

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

SISUKORD

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HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

Toote nõuetele vastavuse seaduse kohaselt avaldab Eesti Standardikeskus oma veebilehel ja ametlikus väljaandes teavet harmoneeritud standardeid ülevõtvate Eesti standardite kohta.

Harmoneeritud standardiks nimetatakse EÜ direktiivide kontekstis Euroopa Komisjoni mandaadi alusel Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide koostatud ja vastu võetud standardit.

Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamise korral eeldatakse enamiku vastavate direktiivide mõistes, et standardi kohaselt valmistatud toode täidab direktiivi olulisi nõudeid ning on seega reeglina kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist. Harmoneeritud standardi täpne tähendus ja õiguslik staatus tuleneb siiski iga direktiivi tekstist eraldi ning võib direktiivist olenevalt erineda.

Lisainfo:

<http://www.newapproach.org/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/harmonised-standards/>

Eesti Standardikeskus avaldab ametlikus väljaandes harmoneeritud standardeid ülevõtvate Eesti standardite kohta järgmist infot:

- harmoneeritud standardi staatuse saanud Eesti standardid
- harmoneeritud standardi staatuses olevate Eesti standardite kohta avaldatud märkused ja hoiatused, mida tuleb standardite järgimisel arvestada
- harmoneeritud standardi staatuse kaotanud Eesti standardid

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDEID ÜLEVÕTVAD EESTI STANDARDID

Direktiiv 94/9/EÜ

Plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutatavad seadmed ja kaitsesüsteemid

(EL Teataja 2012/C 233/08)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas	Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 13012:2012 Bensiinijaamad. Kütusetankurites kasutatavate automaatpihustite valmistamine ja jõudlus / <i>Petrol filling stations - Construction and performance of automatic nozzles for use on fuel dispensers</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13012:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13617-1:2012 Bensiinijaamad. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded mõõtepumpade, tankurite ja kaugjuhtimisega pumpade valmistamisele ja jõudlusele / <i>Petrol filling stations - Part 1: Safety requirements for construction and performance of metering pumps, dispensers and remote pumping units</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13617-1:2004+A1:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2012

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teatavatel erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi käsitusala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

Direktiiv 97/23/EÜ
Surveseadmed
 (EL Teataja 2012/C 233/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas	Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 378-2:2008+A2:2012 Külmetussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 2: Kavandamine, valmistamine, katsetamine, märgistamine ja dokumentatsioon KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation CONSOLIDATED TEXT	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 378-2:2008+A1:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2012
EVS-EN 1562:2012 Metallivalu. Tempermalmid / <i>Founding - Malleable cast irons</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 1562:2000 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2012
EVS-EN ISO 9712:2012 Mittepurustav katsetamine. NDT personali kvalifitseerimine ja sertifitseerimine (ISO 9712:2012) / <i>Non-destructive testing - Qualification and certification of NDT personnel (ISO 9712:2012)</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 473:2008 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 12266-1:2012 Tööstuslikud sulgeseadmed. Metallist sulgeseadmete katsetamine. Osa 1: Surveproovid, katseprotseduurid ja vastuvõtukriteeriumid. Kohustuslikud nõuded / <i>Industrial valves - Testing of metallic valves - Part 1: Pressure tests, test procedures and acceptance criteria - Mandatory requirements</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 12266-1:2003 Märkus 2.1	31.10.2012
EVS-EN 12451:2012 Vask ja vasesulamid. Soojusvahetite õmblusteta ümarmorud / <i>Copper and copper alloys - Seamless, round tubes for heat exchangers</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 12451:2000 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2012
EVS-EN 12452:2012 Vask ja vasesulamid. Soojusvahetite valtsitud, ribitatud õmblusteta torud / <i>Copper and copper alloys - Rolled, finned, seamless tubes for heat exchangers</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 12452:2000 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2012
EVS-EN 12953-1:2012 Trummelkatlad. Osa 1: Üldist / <i>Shell boilers - Part 1: General</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 12953-1:2002 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2012

EVS-EN 12953-2:2012 Trummelkatlad. Osa 2: Katelde ja tarvikute survedetailide materjalid / <i>Shell boilers - Part 2: Materials for pressure parts of boilers and accessories</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 12953-2:2002 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2012
EVS-EN 12953-13:2012 Trummelkatlad. Osa 13: Tootmisjuhised / <i>Shell boilers - Part 13: Operating instructions</i>	03.08.2012		
EVS-EN 13445-2:2009/A1:2012 Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 2: Materjalid / <i>Unfired pressure vessels - Part 2: Materials</i>	03.08.2012	Märkus 3	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13445-2:2009/A2:2012 Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 2: Materjalid / <i>Unfired pressure vessels - Part 2: Materials</i>	03.08.2012	Märkus 3	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13445-3:2009/A1:2012 Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine / <i>Unfired pressure vessels - Part 3: Design</i>	03.08.2012	Märkus 3	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-1:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 1: Üldist / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 1: General</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-1:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-2:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 2: Materials</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-2:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-3:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 3: Design and calculation</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-3:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-4:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 4: Valmistamine ja paigaldamine / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 4: Fabrication and installation</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-4:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-5:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 5: Inspection and testing</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-5:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-6:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 6: Täiendavad nõuded kaetud torudele / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 6: Additional requirements for buried piping</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-6:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13480-8:2012 Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 8: Täiendavad nõuded alumiiniumist ja alumiiniumsulamist torudele / <i>Metallic industrial piping - Part 8: Additional requirements for aluminium and aluminium alloy piping</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13480-8:2007 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN ISO 13585:2012 Jootmine kõvajoodisega. Jootjate ja jootmisseadme operaatorite kvalifikatsioonikatsed (ISO 13585:2012) / <i>Brazing - Qualification test of brazers and brazing operators (ISO 13585:2012)</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13585:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2012
EVS-EN 13835:2012 Valutehnoloogia. Austeniitvalumalm / <i>Founding - Austenitic cast irons</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 13835:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.07.2012
EVS-EN 14917:2009+A1:2012 Survesüsteemides kasutatavate metallkompensaatorite paisumisvuugid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / <i>Metal bellows expansion joints for pressure applications CONSOLIDATED TEXT</i>	03.08.2012	EVS-EN 14917:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2012

EVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004/A2:2012 Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri katse. Osa 1: Teraste gaas- ja kaarkeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus - Amendment 2 (ISO 15614-1:2004/Amd 2:2012) / <i>Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 1: Arc and gas welding of steels and arc welding of nickel and nickel alloys - Amendment 2 (ISO 15614-1:2004/Amd 2:2012)</i>	03.08.2012	Märkus 3	31.08.2012
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Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teataval erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi käsitusala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

Märkus 3: Muudatuse puhul on viitestandard EVS-EN CCCC:AAAA, vajaduse korral selle varasemad muudatused ja osutatud uus muudatus. Asendatav standard koosneb seega standardist EVS-EN CCCC:AAAA ja vajaduse korral selle varasematest muudatustest, kuid ei hõlma osutatud uut muudatust. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

