of ISO 28004-1 provides significant guidance pertaining to required inputs, processes, outputs and other elements required by ISO 28000. This standard provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective. US ISO 28004-4 provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2422.US ISO 28005-1:2013, Security management systems for the supply chain — Electronic port clearance (EPC) — Part 1: Message structures

This Uganda Standard contains technical specifications that facilitate an efficient exchange of electronic information between ships and shore for coastal transit or port calls. This part of ISO 28005 is intended to cover the exchange of safety and security information required under the IMO Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL) and other international specifications as defined in ISO 28005-2. This part of ISO 28005 is based on XML and is intended as a complementary International Standard to the UN/EDIFACT (electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport) standards specified in the FAL compendium. Normally, implementers of this part of ISO 28005 are expected to also provide electronic interfaces supporting the use of UN/EDIFACT standards. Parties with economic interests related to the ship, cargo, passengers or crew, such as land transporters, receiving parties, insurers, financial entities can also find value in configuring their data reception capability to receive information formatted in accordance with this part of ISO 28005; however, this is not a requirement of this part of ISO 28005.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2423.US ISO TS 29001:2010, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Sector specific quality management systems — Requirements for product and service supply organizations

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization

a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and

b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2424.US ISO 29990:2010, Learning services for non-formal education and training — Basic requirements for service providers

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements for providers of learning services in non-formal education and training.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2425.US ISO 29991:2014, Language learning services outside formal education — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for language learning services outside formal education. These include any language learning services that are addressed to language learners themselves, as well as to interested parties that are acquiring the services for the benefit of learners. The key features of any such service are that the goals of learning are defined and evaluated, and that it involves interaction with the learner. The instruction can be delivered face-to-face or mediated by technology, or it can be a blend of both. Entities interested in using ISO 29991:2014 will include language learning service providers of all kinds and sizes, as well as associations or consortia of language learning service providers. In cases where the language learning services are provided by an organization that delivers products (goods and services) or other learning services in addition to language

learning services, ISO 29991:2014 only applies to language learning services. ISO 29991:2014 is not specifically aimed at schools, colleges and universities which provide language learning as part of a formal educational system but may be useful to them as a tool for reflection and self-evaluation

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2426.US ISO 31000:2009, Risk management — Principles and guidelines

This Uganda Standard provides principles and generic guidelines on risk management. This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. Therefore, this International Standard is not specific to any industry or sector.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2427.US ISO/TR 31004:2013 Risk management — Guidance for the implementation of ISO 31000

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for organizations on managing risk effectively by implementing US ISO 31000. It provides:

- a structured approach for organizations to transition their risk management arrangements in order to be consistent with US ISO 31000, in a manner tailored to the characteristics of the organization;
- an explanation of the underlying concepts of US ISO 31000; and
- guidance on aspects of the principles and risk management framework that are described in US ISO 31000.

This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. US ISO/TR 31004 is not specific to any industry or sector, or to any particular type of risk, and

can be applied to all activities and to all parts of organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2428.US ISO 37120:2014, Sustainable development of communities — Indicators for city services and quality of life

This Uganda Standard defines and establishes methodologies for a set of indicators to steer and measure the performance of city services and quality of life. This standard is applicable to any city, municipality or local government that undertakes to measure its performance in a comparable and verifiable manner, irrespective of size and location.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000

2429.US ISO 37500:2014, Guidance on outsourcing

This Uganda Standard covers the main phases, processes and governance aspects of outsourcing, independent of size and sectors of industry and commerce. It is intended to provide a good foundation to enable organizations to enter into, and continue to sustain, successful outsourcing arrangements throughout the contractual period.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2430.US ISO 39001:2012, Road traffic safety (RTS) management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a road traffic safety (RTS) management system to enable an organization that interacts with the road traffic system to reduce death and serious injuries related to road traffic crashes which it can influence. The requirements in this standard include development and implementation of an appropriate RTS policy, development of RTS objectives and action plans, which take into account legal and other requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information

about elements and criteria related to RTS that the organization identifies as those which it can control and those which it can influence.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2431.US ISO 55000:2014 Asset management — Overview, principles and terminology

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of asset management, its principles and terminology, and the expected benefits from adopting asset management. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000

2432.US ISO 55001:2014 Asset management — Management systems — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an asset management system within the context of the organization. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000

2433.US ISO 55002:2014 Asset management — Management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the application of an asset management system, in accordance with the requirements of ISO 55001.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000

2434.US ISO 90003:2004, Software engineering - Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 to computer software

This standard provides guidance for organizations in the application of ISO 9001:2000 to the acquisition, supply, development, operation and maintenance of computer software and related support services. It does not add to or otherwise change the requirements of ISO 9001:2000. Annex A (informative) provides a table pointing to additional guidance in the implementation of

ISO 9001:2000 available in ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7
and ISO/TC 176 standards.

STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000

INDEX

- Absorbent cotton wool**, 260
- absorbing aids**, 295, 300
- Acceptance tests**, 181, 182, 191
- Access panels**, 337
- Accuracy classes**, 124
- Acid based instant hand sanitizers.**
 - Instant Sanitizer*
- Acoustics**, 236
- adhesives**, 175, 176, 179
- Adhesives**, 269, 299
- Adventure tourism**, 333
- aflatoxin**, 8, 20, 66, 83, 85
- agglomerated cork**, 132, 134, 164
- Agglomerated cork floor tiles**, 164
- agglomerated stone, 122
- agglomerated stone products, 122
- aggregates**, 89
- Agricultural food products**, 49, 55
- Agricultural irrigation**, 164
- air conditioners**, 120, 141
- air- conditioners**, 211
- alarm systems**, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
- Alcoholic beverages**, 13
- alcoholometers, 126
- Alcoholometers**, 126
- Aluminium**, 90, 106, 110, 166
- Aluminium alloy drill**, 300, 305
- Aluminium alloy drill pipe**, 300
- aluminium alloys**, 94, 166
- aluminum zinc**, 114
- Amaranth flour**, 43
- Amaranth grain**, 43
- Ammonium sulphate nitrate**, 261
- amplifiers**, 101, 200
- amusement devices**, 331
- amusement rides**, 331
- Analysis of soaps**, 238
- Ananas comosus*, 3
- Anchorage**, 107
- Animal and vegetable fats and oils**, 31, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 61, 67, 74, 77, 81, 84, 87
- Animal feeding stuffs**, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 75, 82, 83, 84, 85
- animal stock routes**, 38
- Antibacterial toilet soap**, 261, 262
- apiary**, 30
- Apple**, 44, 73
- Apple juice**, 73
- Aryl diamine**, 255
- Aryl di-amine**, 271
- asparagus**, 22
- Assessment service**, 319
- Asset management**, 341
- Atomic and nuclear physics**, 236
- audio**, 112, 265
- audiovisual**, 265
- Automatic rail weighbridges**, 126
- Automatic vehicle**, 193
- automotive**, 93, 247, 266, 267, 326
- automotive diesel**, 244, 267
- Automotive gas oil**, 244
- avocado**, 3
- axes**, 106
- baby napkins**, 247
- bags**, 21, 84, 262
- Baking powder**, 29
- banana**, 44
- bananas, 46
- barbed wire**, 157
- Barley grains**, 27
- basins**, 261
- Bathing bars**, 258
- batteries**, 90, 92, 107, 112, 243
- Batteries**, 90, 98
- Battery charge controllers**, 235
- battery chargers**, 210
- beach operation**, 320
- beach safety**, 320, 333
- beans**, 4, 7, 13, 16, 21, 30, 87
- bed and breakfast, 311, *B&B*
- Bed sheets**, 251
- beds, 163, 167, 284
- beech parquet blocks**, 134
- beech strips**, 132
- Beer**, 9
- Bermuda onions**, 45
- Bicycle tyres and rims**, 143
- bilberries**, 11
- Biofertilizer**, 46
- Biopesticide**, 47
- Biscuits**, 38
- Black pepper**, 58

blueberries, 11, 13
board, 184, 197, 198, 245, 254, 255, 259, 260, 261, 272
bodies certifying products, processes and services, 330
bodies performing inspection, 327
Boilers and pressure vessels, 182, 183
boiling pans, 211, 212
Bond paper, 265
boots, 255, 258, 277, 278, 279
Bovine (beef), 43
Boxes
 enclosure of electrical accessories, 92
boy, 250
Brand valuation, 320
Brandy, 17
bread, 3
Breakfast cereals, 43, *See*
bricks, 89, 140, 141, 143, 148, 163, 165, 174, 190
brilliantines, 250
briquettes, 113
broccoli, 14
Brussels sprouts, 14
bubble gum, 28
building limes, 90
Bunk beds, 163
Business continuity, 335
business-to-consumer, 318
butcheries, 32
Butter, 5, 49, 53, 59, 66, 69, 82, 85
butter milk, 18, 69
cabbage, 48
cables, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 115, 144, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 219, 220, 221, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230
cables and wires, 105, 108, 206
Calcium ammonium nitrate, 261
calibration of radiation thermometers, 128
candles, 261
canned applesauce, 4
canned bamboo shoots, 22
canned chestnuts and chestnut puree, 17
canned crab meat, 12
canned finfish, 15
canned mangoes, 18
canned pears, 9
canned pineapple, 7
canned salmon, 3
canned shrimps or prawns, 6
canned strawberries, 9
canned tuna and bonito, 10
carambola, 19
caraway, 57
Carbaryl, 251
Carbon dioxide, 20, 279
Carbon footprint of products, 298
Carbon square, 113
Carbon Steel, 92
carbon steel sheet, 140
Carbon steel tubes, 113
Carbonated and non-carbonated, 7
cardamom, 77
care, 104, 209, 277, 309
Care labelling, 275
carrot, 48
carrots, 16, 42
cassava, 33, 38
Cassava crisps, 33
cassava flour, 33, 38
Cassava flour, 33
Castors and wheels, 192
catering services, 312
Cattle feeds, 40
cauliflower, 14
CBMS, 103
Celery, 64
Cellular plastics, 265, 271
cellulosic, 251
cement, 88, 89, 91, 95, 97, 185
Cement-, 89, 95
Ceramic tiles, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176
cereal-based foods, 4, 10, 11
cereals, 8, 13, 27, 29, 32, 44, 50, 52, 55, 62, 65, 72, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87, 244
Cereals, 27, 29, 32, 50, 54, 72, 78, 85, 87
Cereals and cereal products, 32, 87
Cereals and pulses, 29, 54, 62, 65, 66, 85
certification of persons, 328
certification systems, 306, 308
Characteristic numbers, 236
charcoal, 113
chayotes, 20
cheese, 23, 73, 82
Chemical depilatories, 249
chewing gum, 28

