

6761 G
S.242



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Registered at the
General Post Office for
transmission within
East Africa as a
Newspaper

The

Uganda Gazette



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Published
by
Authority

Vol. CVIII No. 20

21st April, 2015

Price: Shs. 5,000

CONTENTS	PAGE
The Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Regulations—Notice... ..	635
The Mining Act—Notices	635
The Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act ...	636-664
Advertisements... ..	664-666

SUPPLEMENTS

Statutory Instruments

No.12—The Traffic and Road Safety (Closure of Roads) (Kampala) Order, 2015.

No.13—The Penal Code (Declaration of Uganda Wildlife Authority Uniform) (Amendment) Order, 2015.

Ordinances

No. 3—The Local Governments (Mbarara District) (Child Protection and Labour Recruitments) Ordinance, 2015.

No. 4—The Local Governments (Mbarara District) (Education) Ordinance, 2015.

No. 5—The Local Governments (Adjumani District) (Education and Sports) Ordinance, 2015.

No. 6—The Local Governments (Adjumani District) (Production and Marketing) Ordinance, 2015.

No. 7—The Local Governments (Adjumani District) (Public Health and Sanitation) Ordinance, 2015.

No. 8—The Local Governments (Adjumani District) (Environment and Natural Resources Protection) Ordinance, 2015.

General Notice No. 246 of 2015.

UGANDA REGISTRATION SERVICES BUREAU
THE COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS
REGULATIONS, 2010
(Under Regulation 5(1))

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
COPYRIGHT OR NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS.**

TAKE NOTICE THAT MR. PIUS BIGIRIMANA, of P.O. Box 2567, Kampala, has lodged an application with the Registrar of Copyright, for the Registration of Copyright/ Neighbouring Rights, for the following works:

**YOUTH LIVELIHOOD
A MODEL FOR EMPOWERING YOUTH IN THE
DEVELOPING WORLD**
(Literary works)

Any person intending to object to the application for registration of copyright or neighbouring rights may file a letter of objection with this office within 60 days from the date of this notice.

Dated this 17th day of April, 2015.

BAHIZI SYLVIA,
Registrar of Copyright.

General Notice No. 247 of 2015.

THE MINING ACT, 2003.
(The Mining Regulations, 2004).

NOTICE OF GRANT OF A MINING LEASE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mining Lease, number ML 1466 registered as number 002085, has been granted in accordance with the provisions of Section 42(1), Section 45 and Section 46 to M/s Euro Minerals Limited, P.O Box 23191, Kampala, for a period of twenty one (21) years effective from 15th April, 2015.

The Mining Area subject to the Mining Lease is 3994.771 ha, and is on topography map, sheet numbers 85/4 (Ntungamo) and 94/2 (Kafunzo), situated in Ruhaama and Rweikiniro Sub-Counties, Ntungamo District.

Dated at Entebbe, this 15th day of April, 2015.

ZACHARY BAGUMA,
for Commissioner for the Geological Survey
and Mines Department.

General Notice No. 248 of 2015.

THE MINING ACT, 2003.
(The Mining Regulations, 2004).

NOTICE OF GRANT OF AN EXPLORATION LICENCE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Exploration License number EL 1441, registered as number 002062, has been granted in accordance with the provisions of section 27 and Section 29 to M/s. Uganed Holding Limited, of P.O. Box 75611, Kampala, for a period of three (3) years effective from 09th March, 2015.

The Exploration area subject to the Exploration License is 2.043Km², and is on Topography Map, Sheet Number 64/3, situated in Busia District.

Dated at Kampala, this 09th day of March, 2015.

AGNES ALABA,
for Commissioner for the Geological Survey
and Mines Department.

General Notice No. 249 of 2015.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF
STANDARDS ACT, 1983 (*Cap 327, Section 18*)

NOTICE FOR THE DECLARATION OF
COMPULSORY STANDARDS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

In accordance with Section 18 of Cap 327 of the laws of Uganda, the National Standards Council intends to recommend to the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry to declare the standards indicated below for compulsory application.

The National Standards Council therefore calls upon all interested persons or parties that may have any objection to declaring the compulsory application of these standards to lodge their objections in writing to the Executive Director, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/9, 0414-505995, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: info@unbs.go.ug within 60 days of this notice.

