

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECTION
DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS
NOVEMBER 2016.

- a. **MEDC4 (4653) P3/ ISO 8492:2013** - Steel tubes – Method for flattening test (Rev Tzs 150:2009).
SCOPE: This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic tubes of circular cross-section to undergo plastic deformation by flattening. It may also be used to reveal the defects in the tubes.
- b. **MEDC2(4655) P3/ISO 7 – 1: 2000** -Pipe threads where pressure – tight joints are made on threads- Specification (Rev Tzs 153:1982).
SCOPE: This part of ISO 7 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.
- c. **MEDC4(4976) P3/ISO 7 – 2: 2000** -Pipe threads where pressure – tight joints are made on threads- Specification (Rev Tzs 153:1982). Part2: Verification by means of limiting gauges.
SCOPE: This part of ISO 7 specifies a process using limit gauges, for the validation of taper internal and external threads and parallel internal threads on piping systems components and other products, the dimensions and tolerances of which are detailed in ISO 7-1.
- d. **MEDC4(4973) P3/ISO 15649: 2001** – Petroleum and natural gas industries – Piping.
SCOPE: This International Standard specifies the requirements for design and construction of piping for the petroleum and natural gas industries, including associated inspection and testing.
- e. **MEDC 13 (4939) P3/ 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.
SCOPE :This part of ISO 7240 specifies the design, installation, commissioning, and service requirements for a fire detection and alarm system (FDAS) (see 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
- f. **MEDC 13 (4940) P3/ ISO 7240-16:2007** – Fire detection and alarm Systems-Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment.
SCOPE: This part of ISO 7240 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.) (item C of Figure 2 in ISO 7240-1:2005). 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 affect 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.

- g. **MEDC 13 (4941) P3/ ISO 7240-8:2014** – Fire detection and alarm Systems-Part 8: Point – type fire detectors using a carbon monoxide sensor in combination with a heat sensor.
SCOPE This part of ISO 7240 specifies requirements, test methods, and performance criteria for point multi-sensor fire detectors that incorporate at least one carbon monoxide (CO) sensor in combination with one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see ISO 7240-1).
- h. **MEDC 13 (4942) P3/ ISO/ TS 7240-9:2012** – Fire detection and alarm Systems-Part 9: Test fires for fire detectors.
SCOPE: This Technical Specification describes methods of test using test fires to which fire detectors, such as smoke, heat, flame are subjected as specified in other parts of ISO 7240 for such detectors.
- i. **MEDC 13 (4943) P3/ ISO 11999-5:2015** – PPE for firefighters – Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and / or flame while fighting fires occurring in Structures-Part 5: Helmets
SCOPE: This part of ISO 11999 specifies the minimum design and performance requirements for helmets as part of personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against exposure to flame and high thermal loads