Chickpeas, 34, 35
Child care, 312
child safety, 307
children, 4, 5, 11, 245
Children's cots, 147, 148
chilli, 43, 71
Chilli sauce, 43
Chillies, 41, 52, 71
Chocolate, 46
chocolate products, 46
chronotachographs, 126
Cigarettes, 249
Cinnamon, 63
Circuit breakers, 224
Citrus fruits, 50
city services, 341
civil engineering, 100, 104, 110, 113
Claims on food, 39
clay bricks, 89
cleaning, 6, 206, 212, 213, 245, 249, 310
Cleaning, 310
clocks, 209
Clostridium perfringens, 72
cocoa, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 44, 50, 51, 77, 87
Cocoa beans, 44, 50, 51
cocoa butter, 12, 77, 87
cocoa powders, 14
coconut, 19
Code of hygienic practice for precooked and cooked foods in mass catering, 6
Code of practice for reduction of Hydrocyanic Acid (HCN) in cassava and cassava products, 11
coffee, 13, 14, 16, 21, 42, 85, 86
Coffee, 14, 85
Coir mats, 295
Cold rolled, 90
coliforms, 10, 54, 55, 80
Cologne, 249
Colony count, 10, 55, 86
Colony count technique, 10, 86
Colony-count, 80, 82
Colony-count technique, 55, 72, 80, 82
Colour fastness, 240, 241
Compliance, 332
composite flour, 33
Composite flour, 38
concrete, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 110, 245, 261
condoms, 275, 276, 301
conductors, 91, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 110, 202, 204, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230
Conductors, 204
confectionery, 28
Conformity assessment, 306, 307, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330
Coniferous sawn timber, 113, 125, 126
consumer safety, 270
cooked cured ham, 13
cooked cured pork shoulder, 13
cooking, 90, 208, 210, 211, 216, 264
cooking appliances, 208, 210
cooking ranges, 207, 210, 216
Copper, 96, 110
cork floor tiles, 134, 164
Cork floor tiles, 134
corn oil, 25
Corporate governance, 198
corrugated steel sheet, 114
cosmetic, 245
cosmetic products, 249
cosmetics, 245, 249, 250, 251, 252, 265
Cosmetics, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), 304
cotton seed oil, 18
cotton wool, 260
Cotton yarns, 287
counterfeiting, 296
Cowpeas, 35
crab, 12
creams, 10, 250, 256, 262
Creole onions, 45
Crepe bandages, 247
Crystalline, 103
Crystalline silicon terrestrial. Solar
cumin, 62
cured chopped meat, 13
Curry powder, 13
Customer satisfaction, 317, 318
cyber security, 197
Cycles, 145, 159, 162, 276
dairy fat spreads, 23
Dairy whitener, 47
Dairy Whitener. sweetened partially skimmed milk powder
Data elements, 162
dates, 17
Decorative high gloss, 261
deep fat fryers, 208, 210

deep fat fryers, frying pans and similar appliances, 208
deepwell, 103
dehumidifiers, 211
Design of experiments, 313
detergent paste, 263
detergent powder, 262
diammonium phosphate, 261
Diaphragm, 123
disaster management, 309
Disaster management, 309
dishwashing machines, 213
Disinfectants, 252, 258
disinfection, 7
Divers' watches, 144
Dog feeds, 40
Door leaves, 144, 160
doors, 91, 92, 131, 144, 145, 160, 165, 215, 216
Doors, 131, 165
Doorsets, 160, 165, 182
Dosimetry systems, 127
dried aromatic plants, 6
Dried cassava, 33
dried fruits, 29, 30, 41, 54
Dried fruits, 41
Dried milk, 48, 57, 61, 73
dried milk products, 48, 73, 74
Dried sweetpotato chips, 37
drinking water, 72, 76, 83, 306
Duplicating paper, 254
durum wheat, 3, 28, 29, 52
durum wheat semolina, 28, 52, 77
Durum wheat semolinas, 84
ecodesign, 321
Eco-efficiency assessment, 323
edible casein products, 24
edible fats and oils, 18, 27
edible ices, 5, 70, 74
Edible oils and fats, 18
Edison screw lamp, 204
eggs and egg products, 4
electric bains-marie, 212
electric fence energizers, 214
electric hot cupboards, 212
electric irons, 207
electrical installations, 228
electrical accessories, 219, 228
electrical appliances, 115, 120, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 228
electrical conductors, 106
electrical installations, 91, 114, 115, 217, 218, 219, 227, 228, 229, 230
Electrical insulating sleeves, 226
Electricity metering, 231, 232, 233
Electrode taper, 128
Electromagnetic, 200, 226
Electromagnetism, 236
Electromechanical meters, 232
electronic commerce. E-commerce
electronics, 108, 112
Electrotechnical, 200
Emergency management, 336
Energy efficiency, 113, 121
Energy efficiency stoves, 113
Engine oil, 247
envelopes, 247
environmental issues, 307, 321
Environmental labels, 308, 321, 322
Environmental management, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324
Environmental management systems, 321
environmental performance, 321, 322
Environmental Testing, 107
epoxy (flexible) adhesive, 270
equipment identification – Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles, 193
Ergonomic, 178, 312
Ergonomic requirements, 312, 314, 315, 316
Ergonomics, 316, 317, 332
Ethanol, 25, 26
Ethyl & methyl cyanocrylate, 269
Evaporated milk, 49
evaporated milks, 23
Event sustainability, 332
expanded metal, 119
extinguishers, 146, 172
eye and face protection, 314
Faba beans, 36
fabric, 242, 243, 246, 251, 252, 254, 255, 267, 278
faced boards, 116
fans, 215
fasteners, 91, 92