Every person who has an objection to the declaration of a standard as compulsory shall be entitled to be heard by the National Standards Council. No standard specification shall be declared compulsory until the council has heard all persons who have lodged objections.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1. **US 985:2014, Apple — Specification**
Scope: 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.
2. **US 997:2014, Cooking banana (matooke) — Specification**
Scope: 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.
3. **US 998:2014, Plantain (gonja) — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda standard specifies requirements for plantain (gonja) (AAB genome) banana grown from *Musa spp.* (AAA-B) and of family *Musaceae*.
4. **US ISO 6079:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Specification**
Scope: 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.
5. **US EAS 799:2013, Edible full fat soya flour — Specification**
Scope: 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*).
6. **US EAS 800:2013, Soya milk — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya milk intended for human consumption.
7. **US EAS 801:2013, Soya protein products — Specification**
Scope: 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*).
8. **US EAS 802:2013, Textured soya protein products — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for textured soya protein products intended for human consumption.
9. **US EAS 12:2014, Potable water — Specification**
Scope: 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*).
10. **US EAS 13:2014, Packaged natural mineral water — Specification**
Scope: 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*).
11. **US EAS 61:2014, Opaque beer — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for opaque beer. The standard does not cover stout beer.
12. **US EAS 63:2014, Beer — Specification**
Scope: 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*).
13. **US EAS 109:1987, Potable spirit — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for potable spirits.

14. US EAS 138:2014, Still table wine — Specification

Scope: 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).*

15. US EAS 139:2014, Fortified wine — Specification

Scope: 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).*

16. US EAS 140:2014, Sparkling wine — Specification

Scope: 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).*

17. US EAS 141:2014, Whisky — Specification

Scope: 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).*

18. US EAS 142:2014, Vodka — Specification

Scope: 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).*

19. US EAS 143:2014, Brandy — Specification

Scope: 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).*

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

Scope: 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).*

21. US EAS 145:2014, Gin — Specification

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

22. US EAS 146:2014, Rum — Specification

Scope: 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).*

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

Scope: 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).*

24. US 1534:2014, Liqueur — Specification

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

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

Scope: 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).*

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

Scope: 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).*

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

Scope: 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).*

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the use of nutrition and health claims in food labelling 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).*

ENGINEERING STANDARDS

29. US IEC 62509:2010, Battery charge controllers for photovoltaic systems — Performance and functioning

Scope: 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.

30. US IEC 62109-1:2010, Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 1: General requirements

Scope: 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.

31. US IEC 62040-1:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1: General and safety requirements for UPS

Scope: 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).*

32. US IEC 62040-2:2005, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to UPS units intended to be installed

- as 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).*

33. 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)

Scope: 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).*

34. 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

Scope: 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).*

35. 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

Scope: 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).*

36. US IEC 60227-5:2011, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)

Scope: 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).*

37. 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

Scope: 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).*

38. US IEC 60227-7:2012, 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

Scope: 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).

39. US IEC 60086-1: 2011, Primary batteries — General

Scope: 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 being renumbered).*

40. US IEC 60086-2: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications

Scope: 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).*

41. US IEC 60086-3: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries

Scope: 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).*

42. US IEC 60086-4: 2007, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

Scope: 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).*

43. US IEC 60086-5: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

Scope: 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).*

44. US EAS 203:2014, Boxes for enclosure of electrical accessories — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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.

45. US EAS 205:2014, Controls for heating units in household electric ranges — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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.

46. US EAS 168:2014, Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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.

47. US EAS 811-1: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 1: General

Scope: 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.

48. US EAS 811-2:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 2: Installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment

Scope: 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.

49. 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

Scope: 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.

50. 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

Scope: 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 standard does not apply for installations in electric supply stations.

51. US EAS 811-5: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 5: Operation of electric supply lines, communication lines and equipment

Scope: 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.

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

52. US EAS 122:1999, Sulfuric acid — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sulfuric acid.

53. US EAS 290-2:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type (liquid and paste)

Scope: 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).*

54. US EAS 290-3:2002, Polishes — Specification — Part 3: Floor polish water emulsion buffable type

Scope: 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 terrazzo, 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.

