

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 12006:2013**  
**ISO/TS 12805:2011**

**NANOTECHNOLOGIES - MATERIALS**  
**SPECIFICATIONS - GUIDANCE ON SPECIFYING**  
**NANO-OBJECTS**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

**Sri Lanka Standard**  
**NANOTECHNOLOGIES - MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS - GUIDANCE ON**  
**SPECIFYING NANO-OBJECTS**

**SLS 12006:2013**  
**ISO/TS 12805:2011**

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**Sri Lanka Standard**  
**NANOTECHNOLOGIES - MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS - GUIDANCE ON**  
**SPECIFYING NANO-OBJECTS**

**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

This standard was approved by the National Mirror Committee on Nanotechnology and authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2013.11.27.

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with **ISO/TS 12805:2011**, Nanotechnologies - Materials specifications -Guidance on specifying nano-objects, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

**TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS**

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without any deviation as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards. Attention is therefore drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words “International Standard” appear referring to this standard they should be interpreted as “Sri Lanka Standard”.
- b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards, it is the current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are “ISO” page numbers.

**CROSS REFERENCES**

**International Standard**

**ISO/TS 27687**, Terminology and definitions for Nano-objects - Nanoparticle, nanofiber and nanoplate

**ISO/TS 80004 - 1**, Nanotechnologies - Vocabulary- Part 1: Core terms

**Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard**

**SLS 12000 - Part 1**, Terminology and definitions for nano-objects - nanoparticle, nanofiber and nanoplate

**SLS 12000 - Part 2**, Nanotechnologies- Vocabulary- Part 1: Core terms

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**Nanotechnologies — Materials  
specifications — Guidance on specifying  
nano-objects**

*Nanotechnologies — Spécifications de matériaux — Lignes directrices  
de spécification des nano-objets*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 12805 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229, *Nanotechnologies*.