fences, 157, 214
fencing wires, 91
Fennel seed, 72
Fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages, 41
fertilizer, 261
field testing, 70, 270
files, 254, 257
financial services, 191
 finfish, 6, 15
Finger millet grains, 35
fire, 93, 119, 139, 146, 172, 218, 279, 309
Fire detection, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154
Fire detection and alarm systems, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154
Fire extinguishing media, 279, 280
Fire hazard testing, 218, 219
Fired heaters, 320
First aid, 312
fish, 15, 16, 40, 42, 63
fish and fishery products, 8, 15, 16, 68
Fish feeds, 40
fish sauce, 25
fishery, 15, 16
Fishing nets, 270, 271
Fishmeal, 13
fitness for purpose, 260
Fixed storage tanks, 125
Flasher units, 138
Flexible polyurethane foam, 245
Flexible polyurethane foams, 246, *See* Mattresses
floor covering, 169, 193, 194, 266, 279
floor coverings, 134, 168, 170, 266, 279
floor polish, 270
 flooring boards, 130
fluorescent, 90, 112, 120, 121, 201, 202, 216, 222, 224, 225, 226, 229, 294
Fluorescent lamps, 112
Foldaway beds, 167
folders, 254
folding cots, 147, 148
follow-up formula, 18
food additives, 23
food and animal feeding stuffs, 68, 69, 79, 86
Food and feed products, 49
Food manufacturing, 334
food safety, 42, 334
food safety management systems, 334
Food safety management systems, 334
food service, 312
Food stuffs, 83, 84, 85
footwear, 246, 253, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 278, 279, 302
Footwear, 190, 253, 256, 257, 259, 260, 296, 302, 303
fork hoes, 92
forks, 92
formula foods, 19
Fortified edible oils and fats, 37
Fortified food grade salt, 5
Fortified milled maize, 36, 37
Fortified sugar, 37
Fortified wheat flour, 36
Fragaria, 8
Fresh bananas, 45
fresh cassava, 37, 38
fresh fruits, 29, 71
Fresh fruits, 71
fresh fruits and vegetables, 8, 41
Fresh fruits and vegetables, 41
Fresh onions, 45
Fresh sweetpotato, 37
Fresh tomatoes, 45
frozen green and wax beans, 15
frozen peaches, 11
frozen peas, 6
frozen raspberries, 10
frozen shrimps and prawns, 12
frozen strawberries, 8
Fruit and vegetable, 34, 36, 50, 51, 64, 65, 87
Fruit and vegetable products, 34, 36, 49, 50, 51, 64, 65, 87
Fruit chips and crisps, 41
fruit cocktail, 11
Fruit juice, 9, 50
Fruit juice drinks, 9
Fruit juices, 40
 fruit salad, 13
Fruits, 56, 63, 64, 65, 72
Fuel tank, 93
Fumonisin, 8
furniture, 114, 116, 138, 147, 159, 160, 190, 256, 267
Furniture, 114, 138, 147, 159, 163, 164
galvanized, 112

Galvanized, 88, 114
Galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets, 88
gari, 17
garlic, 57, 58
garments, 250, 251
Gas cylinders, 238, 277, 280, 282, 286, 288, 292, 293, 294, 298
Gas Cylinders, 93
gas meters, 123, 124
Gas tightness of equipment, 163
gas turbine fuels, 276
gas welding, 142, 160
Gas welding, 132, 141, 142, 154, 160, 162, 166, 167, 173, 176, 177, 180, 181
Gas welding equipment, 132, 135, 141, 142, 154, 162, 166, 167, 173, 176, 177, 180, 181
Gasohol, 266
gasoline, 244, 247, 266, 279
gels, 250, 262
Gin, 17
ginger, 21, 44
Ginger, 44
girl, 251
Glass capillary viscometers, 128
Glass in building, 192
gloves, 265, 287
glucose, 28
goat milk, 46
goat skins, 278, 281
Goats and sheep feeds, 40
gonja, 44
gooseberry, 22
government, 1, 2, 194, 195, 196, 310, 322, 327
grapefruits, 21
grapes, 10, 48
Graphical symbols, 154, 314, 337
grated desiccated coconut, 18
Green grams, 27
green onions, 45
Greenhouse, 324
Greenhouse gases, 298, 324, 325
griddle grills, 211
grillers and toasters, 212
groundnut oil, 24
Groundnut seed, 41
groundnuts, 5, 8, 9
Groundnuts, 8
grouts, 175
Grouts and adhesives, 175
guavas, 20
HACCP, 16
hair clippers, 208
Hair creams, 250
Hair dyes, 255, 271
Hair extensions, 270
hair relaxers, 249
Hair shampoo, 271
hair waving, 249
hairdressing, 309, 310
Halaal consumer goods, 312
Halal, 311
Halal consumer goods, 312
halal medicinal products, 312
Halalan, 313
ham, 13
hand pump, 103
handkerchief fabrics, 270
handles, 91, 92
handpumps, 103
hatchets, 106
Health and safety, 178, 179, 311
health claims, 39
Health informatics, 185, 186
health supplements, 312
heat pumps, 141, 211
heaters, 167, 210, 214
heating appliances, 214
heating liquids, 208
heating units, 92
helmets, 113, 114
Henna powder, 249
Herbal tea, 44
herbs, 41, 64
hides, 239, 240, 274
High density polyethylene, 104
High-voltage fuses, 102
hobs, 207, 210, 216
hoes, 92, 93
holders
 lamp Holders, 200, 204, 216, 226
Honey, 4
Horology, 113, 129, 170, 191
hose assemblies, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137
hot-dip zinc, 110
Hotels, 332