55. US EAS 294:2002, Scouring powders — Specification

Scope: 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).*

56. US EAS 295:2002, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification

Scope: 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).*

57. US EAS 361:2004, Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for carbaryl dusting powders.

58. US ISO 8124-1:2007, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

59. US ISO 8124-2:2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

60. US ISO 8124-3:2010/Amd.1:2014, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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).*

61. US ISO 8124-4:2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use

Scope: 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.

62. US ISO 9994: 2005/Amd.1: 2008, Lighters — Safety specification

Scope: 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).*

B.3.2 Textiles, leather and related products

63. US EAS 356:2004, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products

Scope: 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)].*

64. US ISO 4643:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) boots for general industrial use — Specification

Scope: 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.

65. US ISO 5423:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from polyurethane compound, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or tinlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

66. US ISO 20345: 2011, Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear

Scope: 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).

67. US ISO 4706:2008, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders — Test pressure 60 bar and below

Scope: 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(1), 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.

68. US ISO 7866:2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing

Scope: 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).

69. 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

Scope: 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 $R_{m\alpha}$ of less than 1 100 MPa.

70. 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

Scope: 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 $R_{m\alpha} \geq 1\ 100$ MPa. It is not applicable to cylinders with $R_{m\alpha, \max} > 1\ 300$ MPa for diameters > 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 12$ mm and $R_{m\alpha, \max} > 1\ 400$ MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 6$ mm, because beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

71. US ISO 9809-3:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders

Scope: 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.

72. 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

Scope: 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.

73. US ISO 10461:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless aluminium-alloy gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing

Scope: 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.

74. US ISO 11114-1:2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 1: Metallic materials

Scope: 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.

75. US ISO 11118:1999, Gas cylinders — Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders — Specification and test methods

Scope: 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.

APPROVED THIS DAY 15th October, 2014

William M. Ssali

Dr. William Ssali
Chairman, National Standards Council.

Ben Manyindo

Dr. Ben Manyindo
Secretary, National Standards Council.

General Notice No. 250 of 2015.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF
STANDARDS ACT, 1983 (*Cap 327, Section 18*)

NOTICE FOR THE DECLARATION OF
COMPULSORY STANDARDS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

In accordance with Section 18 of Cap 327 of the laws of Uganda, the National Standards Council intends to recommend to the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry to declare the standards indicated below for compulsory application.

The National Standards Council therefore calls upon all interested persons or parties that may have any objection to declaring the compulsory application of these standards to lodge their objections in writing to the Executive Director, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/9, 0414-505995, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: info@unbs.go.ug within 60 days of this notice.

Every person who has an objection to the declaration of a standard as compulsory shall be entitled to be heard by the National Standards Council. No standard specification shall be declared compulsory until the council has heard all persons who have lodged objections.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned pineapple.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned raspberries.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda standard applies to canned strawberries.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen peaches of the species *Prunus persica* 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda standard applies to canned fruit cocktail.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned tropical fruit salad.

15. US CODEX STAN 103:1981, Standard for quick frozen blueberries

Scope: 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.

16. US CODEX STAN 104:1981, Standard for quick frozen leek

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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 repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

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

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned mangoes.

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

Scope: 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.

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

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

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of commercial varieties of prickly pears grown from *Opuntia ficus-indica*, *O. streptacanthae*, and *O. lindheimeri*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Prickly pears for industrial processing are excluded.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

46. US CODEX STAN 303:2011, Standard for tree tomatoes

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

48. US CODEX STAN 86:1981, Rev 1-2001, Standard for cocoa butter

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

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

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

50. US CODEX STAN 141:1983, Rev 1-2001, Standard for cocoa (cacao) mass (cocoa/chocolate Liquor) and cocoa cake

Scope: 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.

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

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

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

Scope: 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).*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned salmon.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to frozen finfish eviscerated and un-eviscerated.

58. US CODEX STAN 37:1981, Rev 1-1995, Standard for canned shrimps or prawns

Scope: This Uganda 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.

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

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

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

Scope: 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.

61. US CODEX STAN 92:1981, Rev 1-1995, Standard for quick frozen shrimps and prawns

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

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

Scope: 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 specialty products where fish content constitute less than 50 % (m/m) of the net contents of the can.

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

Scope: 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).

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned finfish packed in water, oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to specialty 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to canned chestnuts and chestnut puree.

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

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

71. US CODEX STAN 163:1987, Rev 1-2001, Standard for wheat protein products

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

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard applies to oat grains intended for processing for direct human consumption. This standard does not apply to *Avenanuda* (hullless oats).