Direktiiv 94/25/EÜ
Väikelaevad
(EL Teataja 2012/C 246/03)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas	Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN ISO 12215-9:2012 Väikelaevad. Kerekonstruktsioon ja konstruktsiooniosade mõõdud. Osa 9: Purjelaeva kere lisadetailid (ISO 12215-9:2012) / <i>Small craft - Hull construction and scantlings - Part 9: Sailing craft appendages (ISO 12215-9:2012)</i>	15.08.2012		
EVS-EN 15609:2012 Vedelgaasi (LPG) seadmed ja lisavarustus. LPG käitamissüsteemid paatidele, jahtidele ja muudele veesõidukitele / <i>LPG equipment and accessories - LPG propulsion systems for boats, yachts and other craft</i>	15.08.2012	EVS-EN 15609:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2012

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teataval erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi käsitusala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

EVS Teataja avaldab andmed möödunud kuu jooksul vastuvõetud, tühistatud ja asendatud Eesti standarditest ja standardilaadsetest dokumentidest ning avalikuks arvamusküsitluseks esitatud standardikavanditest rahvusvahelise standardite klassifikaatori (ICS) järgi. Samas jaotises on toodud andmed nii eesti keeles avaldatud kui ka ümbertrüki meetodil või jõustumisteatega ingliskeelsetena Eesti standarditeks vastuvõetud rahvusvahelistest ja Euroopa standarditest.

Eesmärgiga tagada standardite vastuvõtmine, järgides konsensuse põhimõtteid, peab standardite vastuvõtmisele eelnema standardikavandite avalik arvamusküsitlus, milleks ettenähtud perioodi jooksul (reeglina 2 kuud) on asjast huvitatuil võimalik tutvuda standardikavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks. Eriti oodatud teave kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel)

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

1. Euroopa ja rahvusvahelised standardikavandid, mis on kavas vastu võtta Eesti standarditeks jõustumisteate või ümbertrüki meetodil.
2. Eesti algupäraseid standardikavandid.

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

- Tähis
- Euroopa või rahvusvahelise alusdokumendi-tähis, selle olemasolul
- Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg
- Pealkiri
- Käsitlusala
- Keelsus (en=inglise; et=eesti)
- Asendusseos, selle olemasolul

Kavanditega tutvumiseks palume saata vastav teade aadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee, kavandeid saab osta klienditeenindusest standard@evs.ee.

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

- 01 Üldküsimumused. Terminoloogia. Standardimine. Dokumentatsioon
- 03 Teenused. Ettevõtte organiseerimine, juhtimine ja kvaliteet. Haldus. Transport. Sotsioloogia
- 07 Matemaatika. Loodusteadused
- 11 Tervisehooldus
- 13 Keskkonna- ja tervisekaitse. Ohutus
- 17 Metroloogia ja mõõtmine. Füüsilised nähtused
- 19 Katsetamine
- 21 Üldkasutatavad masinad ja nende osad
- 23 Üldkasutatavad hüdro- ja pneumosüsteemid ja nende osad
- 25 Tootmistehnoloogia
- 27 Elektri- ja soojusenergeetika
- 29 Elektrotehnika
- 31 Elektroonika
- 33 Sidetehnika
- 35 Infotehnoloogia. Kontoriseadmed
- 37 Visuaaltehnika
- 39 Täppismehaanika. Juvelitooted
- 43 Maantesõidukite ehitus
- 45 Raudteetehnika
- 47 Laevaehitus ja mereehitised
- 49 Lennundus ja kosmosetehnika
- 53 Tõste- ja teisaldusseadmed
- 55 Pakendamine ja kaupade jaotussüsteemid
- 59 Tekstiili- ja nahatehnoloogia
- 61 Rõivatööstus
- 65 Põllumajandus
- 67 Toiduainete tehnoloogia
- 71 Keemiline tehnoloogia
- 73 Mäendus ja maavarad
- 75 Nafta ja naftatehnoloogia
- 77 Metallurgia
- 79 Puidutehnoloogia
- 81 Klaasi- ja keraamikatööstus
- 83 Kummi- ja plastitööstus
- 85 Paberitehnoloogia
- 87 Värvide ja värvainete tööstus
- 91 Ehitusmaterjalid ja ehitus
- 93 Rajatised
- 95 Sõjatehnika
- 97 Olme. Meelelahutus. Sport
- 99 Muud

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16388:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16388:2012

Gas-Specific Environmental Document - Guideline for incorporating within standards to minimize the environmental impact of gas infrastructure across the whole life cycle

The gas supply companies, in the widest sense of their activities (production, transport, distribution), have a long tradition in ensuring that networks and facilities are operated according to well-defined procedures. These procedures are the centrepiece of quality management systems. They are based on the general criteria of the series ISO 9000 and are currently being developed gas-specifically as EQAS (European Quality Assurance System) in CEN/TC 234 in order to adhere more efficiently to the procedures peculiar to the gas activities. Companies are more and more inclined to take into account environmental aspects since the series ISO 14000 resulting in EMAS (Environment Management System). As both the series and the system possess a similar structure, the measures to be taken are directly linked to the technical operations and therefore cannot be dissociated from them. Environmental issues are expected to feature increasingly in CEN standardisation as the European Commission and its affiliated Member States press ahead with an array of proposals for potential directives. These directives are aimed at boosting the reduction of energy consumption, reducing emissions to air/water and, more generally, at forcing industry to consider any process which may have adverse impacts on the environment.

Keel en

EVS JUHEND 12:2012

Hind 0

Eesti esindajate Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tehnilistesse komiteedesse ja töörühmadesse nimetamise kord ja põhimõtted

See juhend käsitleb Eesti ekspertide osalemist Euroopa (CEN ja CENELEC) ja rahvusvaheliste (ISO ja IEC) standardimisorganisatsioonide tehniliste komiteede, projektkomiteede ja töörühmade töös.

Juhend käsitleb ka osalemist Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide töörühmade kokkulepete (CWA ja IWA) koostamises.

Kirjeldatud on osalemise võimalused, osaleja määramise kord ning osaleja õigused ja kohustuse.