Household, 113, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 251, 258
household electric ranges, 92
Human response to vibration, 159
human-system, 316, 317, 332
human-system interaction, 316, 317
hurricane lanterns, 91
Hydrated Lime, 95
Hydraulic, 98
hydraulic fluid power, 145, 173
Hydraulic fluid power, 145, 186
Hydrocyanic Acid, 11
hygiene, 5, 27, 30, 32, 255, 309
Hygiene, 312
ice, 5, 10
ice mixes, 5, 70
Ice-cream, 53
ice-cream appliances, 209
ice-makers, 209
incident management, 197, 199
incident response, 336
infant and toddler carriers, 270
 infant foods, 74
Infant formula, 3
infants, 4, 5, 11
Infants, 251
infants and young children, 10
Information and documentation, 180
Information interchange, 162
Information science and technology, 237
information security, 195, 196, 197, 199
Information security, 196
Information security management, 194, 195
Information technology, 102, 163, 166, 167, 180, 181, 187, 188, 189, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 225
Information Technology, 198, 225
infrared, 209
insect killers, 213
insecticidal aerosols, 251
insecticide, 251
Insecticide, 249
 inspection, 28, 96, 104, 112, 116, 117, 118, 172, 233, 235, 237, 253, 327
inspection of imports, 237
inspection of vehicles, 104
instant noodles, 23
 instant sanitizers, 271
Instant tea, 61, 70
Insulated flasks, 262
insulation, 105, 108, 109, 201, 221
Insulation taps and bushes, 158
Interior air of road vehicles, 173
inverters, 104, 234
iodine value, 54
ionizing radiation, 14, 148, 165, 201
ironers, 211
irradiated foods, 14
irrigation equipment, 164, 182
jackfruit, 48
jam, 5
jellies, 5
Junction boxes, 91
Kerosene, 264
ketchup, 6
Kitchen equipment, 132
kitchen machines, 208, 213
Knitted fabrics, 253, 285
labeling, 18, 23, 28, 29, 34, 111, 114, 115, 120, 121
Labelling, 125, 250
Labelling of pre-packaged foods, 6
laminated, 92, 139, 267, 303
lamp cap, 216
Lamp caps, 200
lamps, 93, 112, 120, 121, 200, 201, 202, 204, 216, 222, 224, 225, 226, 229, 294
Language learning, 340
laser beam welding machines, 191
Laundry soap, 237
lead acid, 243
leaf springs, 92
Learning services, 340
leather, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261
Leather, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 274, 278, 279, 299
Leather for dress gloves, 299
leek, 13
lemon, 48
length, 91, 112, 120, 131, 165, 197, 254, 266, 302
Lentils, 35
Life cycle assessment, 322, 323
Light, 96, 97, 236
Light metals, 96, 97
lighters, 304

Lighters, 287
lightning, 98, 234, 235
lime, 90, 94, 95
limes, 20, 90, 94
limestone, 94
linoleum, 192
Lipid food, 38
Lipstick, 265
Liquefied Petroleum Gases, 268
Liqueur, 46
liquid detergent, 249, 252
Liquid fruit, 57
Liquid soap, 263
litchi, 19
lobsters, 12
local government, 309, 332
locks and latches, 91
Logging industry, 162
longans, 21
lotions, 250, 262
Low-pressure hose, 142
LPG, 121, 132, 154, 177, 268, 274, 298
machetes, 91
Machinery, 106
Machinery for forestry, 146
Magnetic resistant watches, 113
Maize, 3, 22, 63
Maize bran, 22
Maize gluten feed, 22
Maize grains, 3
Maize seed, 40
Malted cereal beverages, 41
management system, 189, 195, 196, 296,
306, 307, 308, 309, 314, 318, 319, 320,
321, 324, 326, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333,
334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341
management systems, 189, 194, 196,
296, 299, 301, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
311, 314, 318, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326,
328, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 341
manaxgement system, 319
mango, 7, 47
mango chutney, 7
mangosteens, 20
margarine, 4
marjoram, 77
Market, 333
Marking for identification of content,
238
marmalade, 5
Masonry, 97
massage appliances, 210
material flow cost accounting. *MFCA*
Material measures of length, 124
Material measures of length, 124
**Mathematical signs and symbols to
be used in the natural sciences and
technology**, 236
matooke, 44
Mattresses, 245
mayonnaise, 7, 8
**Measurement equipment for
orientation of headlamp luminous
beams**, 170
Measuring instrumentation, 159
measuring systems, 123, 126
meat, 5, 32, 38, 43, 44, 45, 52
Meat, 42
Mechanics, 236
Medical gas pipeline systems, 155
Medical laboratories, 325
Medical syringes, 123
Men, 250, 256
metals and alloys, 155, 156, 157, 291
Meter rules, 255
Metering equipment, 231
metrology, 88, 125
microbiological examination, 10, 21,
55, 67, 68, 73
microbiological examination of foods,
21
microbiological examinations, 68, 69
microwave ovens, 209, 215, 219
milk, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 40, 52, 54,
67, 74, 80
Milk, 10, 11, 12, 18, 31, 32, 40, 44, 49, 50,
51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67,
70, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86
Milk and milk products, 10, 31, 32, 53,
57, 59, 64, 66, 67, 73, 74, 75, 80, 86
Milk and milk products - Sampling,
57, 73
Milk fat, 40, 49, 52, 54
milk ice, 53
milk powder, 7, 18, 80, 83, 86
Milk powders, 11, 12
Milk-based baby foods, 11
Milk-based infant foods, 74
milking machines, 214
milks, 22, 82