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

Scope: 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.

74. US CODEX STAN 96:1981, Standard for cooked cured ham

Scope: 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.

75. US CODEX STAN 97:1981, Standard for cooked cured pork shoulder

Scope: 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.

76. US CODEX STAN 98:1981, Standard for cooked cured chopped meat

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

77. US CODEX STAN 106:1981, Rev 1-2003, General standard for irradiated foods

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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.

ENGINEERING

79. US ISO 5019-1:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 1: Rectangular bricks

Scope: 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.

80. US ISO 5019-2: 1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 2: Arch bricks

Scope: 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.

81. US ISO 5019-3:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 3: Rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces.

82. US ISO 5019-4:1988, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 4: Dome bricks for electric arc furnace roofs

Scope: 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.

83. US ISO 5019-5:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 5: Skewbacks

Scope: 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.

84. US ISO 5019-6:2005, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 6: Basic bricks for oxygen steel-making converters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of basic refractory bricks for use in oxygen steel-making converters.

85. US ISO 5417:1986, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Dimensions

Scope: 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.

86. US ISO 3813:2004, Resilient floor coverings — Cork floor tiles — Specification

Scope: 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.

87. US ISO 13006:2012, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality). This 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 standard cancels and replaces US EAS 421:2005, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking, which has been technically revised and republished).*

88. US ISO 13007-1:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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 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).*

89. US ISO 13007-3:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts (2nd Edition)

Scope: 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 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).*

90. US ISO 24011:2009, Resilient floor coverings — Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

Scope: 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.

91. US ISO 26986:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) poly(vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specification

Scope: 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.

92. US ISO 1307:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Hose sizes, minimum and maximum inside diameters, and tolerances on cut-to-length hoses

Scope: 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.

93. US ISO 1401:1999, Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying

Scope: 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 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

94. US ISO 1403:2005, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of general-purpose textile-reinforced rubber water hose with an operating temperature range of $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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.

95. US ISO 1436:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Wire-braid-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

96. US ISO 1825:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aircraft ground fuelling and defuelling — Specification

Scope: 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 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+65\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and such that they will be undamaged by climatic conditions of $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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.

97. US ISO 2398:2006, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for compressed air — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, depending on the type and category.

98. US ISO 2929:2014, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for bulk fuel delivery by truck — Specification

Scope: 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 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, undamaged by climatic conditions of $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ when stored in static conditions.

99. US ISO 3821:2008, Gas welding equipment — Rubber hoses for welding, cutting and allied processes

Scope: 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 $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 [$>0,15\text{MPa}$ ($>1,5$ bar)] acetylene.

100. US ISO 3861:2005, Rubber hoses for sand and grit blasting — Specification

Scope: 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 $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

101. US ISO 3862:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Rubber-covered spiral-wire-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water based fluids — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for types 4SP and 4SH and $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for types R12, R13 and R15.

102. US ISO 3949:2009, Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced types for hydraulic applications — Specification

Scope: 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 $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies.

103. US ISO 3994:2007, Plastics hoses — Helical-thermoplastic reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of aqueous materials — Specification

Scope: 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 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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.

104. US ISO 4079:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

105. US ISO 4081:2010, Rubber hoses and tubing for cooling systems for internal combustion engines — Specification

Scope: 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

106. US ISO 4641:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge — Specification

Scope: 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: $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; and
- water temperatures during operation: $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

107. US ISO 4642-1:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 1: Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

Scope: 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 $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$.

108. 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

Scope: 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 1,5MPa 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 .

109. US ISO 5359:2008, Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

Scope: 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.

110. US ISO 5771:2008, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for transferring anhydrous ammonia — Specification

Scope: 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 $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

111. US ISO 5772:1998, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing — Specification

Scope 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.

112. US ISO 5774:2006 Plastics hoses — Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications — Specification

Scope: 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 $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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 .

113. US ISO 6134:2005, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for saturated steam — Specification

Scope: 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.

114. US ISO 6224:2011 Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

Scope: 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: $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; and
- water temperature during operation: $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

115. US ISO 6804:2009, Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

Scope: 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 $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- Type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature $90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- Type 3: plastics hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

116. US ISO 6807:2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for rotary drilling and vibration applications — Specification

Scope: 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 $82\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $66\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard applies to hoses which are suitable for use at ambient temperatures between $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+52\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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.