Keel et

EVS-EN 572-1:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-1:2012

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 1: Määratlused ja üldised füüsikalised ning mehaanilised omadused

This Part of this European Standard specifies and classifies basic glass products and indicates their chemical composition, their main physical and mechanical characteristics and defines their general quality criteria. Specific dimensions and dimensional tolerances, description of faults, quality limits and designation for each basic product type are not included in this Part, but are given in other Parts of EN 572 specific to each product type: - EN 572-2 Float glass - EN 572-3 Polished wired glass - EN 572-4 Drawn sheet glass - EN 572-5 Patterned glass - EN 572-6 Wired patterned glass - EN 572-7 Wired or unwired channel shaped glass - EN 572-8 Supplied and final cut sizes - EN 572-9 Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-1:2004

EVS-EN 60695-4:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60695-4:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-4:2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products

The terms and definitions in this standard are applicable to fire tests for electrotechnical products. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-4 V2:2006

EVS-EN ISO 6927:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 6927:2012

ja identne ISO 6927:2012

Buildings and civil engineering works - Sealants - Vocabulary (ISO 6927:2012)

This International Standard defines technical terms for self-levelling and gun-grade (gunnable) sealants for above-ground exposed structures. It is not applicable to sealants used in roads and airfields, sealants for water-retaining structures, or structural glazing sealants.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 26927:2000

EVS-EN ISO 7010:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN ISO 7010:2012

ja identne ISO 7010:2011

Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011)

This International Standard prescribes safety signs for the purposes of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation. The shape and colour of each safety sign are according to ISO 3864-1 and the design of the graphical symbols is according to ISO 3864-3. This International Standard is applicable to all locations where safety issues related to people need to be addressed. However, it is not applicable to the signalling used for guiding rail, road, river, maritime and air traffic and, in general, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ with regard to certain points of this International Standard and of the ISO 3864 series. This International Standard specifies the safety sign originals that may be scaled for reproduction and application purposes.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10209:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN ISO 10209:2012

ja identne ISO 10209:2012

Technical product documentation - Vocabulary - Terms relating to technical drawings, product definition and related documentation (ISO 10209:2012)

This vocabulary is based on all terms contained within ISO/TC 10 standards and other documents that are relevant to technical product documentation irrespective of disciplines. The terms have been classified into specific fields of application. New terms required by ISO/TC 10 Subcommittees and Working Groups for new or revised standards will be ratified by the ISO/TC 10 vocabulary maintenance team and included in future amendments of this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10209-2:1999

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 15223-1:2012

ja identne ISO 15223-1:2012

Meditsiiniseadmed. Sümbolid, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniseadme ja/või pakendi märgistuses ning muus kaasvas teabes. Osa 1: Üldnõuded (ISO 15223-1:2012)

This part of ISO 15223 identifies requirements for symbols used in medical device labelling that convey information on the safe and effective use of medical devices. It also lists symbols that satisfy the requirements of this part of ISO 15223. This part of ISO 15223 is applicable to symbols used in a broad spectrum of medical devices, which are marketed globally and therefore need to meet different regulatory requirements. These symbols may be used on the medical device itself, on its packaging or in the associated documentation. The requirements of this part of ISO 15223 are not intended to apply to symbols specified in other standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 980:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 572-1:2004

Identne EN 572-1:2004

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 1: Määratlused ja üldised füüsikalised ning mehaanilised omadused

Standardi käesolev osa spetsifitseerib ja liigitab põhiklaastooted, esitab nende keemilise koostise, tähtsamad füüsikalised ja mehaanilised omadused ning määratleb üldised kvaliteedikriteeriumid.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 572-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-1:2012

EVS-EN 980:2008

Identne EN 980:2008

Meditsiiniseadmete märgistamiseks kasutatavad graafilised sümbolid

This European Standard specifies symbols for use in the information supplied by the manufacturer with medical devices. The requirements of this European Standard are not intended to apply to symbols specified in other standards. However, every effort should be made to prevent the specifying of different symbols with the same meaning. This standard does not specify the requirements for information to be supplied with medical devices, which are addressed by EN 375, EN 376, EN 591, EN 592 and EN 1041.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 980:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

EVS-EN 1402-1:2004

Identne EN 1402-1:2003

Unshaped refractory products - Part 1: Introduction and classification

This European Standard defines terms relating to unshaped refractory products and establishes the classification for the various types of products. Raw materials and crushed or granulated refractory materials which do not contain any binder are excluded

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1927-1:2012

EVS-EN 12723:2000

Identne EN 12723:2000

Liquid pumps - General terms for pumps and installations - Definitions, quantities, letter symbols and units

This European Standard deals with terms, letter symbols and units related to the flow of liquids through rotodynamic and positive displacement liquid pumps and associated installations. It serves as a means of clarifying communications between the installation designer, manufacturer, operator and plant constructor.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17769-1:2012

EVS-EN 60695-4 V2:2006

Identne EN 60695-4:2006
ja identne IEC 60695-4:2005

Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products

The terms and definitions defined in this standard are applicable to fire tests for electrotechnical products. Has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-4 V1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-4:2012

EVS-EN ISO 10209-2:1999

Identne EN ISO 10209-2:1996
ja identne ISO 10209-2:1993

Toote tehniline dokumentatsioon. Sõnastik. Osa 2: Projektsioonimeetoditega seonduvad terminid

Käesolev standardi ISO 10209 osa kehtestab ning määratleb toote tehnilises dokumentatsioonis projektsioonimeetoditega seotud terminoloogia, mis hõlmab kõik rakendusvaldkonnad

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10209:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 1101

Identne FprEN ISO 1101:2012
ja identne ISO 1101:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Toote geomeetrilised määratlused (TGM). Geomeetiline tolereerimine. Kuju-, asendi- ja viskumistolerantsid. (ISO 1101:2012)

This International Standard contains basic information and gives requirements for the geometrical tolerancing of workpieces. It represents the initial basis and defines the fundamentals for geometrical tolerancing. NOTE Other International Standards referenced in Clause 2 and in Table 2 provide more detailed information on geometrical tolerancing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1101:2007

prEN 16263-1

Identne prEN 16263-1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 1: Terminology

This part of EN 16263 defines various terms relating to the design, construction, performances, labelling and testing of other pyrotechnic articles as defined by Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel en

prEN ISO 2692

Identne prEN ISO 2692:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 2692:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Toodete geomeetrilised spetsifikatsiooni (GPS). Geomeetriliste tolerantside määramine. Maksimaalsed nõuded materjalile (MMR), minimaalsed nõuded materjalile (LMR) ja võnketingimused (RPR) (ISO/DIS 2692:2012)

This International Standard defines the maximum material requirement, the least material requirement and the reciprocity requirement, and specifies their applications. These requirements are used to control specific functions of workpieces where size and geometry are interdependent, e.g. to fulfil the functions "assembly of parts" (for maximum material requirement) and "minimum wall thickness" (for least material requirement). However, the maximum material requirement and least material requirement are also used to fulfil other functional design requirements. Considering this interdependence between size and geometry, it is noticed that the maximum material requirement, the least material requirement and the reciprocity requirement break the Independency Principle defined in ISO 8015.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2692:2007

prEVS-ISO 16175-3

ja identne ISO 16175-3:2010

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalse kontorikeskkonnas. Osa 3: Juhised ja funktsionaalsusnõuded dokumentidele ärisüsteemides

