

TITLE AND SCOPE FOR ISO STANDARDS

a. MEDC 2 (1936) DTZS/ ISO 19203:2018

Title: Hot-dip galvanized and zinc-aluminium coated high tensile steel wire for bridge cables — Specifications

Scope: This document specifies the requirements for hot-dip galvanized (hereinafter referred to as zinc coated) and zinc-aluminium coated high tensile wires, which are widely used in parallel wire cables or semi-parallel wire cables for suspension bridges, stay bridges and other structures involving the use of parallel wires.

b. MEDC 2 (1939) DTZS/ ISO 2560:2020

Title: Welding consumables — Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of non-alloy and fine grain steels — Classification

Scope: This document specifies requirements for the classification of covered electrodes and deposited metal in the as-welded condition and in the post-weld heat-treated condition for manual metal arc welding of non-alloy and fine grain steels with a minimum yield strength of up to 500 MPa or a minimum tensile strength of up to 570 MPa.

This document is a combined specification providing for classification utilizing a system based on the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all-weld metal, or utilizing a system based on the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all-weld metal.

- a) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter “A” are applicable only to covered electrodes classified to the system based on the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all weld metal in this document.
- b) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter “B” are applicable only to covered electrodes classified to the system based on the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all weld metal in this document.
- c) Clauses, subclauses and tables which do not have either the suffix letter “A” or the suffix letter “B” are applicable to all covered electrodes classified in this document.

c. MEDC 2 (1965) DTZS/ ISO 13769:2018

Title: Gas cylinders — Stamp marking

Scope: This document specifies stamp marking of transportable gas cylinders of volumes greater than 0,12 l and up to or equal to 150 l and tubes of volumes up to or equal to 3 000 l, including:

- steel and aluminium-alloy gas cylinders;
- composite gas cylinders;
- acetylene cylinders;
- liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders (see Annex A); and
- small cylinders (see Annex B).

Unless noted by exception, the use of “cylinder” in this document refers to the above types of cylinders.

Non-refillable cylinders are addressed by this standard.

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d. MEDC 2 (1964) DTZS/ ISO 4706:2008

Title: Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders — Test pressure 60 bar and below

Scope: This International 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 bar¹), 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 International Standard provided handling facilities are provided (see 8.6.4).

This International 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.

e. MEDC 2 (1966) DTZS/ ISO 2178:2016 (Confirmed in 2021)

Title: Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method

Scope: This International Standard specifies a method for non-destructive measurements of the thickness of non-magnetizable coatings on magnetizable base metals.

The measurements are tactile and non-destructive on typical coatings. The probe or an instrument with integrated probe is placed directly on the coating to be measured. The coating thickness is displayed on the instrument.

In this International Standard the term “coating” is used for material such as, for example, paints and varnishes, electroplated coatings, enamel coatings, plastic coatings, powder coatings, claddings.

NOTE This method can also be applied to the measurement of magnetizable coatings on non-magnetizable base metals or other materials (see ISO 2361).

f. MEDC 2 (1967) DTZS/ ISO 16020:2005 (Confirmed in 2021)

Title: Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete — Vocabulary

Scope: This International Standard defines terms and symbols to be used in the field of reinforcing and prestressing steel for concrete.

NOTE In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German, Spanish and Norwegian; these are published under the responsibility of the member bodies for Germany (DIN), Spanish (AENOR) and Norway (SN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be

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considered as ISO terms and definitions.

g. **MEDC 2 (2019) DTZS/ ISO 6892-1:2019**

Title: Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature

Scope: This document specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the mechanical properties which can be determined at room temperature.

NOTE Annex A contains further recommendations for computer controlled testing machines.

h. **MEDC 2 (2020) DTZS/ ISO 7438:2020**

Title: Metallic materials — Bend test

Scope: This document specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic materials to undergo plastic deformation in bending.