117. US ISO 8028:1999, Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

Scope: 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.

118. US ISO 8029:2007, Plastics hose — General-purpose collapsible water hose, textile reinforced — Specification

Scope: 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 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Such hoses are classified into four types, as follows:

- low pressure, designed for a maximum working pressure of up to 4,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 2,0 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- medium pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 7,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 3,6 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 10,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 5,1 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; and
- extra-high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 15,5 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 7,9 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

This standard does not apply to products used for fire-fighting or the conveyance of drinking water.

119. US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning — Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134a

Scope: 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 $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

120. US ISO 10380:2012, Pipework — Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hoses and metal hose assemblies

121. US ISO 11237:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Compact wire-braid reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

107. US ISO 4642-1:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 1: Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

Scope: 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 $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

108. 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

Scope: 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 1,5MPa 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 $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

109. US ISO 5359:2008, Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

Scope: 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.

110. US ISO 5771:2008, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for transferring anhydrous ammonia — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses used for transferring ammonia, in liquid or in gaseous form, at ambient temperatures from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ up to and including $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

111. US ISO 5772:1998, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing — Specification

Scope 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.

112. US ISO 5774:2006 Plastics hoses — Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of flexible thermoplastic hose, textile reinforced, for compressed-air applications in the temperature range from $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The four types are classified as light service for a maximum working pressure of 7 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 4,5 bar at $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, medium service for a maximum working pressure of 10 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 6,5 bar at $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, heavy service for a maximum working pressure of 16 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 11 bar at $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and heavy service for use in mining for a maximum working pressure of 25 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 13 bar at $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

113. US ISO 6134:2005, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for saturated steam — Specification

Scope: 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.

114. US ISO 6224:2011 Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

Scope: 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: $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; and
- water temperature during operation: $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

115. US ISO 6804:2009, Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

Scope: 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 $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- Type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature $90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- Type 3: plastics hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

116. US ISO 6807:2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for rotary drilling and vibration applications — Specification

Scope: 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 $82\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $66\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard applies to hoses which are suitable for use at ambient temperatures between $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+52\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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.

117. US ISO 8028:1999, Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

Scope: 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.

118. US ISO 8029:2007, Plastics hose — General-purpose collapsible water hose, textile reinforced — Specification

Scope: 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 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Such hoses are classified into four types, as follows:

- low pressure, designed for a maximum working pressure of up to 4,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 2,0 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- medium pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 7,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 3,6 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 10,0 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 5,1 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; and
- extra-high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 15,5 bar at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and up to 7,9 bar at $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

This standard does not apply to products used for fire-fighting or the conveyance of drinking water.

119. US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning — Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134a

Scope: 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 $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

120. US ISO 10380:2012, Pipework — Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hoses and metal hose assemblies

121. US ISO 11237:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Compact wire-braid reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

Scope: 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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

122. US ISO 11424:1996, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines — Specification

Scope: 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.

123. US ISO 11425:1996, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for automobile power steering systems — Specification

Scope: 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.

124. US ISO 12170:1996, Gas welding equipment — Thermoplastic hoses for welding and allied processes

Scope: 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.

125. US ISO 13363:2004, Rubber and plastics hoses for marine engine wet-exhaust systems — Specification

Scope: 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; and
- class B intended for petrol engines, and for diesel engines with a very high exhaust temperature.

126. 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)

Scope: 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).

127. US ISO 14557:2002, Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

128. US ISO 15465:2004, Pipework — Stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of four principal types of stripwound 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.

129. US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test methods

Scope: 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 standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections).

130. US ISO 17165-1:2007, Hydraulic fluid power — Hose assemblies — Part 1: Dimensions and requirements

Scope: 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.

131. US ISO 23297:2008, Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies — Wire or synthetic yarn reinforced single-pressure types for hydraulic applications — Specification

Scope: 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.

132. US ISO 669:2000, Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements

Scope: 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

133. US ISO 1089:1980, Electrode taper fits for spot welding equipment — Dimensions

Scope: 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.

134. 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)

Scope: 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.

135. US ISO 5171:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Bourdon-tube pressure gauges normally used with compressed gas systems at pressures up to 30 MPa (300

122. US ISO 11424:1996, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines — Specification

Scope: 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.