Standard aitab organisatsioonidel tagada ärisüsteemides menetletud tegevuste tõenduse (dokumentide) asjakohase kindlaksmääramise ja haldamise. Täpsemalt abistab see organisatsiooni: • mõista protsesse ja nõudeid ärisüsteemides olevate dokumentide kindlaksmääramiseks ja haldamiseks; • välja töötada spetsifikatsioonidesse lisatavaid funktsionaalsusnõudeid, kui rajatakse, uuendatakse või soetatakse ärisüsteemi tarkvara; • hinnata pakutava kohandatud või laiatarbe ärisüsteemi võimekust hallata dokumente; ja • vaadata üle või hinnata olemasolevate süsteemide funktsionaalsuste vastavust. Standard ei paku täielikku spetsifikatsiooni, pigem rõhutab teatud hulka dokumendihalduse võtmenõudeid koos soovitusliku kohustuslikkuse tasemega, mida saab kasutada kui lähtekohta toote arendamiseks. See ei vabasta organisatsiooni oma funktsionaalsusnõuete hindamisest, kohandamisest ja väljavalimisest vastavalt ärilisele, tehnilisele ja juriidilisele keskkonnale kus nad tegutsevad ning piirangutele, mis neile kehtivad. See moodul on suunatud vaid dokumendihalduse nõuetele ega käsitle üldist süsteemihaldust. Standardi käsitusala jäävad välja nõuded ärisüsteemi kasutatavusele, aruandlusele, otsimehhanismile, süsteemi administreerimisele ja toimimisele. Standardi kasutamine eeldab mingil tasemel teadmisi spetsifikatsioonide arendamise, hankimise ja hindamise protsessidest, mistõttu ei ole nendega seonduvat siin kuidagi käsitletud. Nõudeid digitaaldokumentide pikaajaliseks säilitamiseks ei ole siin dokumendis otseselt käsitletud. Ekspordile esitatavate nõuete sisaldumine siiski toetab säilitamist, kuna võimaldab dokumente eksportida pikaajalise säilitamise võimekusega süsteemi või migreerida uutesse süsteemidesse. Kuna siin moodulis esitatud juhised peaksid olema kohandatavad dokumendihaldusele tugevalt integreeritud teenuste-põhiste tarkvaradele, kehtivad taolised põhimõtted ja protsessid üldiselt ning täpsemaid juhiseid pole esitatud. Siiski on tarvilikud täiendavad analüüsid selle kohta, millised andmed erinevates süsteemides moodustavad kindlale toimingule nõutud tõenduse. Mõiste "süsteem" kasutamine selles standardis viitab arvutitele ja IT süsteemidele. See erineb dokumendihalduses levinud laiemast arusaamast mõistele, mis on seotud inimeste, poliitikate, protseduuride ja praktikatega. Organisatsioonid peavad sellist laiemat arusaama silmas pidama ja kindlustama, et põhilised dokumendihaldust toetavad abivahendid nagu eraldamise volitused, infoturbe liigitus ja dokumendikultuur organisatsioonis toimivad, kindlustades ärisüsteemides olevate dokumentide asjakohase haldamise.

Keel et

03 TEENUSED. ETTEVÕTTE ORGANISEERIMINE, JUHTIMINE JA KVALITEET. HALDUS. TRANSPORT. SOTSIOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 875-8:2012

Hind 11,67

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused ning kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardid loovad aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi.

Standard käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärgi ja võimalusi ning maa ja ehitiste hindamist kulumeetodi abil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-8:2007

EVS-EN 16247-1:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 16247-1:2012

Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements

This European standard specifies the requirements, common methodology and deliverables for energy audits. It applies to all forms of establishments and organisations, all forms of energy and uses of energy, excluding individual private dwellings. This European standard covers the general requirements common to all energy audits. Specific energy audit requirements will complete the general requirements in separate parts dedicated to energy audits for buildings, industrial processes and transportation.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61124:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61124:2012

ja identne IEC 61124:2012

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans. This standard specifies procedures to test whether an observed value of - failure rate, - failure intensity, - mean time to failure (MTTF), - mean operating time between failures (MTBF), conforms to a given requirement. It is assumed, except where otherwise stated, that during the accumulated test time, the times to failure or the operating times between failures are independent and identically exponentially distributed. This assumption implies that the failure rate or failure intensity is constant. Four types of test plans are described as follows: - truncated sequential tests; - time/failure terminated tests; - fixed calendar time terminated tests without replacement; - combined test plans. This standard does not cover guidance on how to plan, perform, analyse and report a test. This information can be found in IEC 60300-3-5. This standard does not describe test conditions. This information can be found in IEC 60605-2 and in IEC 60300-3-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61124:2006

EVS-EN ISO 13485:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 13485:2012/AC:2012

ja identne ISO 13485:2003 Cor 1:2009

Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 13485:2003+Cor 1:2009)

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 17263:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 17263:2012

ja identne ISO 17263:2012

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - System parameters (ISO 17263:2012)

This International Standard establishes an AEI system based on radio frequency technologies. This system is intended for general application in RTTT/TICS. It allows the transfer of the identification codes and further information about equipment and vehicles used in intermodal transport into such RTTT/TICS and information systems related to intermodal transport processes. Within the intermodal context of the RTTT/TICS Sector, AEI systems have the specific objective of achieving an unambiguous identification of an ITU or related equipment or vehicle or item used in intermodal transport, and to make that identification automatically. Vehicles will be considered and handled under Intermodal aspects as "Intermodal Equipment". Therefore, a differentiation between AEI and AVI systems for the purpose of this standard is not required.

Keel en

Asendab CEN ISO/TS 17263:2003

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012

ja identne ISO/IEC 17024:2012

Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded personali sertifitseerimisasutustele (ISO/IEC 17024:2012)

This International Standard contains principles and requirements for a body certifying persons against specific requirements, and includes the development and maintenance of a certification scheme for persons. NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "certification body" is used in place of the full term "certification body for persons", and the term "certification scheme" is used in place of the full term "certification scheme for persons".

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS 875-8:2007****Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod**

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenu tagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Käesolev standard EVS 875-8 "Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod" käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi, maa ja ehitiste hindamist, kulumi määramist ning maa ja ehitiste väärtuse lahtutamist.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 875-8:2012

EVS-EN 61124:2006

Identne EN 61124:2006

ja identne IEC 61124:2006

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61124:2012

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2005

Identne EN ISO/IEC 17024:2003

ja identne ISO/IEC 17024:2003

Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded personali sertifitseerimisasutustele

Standard määratleb nõuded personali sertifitseerimisega tegelevatele asutustele vastavalt kindlatele nõuetele personalile, kaasa arvatud personali sertifitseerimisskeemi arendamisele ja ülalpidamisele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 45013:1995

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO/IEC 17067

Identne prEN ISO/IEC 17067:2012
ja identne ISO/IEC/DIS 17067:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Conformity assessment - Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes (ISO/IEC/DIS 17067:2012)

This International Standard describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. It is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification and especially by certification scheme owners.

