

Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination methods for dimensions and capacities —

Part 2: General use containers

The European Standard EN 20090-2:1992 has the status of a British Standard

UDC 621.798.1:672.46

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee (PKM/-) to Technical Committee PKM/561, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association
- International Tin Research Institute
- Metal Packaging Manufacturers' Association
- Ministry of Defence
- Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain Ltd.

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

- Association of Drum Manufacturers
- Chemical Industries Association
- PIRA

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 October 1988

© BSI 10-1999

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference PKM/561
Draft for comment 84/40196 DC

ISBN 0 580 16710 0

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments
7479	March 1993	Indicated by a sideline in the margin

Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
National foreword	ii
Foreword	2
Text of EN 20090-2	3
Publications referred to	Inside back cover

National foreword

This Part of BS 6966 has been prepared under the direction of the Packaging and Freight Containers Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 90-2:1986 “*Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination methods for dimensions and capacities — Part 2: General use containers*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Other Parts in the series are as follows:

— *Part 1: Glossary of terms for open-top cans and methods for determination of dimensions and capacities;*

— *Part 3: Glossary of terms for aerosol cans and methods for determination of dimensions and capacities.*

In 1992 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) accepted ISO 90-2:1986 as European Standard EN 20090-2:1992. As a consequence of implementing the European Standard this British Standard is renumbered as BS EN 20090-2 and any reference to BS 6966-2 should be read as a reference to BS EN 20090-2.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “ISO 90” or “part of ISO 90” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “BS 6966” or “Part of BS 6966”, respectively.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, pages 2 to 18, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

UDC 621.798.1:672.46

Descriptors: Containers, metal packaging, cans, definitions, capacity, dimensions, volume measurement, specifications

English version

Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination methods for dimensions and capacities — Part 2: General use containers

(ISO 90-2:1986)

Récipients métalliques légers — Définitions et méthodes de détermination des dimensions et des capacités —
Partie 2: Récipients à usage général
(ISO 90-2:1986)

Leichtmetallbehälter — Definitionen und Bestimmungsmethoden für Abmessungen und Fassungsvermögen —
Teil 2: Behälter für allgemeine Zwecke
(ISO 90-2:1986)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1992-10-30. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

© 1992 Copyright reserved to CEN members

Foreword

In 1991, ISO 90-2:1986 *Light gauge metal containers — Definitions and determination methods for dimensions and capacities — Part 2: General use containers* was submitted to the CEN Primary Questionnaire procedure.

Following the positive result of the CEN/CS Proposal ISO 90-2:1986 was submitted to the Formal Vote.

The result of the Formal Vote was positive.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1993.

According to the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	2
0 Introduction	3
1 Scope and field of application	3
2 Definitions	3
3 Determination of dimensions	14
4 Determination of capacities	15
5 Designation	16
Annex Measurement of height	18
Figure 1	3
Figure 2	4
Figure 3	4
Figure 4	5
Figure 5	5
Figure 6	6
Figure 7	6
Figure 8	7
Figure 9	7
Figure 10	8
Figure 11	8
Figure 12	9
Figure 13	9
Figure 14	10
Figure 15	10
Figure 16	11
Figure 17	11
Figure 18	12
Figure 19	12
Figure 20	13
Figure 21	13
Figure 22	17
Figure 23	18
Table 1 — Correction factors	15
Table 2 — Balance accuracy	15

0 Introduction

ISO 90 is a series of three parts which groups definitions, determination methods for dimensions and capacities, and tolerances and designations of light gauge metal containers.

This part of ISO 90 covers general use cans and containers as defined in **2.1** and is applicable to both round and non-round cans.

The two other parts are

- *Part 1: Open-top cans;*
- *Part 3: Aerosol cans.*

NOTE An “open-top can” is a can one end of which is double-seamed after filling. An “aerosol can” is a non-refillable can intended to contain a product which is dispensed by pre-stored pressure in a controlled manner through a valve.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 90 defines general use containers, types, cross-sections, constructions, shapes, special features and capacities. It specifies methods for determining cross-sections, and gross lidded and brimful capacities. It also recommends an international designation.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of ISO 90 and related International Standards, the following definitions apply.

2.1 Cans and containers

2.1.1

can

rigid container made of metal with a maximum nominal material thickness of 0,49 mm

2.1.2

general use container

container which is sealed after filling with a closure that need not be double-seamed. In general, the container can be closed again

NOTE Figure 1 to Figure 8 apply to both round and non-round cross-sections.

2.1.3 full-friction can

Can with a removable plug which fits into the open end of the can body.