123. US ISO 11425:1996, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for automobile power steering systems — Specification

Scope: 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.

124. US ISO 12170:1996, Gas welding equipment — Thermoplastic hoses for welding and allied processes

Scope: 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.

125. US ISO 13363:2004, Rubber and plastics hoses for marine engine wet-exhaust systems — Specification

Scope: 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; and
- class B intended for petrol engines, and for diesel engines with a very high exhaust temperature.

126. 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)

Scope: 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).

127. US ISO 14557:2002, Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

128. US ISO 15465:2004, Pipework — Stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of four principal types of stripwound 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.

129. US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test methods

Scope: 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 standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections).

130. US ISO 17165-1:2007, Hydraulic fluid power — Hose assemblies — Part 1: Dimensions and requirements

Scope: 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.

131. US ISO 23297:2008, Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies — Wire or synthetic yarn reinforced single-pressure types for hydraulic applications — Specification

Scope: 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.

132. US ISO 669:2000, Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements

Scope: 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

133. US ISO 1089:1980, Electrode taper fits for spot welding equipment — Dimensions

Scope: 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.

134. 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)

Scope: 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.

135. US ISO 5171:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

Scope: 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

136. US ISO 5172:2006, Gas welding equipment — Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting — Specifications and tests

Scope: 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.

137. 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

Scope: 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.

138. US ISO 5182:2008, Resistance welding — Materials for electrodes and ancillary equipment

Scope: 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.

139. US ISO 5183-1:1998, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 1: Conical fixing, taper 1:10

Scope: 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.

140. US ISO 5183-2:2000, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 2: Parallel shank fixing for end-thrust electrodes

Scope: 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.

141. US ISO 5822:1988, Spot welding equipment — Taper plug gauges and taper ring gauges

Scope: 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.

142. US ISO 5826:2014, Resistance welding equipment — Transformers — General specifications applicable to all transformers

Scope: 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.

143. US ISO 5828:2001, Resistance welding equipment — Secondary connecting cables with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs — Dimensions and characteristics

Scope: 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.

144. 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)

Scope: 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.

145. US ISO 7931: 1985, Insulation taps and bushes for resistance welding equipment

Scope: 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.

146. US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10

Scope: 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.

147. US ISO 8430-2:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 2: Morse taper fixing

Scope: 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.

148. US ISO 8430-3:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 3: Parallel shank fixing for end thrust

Scope: 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.

149. US ISO 9012:2008, Gas welding equipment — Air-aspirated hand blowpipes — Specifications and tests

Scope: 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; and
- so-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.

150. US ISO 9090:1989, Gas tightness of equipment for gas welding and allied processes

Scope: 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.

151. US ISO 9312:2013, Resistance welding equipment — Insulated pins for use in electrode back-ups

Scope: 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.

152. US ISO 9313:1989, Resistance welding equipment — Cooling tubes

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances of cooling tubes for resistance spot welding equipment.

153. US ISO 9539:2010, Gas welding equipment — Materials for equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes

Scope: 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.

154. US ISO 10225:2013, Gas welding equipment — Marking for equipment used for gas welding, cutting and allied processes

Scope: 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.

155. US ISO 11611:2008, Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes

Scope: 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 standard is only applicable to hoods and gaiters. This standard does not cover requirements for hand protection.

156. US ISO 14112:1996, Gas welding equipment — Small kits for gas brazing and welding

Scope: 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.

157. 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)

Scope: 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 $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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).

158. US ISO 14114:1999, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — General requirements

Scope: 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.

159. US ISO 14373:2006, Resistance welding — Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels

Scope: 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.

160. US ISO 15615:2013, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

Scope: 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.

161. US ISO 18595:2007, Resistance welding — Spot welding of aluminium and aluminium alloys — Weldability, welding and testing

Scope: 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 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.

162. 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

Scope: 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.

163. US ISO 7240-2:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 2: Control and indicating equipment

Scope: 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.

164. US ISO 7240-3:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 3: Audible alarm devices

Scope: 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.

165. US ISO 7240-4:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 4: Power supply equipment

Scope: 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.

166. US ISO 7240-5:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 5: Point-type heat detectors

Scope: 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.

167. US ISO 7240-6:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 6: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using electro-chemical cells

Scope: 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 part of US ISO 7240 can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

168. US ISO 7240-7:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 7: Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

Scope: 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.