Keel en

prEVS 875-9

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutuselaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Standard EVS 875-9 „Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod” käsitleb tulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi kinnisvara hindamisel ja investeringute analüüsil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-9:2007

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 11811:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN ISO/TR 11811:2012
ja identne ISO/TR 11811:2012

Nanotechnologies - Guidance on methods for nano- and microtribology measurements (ISO/TR 11811:2012)

This Technical Report establishes techniques for the evaluation of tribological performance of sliding contacts with a lateral size of between a few nanometres (nm) and 10 µm, and where the applied load is between 50 µN and 100 mN. It describes procedures for undertaking these measurements, and provides guidance on the effect of parameters on test results. It does not cover existing SPM techniques, such as frictional force microscopy and atomic force microscopy (AFM).

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 11133

Identne prEN ISO 11133:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 11133:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Microbiology of food, animal feeding stuffs and water - Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media (ISO/DIS 11133:2012)

This International Standard provides the general terminology related to quality assurance and specifies the requirements for the preparation of culture media to be used for the microbiological analysis of products intended for human consumption or animal feeding and samples from the food production environment as well as all kinds of water. These requirements are applicable to four categories of culture media used in laboratories that prepare and/or use culture media for performing microbiological analyses: - commercially manufactured ready-to-use media ; - commercially manufactured media to be remelted, supplemented and distributed; - media prepared from commercially available dehydrated formulations ; - media prepared from their individual components. This International Standard also sets criteria and describes methods for the performance testing of culture media. This International Standard applies to: - commercial bodies producing and/or distributing ready-to-use or semi-finished reconstituted or dehydrated media; - non-commercial bodies supplying media to third parties; - microbiological laboratories preparing culture media for their own use.

Keel en

Asendab CEN ISO/TS 11133-2:2003; CEN ISO/TS 11133-2:2003/A1:2011; CEN ISO/TS 11133-1:2009

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 6876:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 6876:2012
ja identne ISO 6876:2012

Dentistry - Root canal sealing materials (ISO 6876:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for root canal (endodontic) sealing materials which set with or without the assistance of moisture and are used for permanent obturation of the root canal with or without the aid of obturating points/cones. It only covers sealers intended for orthograde use i.e. a root filling placed from the coronal aspect of a tooth. Specific qualitative and quantitative test methods for demonstrating freedom from unacceptable biological risks are not included in this International Standard but it is recommended that, for the assessment of such biological risks, reference be made to ISO 10993-1 and ISO 7405.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6876:2003

EVS-EN ISO 8359:2009/A1:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 8359:2009/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 8359:1996/Amd 1:2012

Oxygen concentrators for medical use - Safety requirements - Amendment 1 (ISO 8359:1996/Amd 1:2012)

This International Standard specifies safety requirements for continuous-flow oxygen concentrators, as defined in 1.3.8 (in this International Standard). This International Standard does not apply to oxygen concentrators intended to supply gas to several patients via a piped medical gas installation or to those intended for use in the presence of flammable anaesthetic and/or cleaning agents.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 10993-12:2012

ja identne ISO 10993-12:2012

Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 12: Proovieksemplari ettevalmistamine ja etalonained (ISO 10993-12:2012)

This part of ISO 10993 specifies requirements and gives guidance on the procedures to be followed in the preparation of samples and the selection of reference materials for medical device testing in biological systems in accordance with one or more parts of ISO 10993. Specifically, this part of ISO 10993 addresses the following: - test sample selection; - selection of representative portions from a device; - test sample preparation; - experimental controls; - selection of, and requirements, for reference materials; - preparation of extracts. This part of ISO 10993 is not applicable to live cells, but can be relevant to the material or device components of combination products containing live cells.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2009

EVS-EN ISO 11987:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 11987:2012

ja identne ISO 11987:2012

Optika ja optikariistad. Kontaktläätsed. Säilivusaja kindlaksmääramine (ISO 11987:2012)

This International Standard specifies test procedures for determining the stability of contact lenses once they are placed in their final packaging during storage and distribution.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11987:1999

EVS-EN ISO 13017:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 13017:2012

ja identne ISO 13017:2012

Dentistry - Magnetic attachments (ISO 13017:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for assessing the applicability of dental magnetic attachments that provide retention, support and stabilization of crowns and bridges, removable partial dentures, overdentures, superstructures of dental implants and orthodontic or maxillofacial prostheses including obturators. This International Standard does not specify qualitative and quantitative test methods for demonstrating freedom from unacceptable biological risk, which can be assessed using ISO 10993-1 and ISO 7405.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13485:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 13485:2012/AC:2012

ja identne ISO 13485:2003 Cor 1:2009

Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 13485:2003+Cor 1:2009)

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13504:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 13504:2012

ja identne ISO 13504:2012

Dentistry - General requirements for instruments and related accessories used in dental implant placement and treatment (ISO 13504:2012)

This International Standard specifies general requirements for the manufacture of instruments and related accessories used in the placement of dental implants and further manipulations of connecting parts in the craniofacial area. It is applicable to single-use and reusable instruments, regardless of whether they are manually driven or connected to a power-driven system. It is not applicable to the power-driven system itself, nor to the dental implant or to parts intended to be connected to the dental implant. With regard to safety, this International Standard gives requirements for classification, intended performance, performance attributes, material selection, performance evaluation, manufacture, sterilization and information to be supplied by the manufacturer.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 15223-1:2012

ja identne ISO 15223-1:2012

Meditsiiniseadmed. Sümbolid, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniseadme ja/või pakendi märgistuses ning muus kaasuvus teabes. Osa 1: Üldnõuded (ISO 15223-1:2012)

This part of ISO 15223 identifies requirements for symbols used in medical device labelling that convey information on the safe and effective use of medical devices. It also lists symbols that satisfy the requirements of this part of ISO 15223. This part of ISO 15223 is applicable to symbols used in a broad spectrum of medical devices, which are marketed globally and therefore need to meet different regulatory requirements. These symbols may be used on the medical device itself, on its packaging or in the associated documentation. The requirements of this part of ISO 15223 are not intended to apply to symbols specified in other standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 980:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 980:2008

Identne EN 980:2008

Meditsiiniseadmete märgistamiseks kasutatavad graafilised sümbolid

This European Standard specifies symbols for use in the information supplied by the manufacturer with medical devices. The requirements of this European Standard are not intended to apply to symbols specified in other standards. However, every effort should be made to prevent the specifying of different symbols with the same meaning. This standard does not specify the requirements for information to be supplied with medical devices, which are addressed by EN 375, EN 376, EN 591, EN 592 and EN 1041.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 980:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 6876:2003