Milled cereal, 28
Milled cereal products, 28, 69, 70
milled maize, 7
Milled maize (corn) products
 Maize Flour, 7
milled maize products, 36, 37
millet, 12, 23
Millet flour, 12
Mitumba
 Mivumba, 250
Mobile and self-propelled machinery,
 146
moisture content, 30, 32, 43, 48, 86, 87,
 94, 184, 238, 247, 248
 moisture meters, 124, 126
Moisture meters, 124, 125
moisture total, 247
Monoammonium phosphate, 261
Mosaic parquet, 110
mosquito, 249
Mosquito nets, 249
Most probable number technique, 10,
 54, 80
motor compressors, 210, 211
motor vehicles, 107, 108, 114, 116
Motor vehicles, 138
motor-operated, 213
 mouldboard ploughs, 106
Moulded plastics footwear, 277
 mukene, 38
Mukene, 38, 42
muriate of potash, 261
mushroom, 47
mushrooms, 42
Mustard seed, 244
mycotoxin, 8
Nail polish, 250
nails, 91
National cheque, 243
National Physical Standards, 237
natural gas, 274, 287, 288, 295, 296, 297,
 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 313,
 337, 339
Natural gas, 300
natural mineral water, 4
natural therapy, 309
nectars, 40
network security, 187, 188
Neutral spirit, 17
nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method, 49
 noodles, 23
nopal, 19
Nutmeg, 64
nutrition, 39, 309
Nutrition labelling, 39
oak parquet blocks, 134
oak strips, 129
oats, 19, 20
Occupational health, 308, 309
Occupational health and safety, 308
 Ochratoxin, 8, 11, 46
Ochratoxin A, 8
odometers, 126
Offshore production, 325
oil content, 31, 64, 252
Oilseeds, 29, 30, 31, 32, 56
older persons, 308
Olive oil, 30
onion, 57
 onions, 45
onshore, 326
Opaque beer, 9
orange, 47, 238
Organic, 28
organic liquids, 27
Ostrich feed, 22
outdoor barbecues, 215
outsourcing, 341
ovens, 207, 209, 210, 211, 216, 219
overhead line, 105, 202, 222
Oxygen, 269
Packaged drinking water, 17
paints, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 261, 263,
 264, 275, 285, 300
Paints and varnishes, 238, 263, 264,
 269, 274, 275, 276, 282, 285, 294
Paints and Varnishes, 239, 240, 244
palm kernel oil, 18
palm oil, 24
palm olein, 30
palm stearin, 30
panelling boards, 130
papain, 6
papaya, 19, *Paw Paw*
paper, 243, 245, 246, 254, 255, 264, 265,
 272
Paper, 245, 255, 257, 272
Paper and board, 245, 255, 257
paprika, 71
parquet blocks, 134, 141

parquet Panels, 111
Particleboards, 116
Passenger car tyres, 185
passion fruit, 47
pasta, 22
Pasteurized, 10
paving blocks, 88
peas, 35, 87
PE-HD, 104
people involvement, 319
Pepper, 43, 77
Peppercorns, 78
peppermint, 58
Performance, 85, 113, 118, 120, 121, 146, 172, 182, 199, 200, 201, 202, 222, 224, 226, 268, 296
Performance specifications
 Electronic Apparatus, 202
 Electronic Apparatus, 120, 201
 Electronic Apparatus, 222
Persea americana, 3
Personal protective equipment, 296,
 PPE
 PPE, 303
persons with disabilities, 308
 pesticides, 47, 53
petrochemical, 313, 320, 337, 339
petroleum, 245, 267, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 281, 282, 294, 295, 296, 299, 300
Petroleum, 176, 245, 268, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 284, 285, 287, 288, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 313, 320, 325, 326, 333, 337, 339
Petroleum and natural gas industries, 287, 288, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 313, 320, 325, 326
Petroleum jelly, 245
 petroleum products, 272, 276, 299, 300
Petroleum products, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 296, 299, 304
Petroleum,, 313, 337, 339
pH, 15, 49, 52, 76
photovoltaic, 90, 92, 103, 104, 107, 108, 118, 222, 223, 224, 229, 230, 234, 235
Photovoltaic, 90, 104, 107
Photovoltaic devices, 104, 222, 223, 224
photovoltaic systems, 90, 92, 104, 108, 235
Physical chemistry and molecular physics, 236
pickled cucumbers, 15
pickled fruits and vegetables, 23
Pig feeds, 40
Pigeon peas, 35
pillow cases, 251
pineapple, 3
pipe systems, 122
Pipe threads, 88, 247
pipes, 93, 103, 104, 113, 119, 121, 167
Pipework, 155, 168, 180
Plain bars, 103
Plantain, 44
plastic, 118, 249, 254, 258, 262, 268, 270
plastic containers, 254
plastic monobloc chairs, 258
plastics, 29, 245, 255, 257, 262, 268, 269, 278, 279, 294
Plastics hose, 158
plastics hoses, 129
Plastics hoses, 135, 143
plough, 106
Plugs, 221, 222
Plywood, 129, 131, 295
Polish paste, 256
Polishes, 248, 256
poly(vinyl chloride) floor tiles, 170
polyethylene water storage tank, 130
polymeric materials, 271, 273, 275, 283, 285
Polypropylene (PP), 119
polyster, 251
Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables
 PVC Cables, 202, 203, 204
Pomades, 250
pomegranates, 25
 pools, 72, 119, 213
 Pork, 13
Potable spirit, 14
Potable water, 4
Potassium chloride, 261
potato, 34, 37
Potato crisps, 34
poultry, 32, 40, 42, 52
Poultry feeds, 39
Power, 218
Power cables, 216, 217

Power transformers, 98
 prawns, 6, 12
Precautionary labels, 280
Pre-insulated flexible pipe, 122
Premium motor spirit, 244
prepackaged, 28, 29
pre-packaged foods, 5
prepackages, 125
Pre-painted metal, 104
Prerequisite programmes, 334
Pre-requisite programmes, 334
prickly pear, 19
primary aluminium, 190
Primary batteries
 Dry cells, 201, 202
private security sector, 310
product certification, 306, 307, 308
Product descriptions, 192
Production assurance, 333
proficiency testing, 329
project management, 191
Protective clothing, 172
protective equipment, 190
Public information symbols, 102, 314
pulps, 245
Pulses, 29, 50, 87
pummelos, 20
pumps, 103, 211, 212
pure agglomerated cork in tiles, 132
PVC, 93, 105, 108, 109, 219, 220, 279
PVC-U, 93, 121, 122
Quality, 296, 299, 306, 310, 314, 317, 318, 319, 326
quality management, 296, 299, 301, 306, 307, 310, 314, 318, 319, 326
Quality management, 296, 299, 306, 310, 314, 317, 318, 319, 326, 332
quality management systems, 339
quality of life, 1, 341
Quantitative environmental information, 322
quantities, 19, 74, 123, 125, 233
Quantities and units, 235, 236, 237
Quantity of product, 125
quick frozen finfish, 6
Quicklime, 95
Rabbit feeds, 40
Radar equipment, 127
radio data system, 234
raisins, 9, 10
range hoods, 210
Raw hides and skins, 239, 240
razor blades, 262
razors, 262
Records Management, 180
reflective, 106, 108, 114
reflective triangles, 102
Refractory bricks, 140, 141, 143, 163
Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns, 141
Refractory products, 174
Refrigerants, 264
refrigerating, 120, 215
refrigerating appliances, 120, 209, 215
Registered symbols, 314
reliability management, 333
remote access, 188
Representation of dates and times, 162
Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, 328
Resilient and laminate, 193
Resilient floor coverings, 134, 192, 266
Resistance spot welding, 161
Resistance welding, 142, 144, 164, 177, 186, 187, 188, 189
Resistance welding equipment, 142, 144, 164
Ribbed bars, 103
rice, 15, 28, 36
Rice, 28
risk assessment, 195, 235, 309, 326
Risk management, 234, 308, 340
Road and rail tankers, 125
Road and runway, 261
Road traffic safety, 341
 road traffic safety (RTS), 341
Road vehicles, 108, 116, 130, 134, 138, 170, 178, 190, 198, 277
roadworthiness, 104, 116
roofing, 88, 90, 106, 110, 111, 114, 115
roofing tiles, 90, 115
Roofs, 110
Rotary drilling equipment, 287, 288
rotary kilns, 141, 143, 163
Rotating electrical machines, 121, 199, *Generators, Generators*
Rounding off number values, 89