This document applies to test pieces taken from metallic products, as specified in the relevant product standard. It is not applicable to certain materials or products, for example tubes in full section or welded joints, for which other standards exist.

i. **MEDC 2 (2021) DTZS/ ISO 13854:2017**

Title: Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

Scope: This document enables the user (e.g. standard makers, designers of machinery) to avoid hazards from crushing zones. It specifies minimum gaps relative to parts of the human body and is applicable when adequate safety can be achieved by this method.

This document is applicable to risks from crushing hazards only and is not applicable to other possible hazards, e.g. impact, shearing, drawing-in.

NOTE For impact, shearing, drawing-in hazards, additional or other measures are to be taken.

j. **MEDC 2 (2022) DTZS/ ISO 14798:2009**

Title: Lifts (elevators), escalators and moving walks — Risk assessment and reduction methodology

Scope: This International Standard establishes general principles and specific procedures for assessing risk.

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The purpose of this International Standard is to provide a process for making decisions relevant to the safety of lifts during the

- a) design, construction, installation and servicing of lifts, lift components and systems,
- b) development of generic procedures for the use, operation, testing, compliance verification and servicing of lifts, and
- c) development of technical specifications and standards affecting the safety of lifts.

While examples in this International Standard refer primarily to risks of harm to persons, the risk assessment procedure set out in this International Standard can be equally effective for assessing other types of risk relevant to lifts, such as the risk of damage to property and environment.

k. **MEDC 2 (2023) DTZS/ ISO 17096:2015**

Title: Cranes — Safety — Load lifting attachments

Scope: This International Standard specifies safety requirements for the following non-fixed load lifting attachments for cranes, hoists, and manually controlled load manipulating devices as defined in Clause 3:

- plate clamps;
- vacuum lifters;
- self priming,
- non-self-priming (pump, venturi, turbine);
- electric lifting magnets (battery-fed and main-fed);
- permanent lifting magnets;
- electro-permanent lifting magnets;
- lifting beams/spreader beams;
- C-hooks;
- lifting forks;
- clamps.

This International Standard does not specify the additional requirements for the following:

- a) load lifting attachments in direct contact with foodstuffs or pharmaceuticals requiring a high level of cleanliness for hygiene reasons;
- b) hazards resulting from handling hazardous materials (e.g. explosives, hot molten masses, radiating materials);
- c) hazards caused by operation in an explosive atmosphere;
- d) hazards caused by noise;
- e) electrical hazards;
- f) hazards due to hydraulic and pneumatic components.

This International Standard does not cover attachments intended to lift people.

This International Standard does not cover slings, ladles, expanding mandrels, buckets, grabs or grab buckets, and container spreaders.

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I. MEDC 9 (2065) DTZS/ ISO/TS 24159:2022

Title: Refuse collection vehicles - Safety of manual and rear - loaded refuse collection vehicles.

Scope: This document provides general requirements, recommendations and examples of safety methods to ensure the safety of operation of manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles (RCVs).

This document applies to manual and rear-loaded RCVs with rotating plate loading systems, compression plate loading systems and rotating drum loading systems, and covers methods for ensuring safety with regard to the loading systems and discharge systems.

This document applies to the design and manufacture of manual and rear-loaded RCVs to ensure that they can be operated, adjusted and maintained such that they function properly.

This document is not applicable to the handling of loads the nature of which can lead to dangerous situations (e.g. hot refuse, acids and bases, radioactive materials, contaminated refuse, especially fragile loads, explosives).

m. MEDC 9 (2066) DTZS/ ISO 39002:2020

Title: Road traffic safety - Good practices for implementing commuting safety management.

Scope: This document provides guidelines for good practices that can be adopted by organizations for the implementation of commuting safety management. These practices are intended to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries, the severity of injuries, and further to minimize damage to property and economic loss due to road crashes.

This document is applicable to any organization to help it protect commuters including vulnerable road users (VRU) through the adoption of a proactive approach to manage commuting risks.

This document is also applicable to commercial transport organizations including fleet operators, as well as schools.