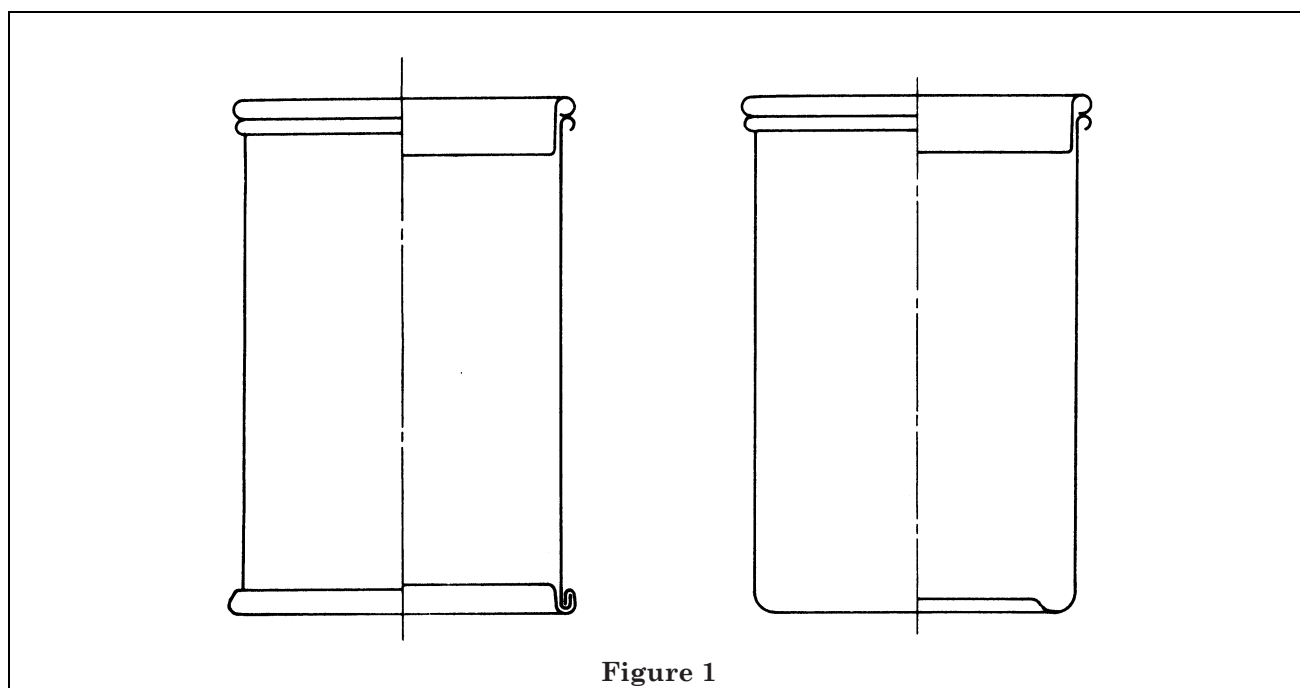
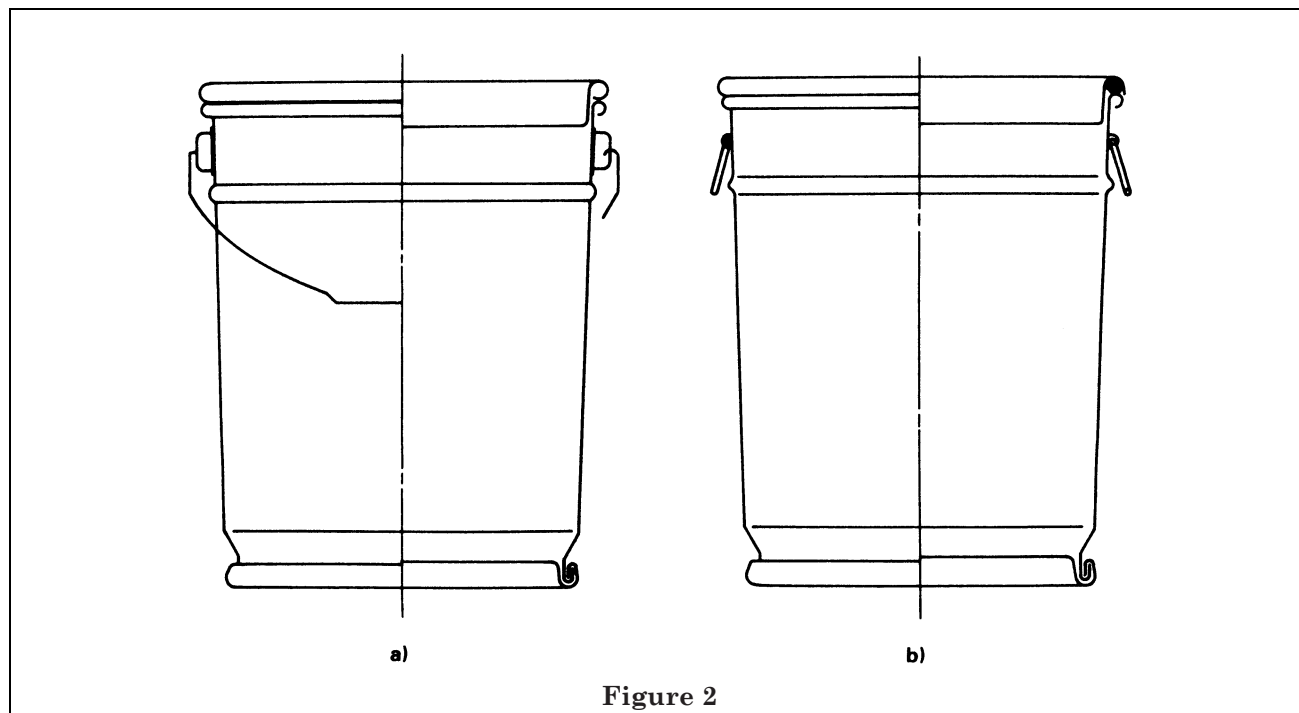


Figure 1

2.1.3.1
pail

can with a removable plug which fits into the open end of the can body; the can is fitted with a bail [see Figure 2 a)] or one or more handles [see Figure 2 b)]



2.1.3.2
banded-cover can

can with a removable cover which is held in position by a closing band