Identne EN ISO 6876:2002

ja identne ISO 6876:2001

Hambajuurekanali plommimismaterjalid

The standard specifies requirements for materials used for root canal sealing materials which set with and without the assistance of moisture and are used for permanent obturation of the root canal, with or without the aid of obturating points

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 26876:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6876:2012

EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2009

Identne EN ISO 10993-12:2009

ja identne ISO 10993-12:2007

Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 12: Proovieksemplari ettevalmistamine ja etalonained

This part of ISO 10993 specifies requirements and gives guidance on the procedures to be followed in the preparation of samples and the selection of reference materials for medical device testing in biological systems in accordance with one or more parts of the ISO 10993 series. Specifically this part of ISO 10993 addresses: - test sample selection; - selection of representative portions from a device; - test sample preparation; - experimental controls; - selection of and requirements for reference materials; - preparation of extracts. This part of ISO 10993 is not applicable to materials or devices containing live cells.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2008

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11987:1999

Identne EN ISO 11987:1997

ja identne ISO 11987:1997

Optika ja optikariistad. Kontaktläätsed. Säilivusaja kindlaksmääramine

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab testimist, mis on kohustuslik, et määratleda lõplikult pakitud kontaktläätsede stabiilsust laos hoidmise ja tarnimise aja vältel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11987:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60601-2-33:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-2-33:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-2-33:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-33: Erinõuded meditsiinilises diagnostikas kasutatava magnetresonants-seadmestiku esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of MR EQUIPMENT and MR SYSTEMS, hereafter referred to also as ME EQUIPMENT. This standard does not cover the application of MR EQUIPMENT beyond the INTENDED USE. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. The standard does not formulate ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements related to INTERVENTIONAL MR EXAMINATIONS.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 5356-2

Identne FprEN ISO 5356-2:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 5356-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Koonilised konnektorid. Osa 2: Keermestatud kandvad tugikonnektorid (ISO/FDIS 5356-2:2012)

This part of ISO 5356 specifies dimensional requirements for screw-threaded weight-bearing conical connectors intended for use with inhalation anaesthesia apparatus and ventilators. Such connectors are intended for mounting heavy accessories. This part of ISO 5356 specifies requirements for the following screw-threaded, weight-bearing conical connectors: - 22 mm connectors; - 22 mm/15 mm coaxial connectors. Requirements for the application of screw-threaded, weight-bearing conical connectors are not included in this part of ISO 5356, but are or will be given in the relevant International Standards for specific medical devices and accessories. NOTE Requirements on cones and sockets are specified in ISO 5356-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5356-2:2007

FprEN ISO 11980

Identne FprEN ISO 11980:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 11980:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed ja kontaktläätsede hooldusvahendid. Juhised kliinilisteks uuringuteks (ISO/FDIS 11980:2012)

This International Standard gives guidelines for the clinical investigation (CI) of the safety and performance of contact lenses and contact lens care products. NOTE This International Standard attempts to harmonize the recognized regulatory requirements for the conduct of a CI to meet the marketing and labelling requirements for contact lenses and contact lens care products around the world. However, national requirements vary greatly. Wherever national practice or regulations dictate some legal requirement, this requirement takes precedence over this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11980:2009

FprEN ISO 14630

Identne FprEN ISO 14630:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 14630:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Implants chirurgicaux non actifs - Exigences générales (ISO/FDIS 14630:2012)

This International Standard specifies general requirements for non-active surgical implants, hereafter referred to as implants. This International Standard is not applicable to dental implants, dental restorative materials, transendodontic and transradicular implants, intra-ocular lenses and implants utilizing viable animal tissue. With regard to safety, this International Standard specifies requirements for intended performance, design attributes, materials, design evaluation, manufacture, sterilization, packaging and information supplied by the manufacturer, and tests to demonstrate compliance with these requirements. Additional tests are given or referred to in level 2 and level 3 standards. NOTE This International Standard does not require that the manufacturer have a quality management system in place. However, the application of a quality management system, such as that described in ISO 13485, might be appropriate to help ensure that the implant achieves its intended performance.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14630:2009

FprEN ISO 18369-2

Identne FprEN ISO 18369-2:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 18369-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses - Part 2: Tolerances (ISO/FDIS 18369-2:2012)

This part of ISO 18369 specifies the tolerance limits of the principal optical and physical parameters of rigid, soft and rigid scleral contact lenses.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 18369-2:2006

FprEN ISO 25539-2

Identne FprEN ISO 25539-2:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 25539-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Südame-veresoonkonna implantaadid. Soonesisesed vahendid. Osa 2: Arteriaalpingutid (ISO/FDIS 25539-2:2012)

1.1 This part of ISO 25539 specifies requirements for vascular stents, based upon current medical knowledge. With regard to safety, it gives requirements for intended performance, design attributes, materials, design evaluation, manufacturing, sterilization, packaging and information supplied by the manufacturer. It should be considered as a supplement to ISO 14630, which specifies general requirements for the performance of non-active surgical implants. NOTE Due to the variations in the design of implants covered by this part of ISO 25539 and in some cases due to the relatively recent development of some of these implants (e.g. bioabsorbable stents, polymeric stents), acceptable standardized in vitro tests and clinical results are not always available. As further scientific and clinical data become available, appropriate revision of this part of ISO 25539 will be necessary. 1.2 The scope of this part of ISO 25539 includes vascular stents used to treat vascular lesions or stenoses, or other vascular abnormalities. These devices might or might not incorporate surface modifications of the stent such as drug and/or other coatings. Stents covered with materials that significantly modify the permeability of the uncovered stent are within the scope of ISO 25539-1. The stent design might dictate the need to address functional requirements identified in both ISO 25539-1 and this part of ISO 25539. 1.3 Delivery systems are included in this part of ISO 25539 if they comprise an integral component of the deployment of the vascular stent. 1.4 Procedures and devices used prior to the introduction of the vascular stent, such as balloon angioplasty devices, are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 25539. 1.5 Some pharmacological aspects of drug-eluting stents are addressed in this part of ISO 25539, but this part of ISO 25539 is not comprehensive with respect to the pharmacological evaluation of drug-eluting stents. 1.6 Degradation and other time-dependent aspects of bioabsorbable and polymeric stents and coatings are not addressed by this part of ISO 25539. 1.7 With the exception of sterilization, this part of ISO 25539 does not address requirements for the evaluation of animal tissue products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 25539-2:2009; EVS-EN ISO 25539-2:2009/AC:2011

prEN 13718-2

Identne prEN 13718-2:
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Meditisiinis kasutatavad liiklusvahendid ja nende varustus. Kiirabilennukid/helikopterid. Osa 2: Kiirabilennukite/helikopterite tootmis- ja tehnilised nõuded