Rubber, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 171, 172, 176, 177, 178, 198, 204, 205, 206, 246, 274, 301, 305
Rubber and plastics, 129, 137, 139, 140, 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 171
Rubber and plastics hoses, 137, 139, 140, 145, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 171, 176
Rubber and plastics inlet hoses, 146
Rubber and/or plastics, 158
Rubber footwear, 246
 rubber gloves, 265, 305
Rubber hoses, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 172, 274
Rubber hoses and hose assemblies, 139, 143, 144, 146
Rubber insulated cables, 204, 205, 206
Rubber or plastics hoses, 145
rubbers, 166, 265, 271
rulers, 255
Rum, 17
rye, 52
Safety aspects, 307
safety belts, 107
Safety of machinery, 100
Safety of transportation, 312
Safety requirements, 93, 102, 200, 225
 salt, 5, 15
salted fish, 42
Sampling, 23, 29, 41, 43, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59, 63, 70, 87, 94, 168, 185, 244, 245, 248, 278, 300
sampling of Ground waters, 59
Sanitary towels, 240
Sanitation, 311
sardines and sardine, 12
sauce, 6
sauna heating appliances, 212
Sausages, 33
Sawn softwood timber, 116
Sawn timber, 131
Scholastic stationery, 264
School chalks, 237
Scouring powders, 248
Seat belt assemblies, 107
 security, 93, 187, 188, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 214, 306, 310, 337, 338
Security Certificate Management
 Road Vehicles, 190
security gateways, 187
Security management, 337, 338, 339
Security management systems, 338, 339
Security techniques, 187, 188
Security techniques – IT, 187, 188
Seismic, 95
sesame oil, 18
sewing machines, 209
shampoo, 262, 263, 271
shavers, 208
sheep skins, 277
Shock resistant watches, 129
shoe heels, 257, 258
Shoe polish, 255
shoelaces, 257
shoes, 255, 256, 258
Shoes sizes, 286
shovels, 92
 shrimps, 6, 12
sieves, 55
silver cyprinid, 38, 42
Skimmed milk, 69
Skin care, 262
skin exposure, 209
skin or hair care, 209
skin penetration, 309
 skins, 239, 240
slaughter, 32
 soap, 77, 237, 238, 253
social responsibility, 337
Social Responsibility, 311
Societal security, 335, 336
socket, 91, 221, 222, 228
Sodium Carbonate, 29
Sodium chloride, 14, 15, 51
Sodium hypochlorite, 248, 266
soft drinks, 7
software, 193, 194, 318, 341
Software engineering, 341
Softwood flooring boards, 130
softwood timber, 130
soil blocks, 117
solar, 30, 90, 92, 104, 117, 118, 119, 166, 167
Solar, 92, 117, 119, 166, 167
sole, 166, 257, 258, 260
Solid state physics, 236

Sorghum flour, 12
Sorghum grains, 35
Sorghum seed, 40
Soya, 30
Soya bean, 56
soya bean oil, 24
soya flour. *Full fat Soy Flour*
Soya milk, 39
soya protein, 39
Soya protein products, 39
Soybean seed, 41
soybeans, 36, 87
 spa, 310
Space and time, 236
spades, 92
Spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE), 185
Spark-plugs, 108
Speedometers, 126
sphygmomanometers, 123
spices, 6, 43, 44, 52, 64
Spices and condiments, 31, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52
spinach, 11
spot welding, 128, 129, 142, 161
Spring mattresses, 270
spun yarns, 247
Stabilized materials, 104
Stabilized power supplies, 218
Stainless steel tanks, 114
starch, 33, 48, 62, 76, 78, 84
Starch, 48, 78
Starches, 60
statistical techniques, 319
statistics, 311, 313
Statistics, 313
stays, 91
Steel, 91, 93, 94
steel bars, 140
Steel for the reinforcement of concrete, 103, 280
steel pipes, 91
steel sections, 90, 111
steel sheets and coils, 104, 110
steel wire, 91
Steel wire, 91, 157, 158
Sterile hypodermic needles, 282
stone fruits, 22
stone-slabs, 122
stranded conductors, 105, 106, 110, 202, 222
structural designs, 95
structural quality, 111
structural timber, 116, 130
sugar, 3, 4, 27, 28, 34
sugars, 3, 34
Sulfuric acid, 243
Sunflower, 30
sunflower oil, 24
Sunflower seed, 40
 Super Glue, 269
supplements, 38, 39, 200
supply chain, 330, 331, 337, 338, 339
Supply chain applications, 330
 surgical cotton, 260
surgical dressings, 247, 260
Sustainable development, 341
Sweetened condensed milk, 52
Sweetpotato crisps, 37
Sweetpotato flour, 37
 swimming, 72, 83, 84, 119, 213, 310
swimming and spa pools, 310
switch gear, 99
Switches, 217, 218, 224, 227, 228
switchgear, 99, 100, 101, 102, 224, 225
symbols, 92, 98, 102, 233, 268, 269, 313
Synthetic detergent powders, 243
syringes, 123, 282, 283, 285, 292
Systems and software engineering, 194
table grapes, 23
table olives, 9
 tanks, 93, 114, 125, 130, 276, 281, 282, 294, 295, 296, 300
tannia, 22
Taximeters, 123
tea, 24, 25, 44, 46, 47, 49, 61, 79
Tea, 46, 47, 49, 75, 79, 84
telecommunication lines, 234
telecommunications, 99, 105, 220, 221
Telecommunications, 99
testing and calibration laboratories, 328
Textile fabrics, 252, 257, 280
Textile fibres, 271, 278
Textile floor coverings, 294, 295
textile floor-coverings, 192
textiles, 252, 253