169. 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

Scope: 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.

170. US ISO 7240-10:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 10: Point-type flame detectors

Scope: 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.

171. US ISO 7240-11:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 11: Manual call points

Scope: 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.

172. US ISO 7240-12:2006, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 12: Line type smoke detectors using a transmitted optical beam

Scope: 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.

173. US ISO 7240-13:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components

Scope: 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.

174. US ISO 7240-15:2004, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 15: Multisensor fire detectors

Scope: 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).

175. US ISO 7240-16:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment

Scope: 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 non-hazardous 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.

176. US ISO 7240-17:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 17: Short-circuit isolators

Scope: 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.

177. US ISO 7240-18:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 18: Input/output devices

Scope: 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.

178. US ISO 7240-20:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors

Scope: 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.

179. US ISO 7240-21:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 21: Routing equipment

Scope: 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.

180. US ISO 7240-22:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 22: Smoke-detection equipment for ducts

Scope: 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.

181. US ISO 7240-23:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 23: Visual alarm devices

Scope: 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.

182. US ISO 7240-24:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 24: Sound-system loudspeakers

Scope: 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.

183. US ISO 7240-25:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 25: Components using radio transmission paths

Scope: 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.

184. 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

Scope: 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.

185. US ISO 7240-28:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 28: Fire protection control equipment

Scope: 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.

186. US ISO 16528-1:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

Scope: 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.

187. US ISO 5775-2:1996, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 2: Rims

Scope: 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. ISO 5775 covers straight side (SS) rims, hooked bead (HB) rims and crotchet type (C) rims.

188. US ISO 6698:1989, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs

Scope: 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; and
- the use of gauges made to ISO 1502.

189. US ISO 6699:1990, Cycles — Stern and handlebar bend — Assembly dimensions

Scope: 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.

190. US ISO 8488:1986, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble head fittings on bicycle forks

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies details of the screw threads used to assemble head races and locknuts, i.e. fittings, on bicycle fork steering columns.

191. US ISO 1728:2006, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Interchangeability

Scope: 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.

192. US ISO 764:2002, Horology — Magnetic resistant watches

Scope: 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.

193. US ISO 1413:1984, Horology — Shock resistant watches

Scope: 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.

194. US ISO 6425:1996, Divers' watches

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for divers' watches and for divers' watches for use in deep diving.

195. US ISO 22810:2010, Horology — Water-resistant watches

Scope: 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.

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

196. US 1512:2014, Adhesives — Ethyl & methyl cyanoacrylate types 1,2 and 3 — Specification

Scope: 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").

197. US 1572:2014, Standard specification for epoxy (flexible) adhesive for bonding metallic and non-metallic materials

Scope: The 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.

198. US 1565:2014, Standard specification for water emulsion floor polish

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers floor polish intended for use on all non-wood floors and on sealed-wood floors.

199. US EAS 386:2005, Used footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria — Code of practice

Scope: 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.

200. US 307:2014, Mosquito nets — Specification (3rd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for long lasting insecticidal mosquito nets intended for malaria vector control. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 307:2011, Netting materials for malaria vector control — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

201. US 1583:2014, Fishing nets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fishing nets.

202. US 1570:2014, Standard consumer safety specification for soft infant and toddler carriers

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes performance requirements, test methods and marking requirements to promote safe use of soft infant and toddler carriers.

203. US 1574:2014, Standard performance specification for towel products for institutional and household use

Scope: 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.

204. US 1575:2014, Spring mattresses — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for spring mattresses intended for institutional and domestic use.

205. US 704: 2014; Absorbent cotton wool — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for absorbent cotton (surgical cotton or cotton wool) wool for medical use.

206. US 1511:2014, Oxygen for medical use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test requirements for oxygen for medical use only.

207. US ISO 32:1977, Gas cylinders for medical use — Marking for identification of content

Scope: 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.

208. US 971-4:2014, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Part 4: Specification

Scope: 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

209. 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

Scope: 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.

210. US ISO 7225:2005, Gas cylinders — Precautionary labels

Scope: 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.

211. 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 l

Scope: 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.

212. 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

Scope: 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.

213. 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

Scope: 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.

214. US ISO 14245:2006, Gas cylinders — Specification and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Self closing

Scope: 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.