This part of EN 13718 specifies the requirements for design, performance and equipping of air ambulances used for the transport and treatment of sick or injured persons. This part of EN 13718 is applicable to air ambulances capable of transporting at least one person on a stretcher. NOTE Requirements are specified for categories of air ambulances based on the different intended use. These are the helicopter emergency medical service (HEMS) the helicopter intensive care medical service (HICAMS) and the fixed wing air ambulance (FWAA).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13718-2:2008

prEN ISO 8980-3

Identne prEN ISO 8980-3 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 8980-3:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Oftalmiline optika. Mõõtulõikamata viimistletud prilliläätsed. Osa 3: Läbipaistvust puudutavad tehnilised nõuded ja katsemeetodid (ISO/DIS 8980-3:2012)

This part of ISO 8980 specifies requirements for the transmittance properties of uncut finished spectacle lenses and mounted pairs, including attenuation of solar radiation. This part of ISO 8980 is not applicable to - spectacle lenses having particular transmittance or absorption characteristics prescribed for medical reasons; - products where specific personal protective equipment transmittance standards apply; - products intended for direct observation of the sun, such as for solar-eclipse viewing. The fundamental requirements for uncut finished lenses, including reference to Clause 5.3 in this standard are in ISO 14889. NOTE Optical and geometric requirements for uncut finished spectacle lenses are specified in ISO 8980-1 and ISO 8980-2, and for mounted lenses, in ISO 21987.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8980-3:2005

prEN ISO 11979-2

Identne prEN ISO 11979-2 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 11979-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 2: Optical properties and test methods (ISO/DIS 11979-2:2012)

This part of ISO 11979 specifies requirements and test methods for certain optical properties of intraocular lenses (IOLs) with spherical, aspheric, toric, multifocal, and accommodative optics. The generic descriptor 'IOL' used throughout this document also includes phakic intraocular lenses (PIOL).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-2:2000

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases - Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding (ISO/TS 15011-6:2012)

This part of ISO 15011 provides guidance on determination of emission rates of fume and gases generated by spot welding of uncoated and coated steel sheets, expressed as the quantity of pollutants per spot weld. It describes the test principle and considers methods for sampling and analysis. This part of ISO 15011 can be used for determining the influence of the type of material, the coating system, and the material thickness on the possible generation of fume and gases when using a fixed combination of electrodes, welding equipment, and testing conditions. The data generated can be used by product manufacturers to provide information for inclusion in safety data sheets and by occupational hygienists to evaluate the significant substances emitted by spot welding in the performance of risk assessments and/or workplace exposure measurements.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16364:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne CEN/TR 16364:2012

Influence of materials on water intended for human consumption - Influence due to migration - Prediction of migration from organic materials using mathematical modelling

This Technical Report describes a procedure, based on a diffusion model, to be applied to the estimation of specific migration of substances into drinking water from organic materials intended to come into contact with drinking water. The modelling approach is readily applicable to certain organic materials, as explained in this report. In principle, the diffusion modelling approach is applicable to other organic materials but practical difficulties, in relation to obtaining data to feed into the diffusion model, may restrict or prevent its application. Accordingly, in addition to the diffusion model, scientific estimation procedures for the required data inputs need to be considered. The approach is normally applicable to organic substances that are soluble in the material matrix. Substances applied externally to a product made of an organic material, e.g. antistatic agents, lubricants, etc. are excluded from the diffusion modelling approach, as are electrolytes, salts, oxides and metals. Only organic substances with well-defined molecular weight or mixtures with well-defined ranges of molecular weights are amenable to the diffusion modelling approach. The diffusion modelling approach is readily applicable to amenable organic materials in the form of a pipe or a sheet, where data such as material thickness is readily calculable. More complicated product shapes, such as fittings, require assumptions to be made. It may not be possible to model the effects of test waters that are chemically active, for example test waters to which chlorine has been added to simulate chlorinated drinking water. This is because substances that migrate from a material into water containing chlorine can be converted by chemical reaction into substances with different properties.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16388:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16388:2012

Gas-Specific Environmental Document - Guideline for incorporating within standards to minimize the environmental impact of gas infrastructure across the whole life cycle

The gas supply companies, in the widest sense of their activities (production, transport, distribution), have a long tradition in ensuring that networks and facilities are operated according to well-defined procedures. These procedures are the centrepiece of quality management systems. They are based on the general criteria of the series ISO 9000 and are currently being developed gas-specifically as EQAS (European Quality Assurance System) in CEN/TC 234 in order to adhere more efficiently to the procedures peculiar to the gas activities. Companies are more and more inclined to take into account environmental aspects since the series ISO 14000 resulting in EMAS (Environment Management System). As both the series and the system possess a similar structure, the measures to be taken are directly linked to the technical operations and therefore cannot be dissociated from them. Environmental issues are expected to feature increasingly in CEN standardisation as the European Commission and its affiliated Member States press ahead with an array of proposals for potential directives. These directives are aimed at boosting the reduction of energy consumption, reducing emissions to air/water and, more generally, at forcing industry to consider any process which may have adverse impacts on the environment.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15862:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 15862:2012

Characterisation of waste - Compliance leaching test - One stage batch leaching test for monoliths at fixed liquid to surface area ratio (L/A) for test portions with fixed minimum dimensions

This Technical Specification specifies a compliance test for routine testing providing information on the leaching of monolithic waste which can be obtained under the experimental conditions specified hereafter with a single batch leaching test at a specified liquid to surface area ratio (L/A) of 12 (cm³ · cm⁻²). It applies to test portion of monolithic waste of regular shape, with a minimum dimension of 40 mm in all directions, obtained e.g. by cutting, coring or moulding. This document is not applicable if the surface area of the test portion cannot be determined by simple geometrical means. This document has been developed to determine the release of mainly inorganic constituents from wastes. It does not take into account the particular characteristics of organic constituents nor the consequences of microbiological processes in organic degradable wastes. The test procedure specified in this document produces an eluate which subsequently need to be characterized physically and chemically, according to appropriate standard methods. NOTE 1 If, in order to comply with the requirement of regular shape, the test portion is prepared by cutting or coring, then new surfaces are exposed which can lead to change(s) in leaching properties. NOTE 2 This procedure may not be applicable to materials reacting with the leachant, leading for example to excessive gas emission or an excessive heat release. This leaching test does not provide information by itself on dynamic leaching behaviour, as specified in EN 12920. It does not give information on equilibrium conditions. For specific situations or basic characterization, other tests are available in the toolbox of CEN/TC 292 "Characterization of waste". This document does not address issues related to health and safety.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15863:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne CEN/TS 15863:2012

Characterisation of waste - Leaching behaviour test for basic characterisation - Dynamic monolithic leaching test with periodic leachant renewal, under fixed test conditions