Textiles, 240, 241, 242, 243, 254, 266, 267, 271, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 287, 298, 304
Thalassotherapy, 331
Thermal, 105, 109, 117, 219, 220
Thermodynamics, 236
Thermoplastics hoses, 144
Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies, 192
Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic, 230
tile adhesives, 175
timber, 94, 95, 96, 116, 237, 248
Timber, 94, 95, 192, 237, 247, 248
tobacco, 249, 265
Toilet cleansers, 264
Toilet paper, 243
Toilet soap, 245
Toluene, 250
tomato, 6, 9, 11, 45
Tomato, 9, 11
Tomato paste, 45
Tomato puree, 45
tomatoes, 9, 41, 42, 45
Toothbrushes, 255
toothpaste, 245
Tourism, 320, 331, 332
Tourism services, 332
Tourist services, 332
towel products, 270
toxins, 21
toys, 283, 284
traditional medicines, 312
training, 187, 310, 319, 340
transformers, 98, 224
treatment, 249
tree tomatoes, 25
Tricothenes, 8
tricycles, 114, 116
tuna, 10
Tungsten filament lamps, 93, 200
Tungsten ribbon lamps, 128
Turmeric, 57, 58
TV aerials, 99
UHT, 5
UHT milk. *Flavoured UHT Milk*
ultraviolet, 209
UNBS, 2, 237
Uninterruptible power systems, 230, 231
units, 29, 95, 99, 102, 214, 215, 217, 224, 225, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 310
Unplasticized, 93
unplasticized polyvinyl chloride, 121, 122
unshelled pistachio nuts, 16
Upholstery leather, 301
UPS, 230, 231
Urea, 66, 261
Urine, 295, 300
Used footwear, 253
used textile products, 250
vacuum cleaners, 206, 213
Vanilla, 52, 58
Vegetable fats and oils, 77
vegetable juices, 19, 87
vegetable products, 34, 36, 50, 51, 57, 65
vegetable protein products, 18
vegetables, 23, 27, 29, 41, 56, 63, 64, 65, 71, 72, 86
Vehicle identification number (VIN), 134
video, 112, 200
VIM, 88
Vinegar, 20
virtual private networks, 188
Vitamin and mineral food, 38
Vodka, 17
volume meters, 123
wall covering, 114
warming plates and similar appliances, 208
washing machines, 207
water, 15, 20, 26, 27, 34, 43, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 93, 96, 97, 103, 107, 109, 117, 121, 123, 126, 141, 167, 185, 206, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 241, 242, 243, 244, 252, 260, 261, 263, 280, 294, 306, 309
Water footprint, 322
water heaters, 209
water melon. *Melon*
Water meters, 136, 137
Water quality, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85
Water safety signs, 333
water storage tanks, 130

Water-resistant watches, 191
Wax, 255, 256
weighing, 123, 124, 125, 126
weights of classes, 123
Welded fabrics, 280
welders, 166
Welding, 177, 186, 187, 226
Welding and allied processes, 187
Welding arc, 226
welding equipment, 112, 128, 143, 144, 154, 158, 161, 164, 176, 177, 180, 186, 189
wet scrubbing machines, 208
wheat, 3, 27, 28, 29, 33
Wheat, 3, 8, 27, 52, 86
wheat flour, 3, 28, 29, 33, 36, 86
Wheat flour, 3, 77, 86
Wheat grains, 8
wheat protein products, 18
Wheelchair seating, 183, 184
wheelchairs, 116
wey, 18, 24, 69, 73
wey powders, 24
Whisky, 17
white pepper, 58
window, 91, 92, 266
windows, 91, 92, 213, 215, 216
Windows and doors, 160
wine, 16
wire, 91, 101, 105, 106, 218, 219, 232
wire products, 91, 157, 158
Women, 251
wood, 94, 95, 96, 113, 165, 166, 174, 184, 185, 191, 247, 248, 261, 302
Wood, 96, 113, 119, 126, 133, 134, 139, 165, 166, 174, 184, 185, 197, 198
Wood based panels, 174
Wood moisture meters, 126
wood parquet, 128, 129, 132
Wood-based panels, 119, 165, 166, 174, 184, 185, 197, 198
Wooden ceiling, 130
Workplace amenities, 313
World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code, 134
Woven bags, 244
Woven fabrics, 253, 254, 275
Wrist and pocket watches, 166
Writing paper, 246
wrought aluminium, 94
Wrought aluminum, 96
Yarn, 273
yeasts and moulds, 21, 86
Yoghurt, 5
Zearalonon, 8
Zinc, 91, 106, 111
zinc-alloy coating, 158