APPROVED THIS DAY 31st July 2014

William M. Ssali

Dr. William Ssali

Chairman, National Standards Council

Ben Manyindo

Dr. Ben Manyindo

Secretary, National Standards Council

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 294, Plot 4, 6.05 Hectares at Luswa Estate.

Singo Block 294, Plot 12, 10.10 Hectares at Luswa Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Yafesi Nviri, of Luswa, Myanzi, Mubende, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plots of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana,

NABUUMA JANET,

24th March, 2015.

for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 645, Plot 12, 52.25 Hectares at Buswaburongo Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Alifunsi Sebowa of Buswaburongo, Ssabawaali, Sin., a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana,

NABUUMA JANET,

7th April, 2015.

for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 331, Plot No. 375, Land at Namagoma.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of E. Ntambi Ssalongo, of P.O. Box Namagoma, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala,

DDAMULIRA AHMED,

6th February, 2015.

for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 234, Plot No. 2253, Land at Kilinya.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Barbara Nagawa, of P.O. Box 266, Lugazi, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala,

BANUMBA FRANCIS,

20th April, 2015.

for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Buddu Block 714, Plot No. 9, Land at Kyango.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Vinsent Kapere, of P.O. Box Nkongwe, Mut. VII, Buddu, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Masaka, 15th April, 2015. **GALIWANGO HERMAN NSUBUGA,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 228, Plot No. 992, Land at Mbalwa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Berabose Dickson, of P.O. Box 20026, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, 11th March, 2015. **CHRISTINE KATWESIGE,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 156, Plot No. 495, Land at Kavule.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Dr. E.B.S. Lumu, of P.O. Box 14005, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, 14th January, 2015. **DDAMULIRA AHMED,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 113, Plot No. 74, Land at Bumbu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Elizabeth Edith Kiwuka, of P.O. Box 31018, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, 9th March, 2015. **BANUMBA FRANCIS,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kawempe Division, Block 28, Plot No. 512, Land at Makerere.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Girigoli Sensonga, of P.O. Box 551, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, 15th April, 2015. **YUSUF KAKEREWE,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyaggwe Block 150, Plot No. 3, Land at Lutengo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Nikola Kayemba, of P.O. Box Lutengo, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mukono, 16th April, 2015. **LOUELLA ATARO,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyaggwe Block 245, Plot No. 20, Land at Buwalya.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Kerementi Kafero, of P.O. Box Buwalya, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mukono, 16th April, 2015. **LOUELLA ATARO,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyaggwe Block 80, Plot No. 349, Land at Buntaba, Dundu, Kiryamuli.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Lukambuzi Eliyazari Kalemba, of P.O. Box 980, Kampala, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mukono, 17th April, 2015. **LOUELLA ATARO,**
for Commissioner of Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 413, Plot No. 519, Land at Bwerenga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Joy Lairah Uwera, of P.O. Box 1887, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KABIRA AISHA,
27th March, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 413, Plot No. 518, Land at Bwerenga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Lairah Joy Uwera, of P.O. Box 1887, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KABIRA AISHA,
27th March, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyaggwe Block 258, Plot No.26, Land at Rusela.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of John Mbabali Makanga, of P.O. Box 157, Mukono, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mukono, LOUELLA ATARO,
2nd February, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 287, Plot No. 93, Land at Nabukalu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Mayambala Swaib, of P.O. Box 8, Mityana, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KABIRA AISHA,
7th April, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 287, Plot No. 92, Land at Nabukalu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Mayambala Swaib, of P.O. Box 8, Mityana, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KABIRA AISHA,
7th April, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 138, Plot No. 20, Land at Seta.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Esawo Kisirinya, of P.O. Box Wakiso, Administrator of the Estate of the Late E.W. Mazinga, Administrator Cause No. 208 of 1980, of 21/06/2014, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, BANUMBA FRANCIS,
17th April, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Mawokota Block 122, Plot No. 1, Land at Kikondo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Yozefu Ssalongo, of P.O. Box Kikondo, a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, NICHOLAS WAMBOGA,
14th April, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Buddu Block 215, Plot No. 256, Land at Buseke.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Mariamu Bwesera, of P.O. Box Buseke Village. a Special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Masaka, GALIWANGO HERMAN NSUBUGA,
16th April, 2015. *for Commissioner of Land Registration.*