This Technical Specification is applicable for determining the leaching behaviour of monolithic wastes under dynamic conditions. The test is performed under fixed experimental conditions in this document. This test is aimed at determining the release as a function of time of inorganic constituents from a monolithic waste, when it is put into contact with an aqueous solution (leachant). This dynamic monolithic leaching test (DMLT) is a parameter specific test as specified in EN 12920 and is therefore not aimed at simulating real situations. The application of this test method alone is not sufficient for the determination of the detailed leaching behaviour of a monolithic waste under specified conditions. In the framework of EN 12920 and in combination with additional chemical information, the test results are used to identify the leaching mechanisms and their relative importance. The intrinsic properties can be used to predict the release of constituents at a given time frame, in order to assess the leaching behaviour of monolithic waste materials, placed in different situations or scenarios (including disposal and recycling scenarios). The test method applies to regularly shaped test portions of monolithic wastes with minimum dimensions of 40 mm in all directions, that are assumed to maintain their integrity over a time frame relevant for the considered scenario. The test method applies to test portions for which the geometric surface area can be determined with the help of simple geometric equations. The test method applies to low permeable monolithic materials.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15864:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne CEN/TS 15864:2012

Characterisation of waste - Leaching behaviour test for basic characterisation - Dynamic monolithic leaching test with continuous leachant renewal under conditions relevant for specified scenario(s)

This Technical Specification is applicable for determining the leaching behaviour of monolithic wastes under dynamic conditions. The test is performed under experimental conditions relevant to assess the leaching behaviour in view of the considered scenario(s). This test is aimed at determining the release as a function of time of inorganic constituents from a monolithic waste, when it is put into contact with an aqueous solution (leachant). In general, the composition, the temperature and the continuous renewal rate of the leachant are chosen such that the leaching behaviour of the waste material can be studied in view of the considered disposal or recovery scenario. When the release is to be determined without any reference to a specific scenario, the leachant is demineralised water, the temperature and the continuous renewal rate are fixed. This dynamic monolithic leaching test (DMLT) is a parameter specific test as specified in EN 12920 and is then not aimed at simulating real situations. The application of this test method alone is not sufficient for the determination of the detailed leaching behaviour of a monolithic waste under specified conditions. In the framework of EN 12920 and in combination with additional chemical information, the test results are used to identify the leaching mechanisms and their relative importance. The intrinsic properties can be used to predict the release of constituents at a given time frame, in order to assess the leaching behaviour of monolithic waste materials, placed in different situations or scenarios (including disposal and utilisation scenarios). The test method applies to regularly shaped test portions of monolithic wastes with minimum dimensions of 40 mm in all directions that are assumed to maintain their integrity over a time frame relevant for the considered scenario. The test method applies to test portions for which the geometric surface area can be determined with the help of simple geometric equations. The test method applies to low permeable monolithic materials.

Keel en

CLC/TS 50131-11:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne CLC/TS 50131-11:2012

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 11: Hold-up devices

This Technical Specification is for dedicated hold-up devices in buildings, e.g. deliberately operated hold-up devices which can be triggered to create a hold-up alarm signal or message. It provides four security Grades 1-4 (see EN 50131-1), specific or non specific wired or wire-free hold-up devices and uses Environmental Classes I-IV (see EN 50130-5). This Technical Specification does not include requirements for hold-up devices intended for use outdoors, or for mobile hold-up devices or for devices with functions additional to hold-up facility. NOTE If a device provides functions additional to hold-up facility, it is recommended to function similar to the requirement described in this Technical Specification. Functions additional to the mandatory functions as specified in this Technical Specification may be included in the hold-up device, providing they do not adversely influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions. This Technical Specification does not apply to system interconnections.

Keel en

CLC/TS 50131-5-4:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne CLC/TS 50131-5-4:2012

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 5-4: System compatibility testing for I&HAS equipments located in supervised premises

This Technical Specification details methods and tests for compatibility assessment of system components, including a CIE, intended to be used in intruder and hold up alarm systems complying with EN 50131-1. This includes: - I&HAS components for which EN 50131 series product standards exist; - I&HAS components for which no EN 50131 series product standards currently exist; - I&HAS components that include additional functionality outside the scope of EN 50131-1 or shared with another system; - non-I&HAS components used to supplement the functionality of the system, but which are not required by EN 50131-1 (e.g. printer). The assessment and testing covered by this Technical Specification focuses on verifying the functionality of each event type from source to destination between components. It is not intended to repeat specific tests contained within the relevant product standard, but does include the verification that there are no adverse affects on mandatory EN 50131 functions as a result of the intended use of the components. This Technical Specification does not detail the manner in which an I&HAS is designed, installed and used in any particular application. This Technical Specification recognizes that it is not practical to assess the compatibility of components in all possible configurations and conditions. Methods of assessment are specified to reach an acceptable degree of confidence within pre-determined configurations and conditions. This Technical Specification is applicable to components connected to CIE whether the components are interconnected by electrical wires, wire-free links or other means. The test programme developed to assess compatibility may be undertaken as part of a programme to assess the performance of a component according to a part of EN 50131.

Keel en

EVS-EN 795:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 795:2012

Kukkumisvastased isikukaitsevahendid. Ankurdusseadmed

This European Standard specifies requirements for performance and associated test methods for single-user anchor devices which are intended to be removable from the structure. These anchor devices incorporate stationary or travelling (mobile) anchor points designed for the attachment of components of a personal fall protection system in accordance with EN 363. This European Standard also gives requirements for marking and instructions for use, and guidance on installation. This European Standard is not applicable to: - anchor devices intended to allow more than one user to be attached at any one time; - anchor devices used in any sports or recreational activity; - equipment designed to conform to EN 516 or EN 517; - elements or parts of structures which were installed for use other than as anchor points or anchor devices, e.g. beams, girders; - structural anchors (see 3.3).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 795:1999/A1:2001; EVS-EN 795:1999

EVS-EN 1363-1:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 1363-1:2012

Tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This European Standard establishes the general principles for determining the fire resistance of various elements of construction when subjected to standard fire exposure conditions. Alternative and additional procedures to meet special requirements are given in EN 1363-2. The principle that has been embodied within all European Standards relating to fire resistance testing is that where aspects and procedures of testing are common to all specific test methods e.g. the temperature/time curve, then they are specified in this test method. Where a general principle is common to many specific test methods but the details vary according to the element being tested (e.g. the measurement of unexposed face temperature), then the principle is given in this document, but the details are given in the specific test method. Where certain aspects of testing are unique to a particular specific test method (e.g. the air leakage test for fire dampers), then no details are included in this document. The test results obtained might be directly applicable to other similar elements, or variations of the element tested. The extent to which this application is permitted depends upon the field of direct application of the test result. This is restricted by the provision of rules which limit the variation from the tested specimen without further evaluation. The rules for determining the permitted variations are given in each specific test method. Variations outside those permitted by direct application are covered under extended application of test results. This results from an in-depth review of the design and performance of a particular product in test(s) by a recognised authority. Further consideration on direct and extended application is given in Annex A. The duration for which the tested element, as modified by its direct or extended field of application, satisfies specific criteria will permit subsequent classification. All values given in this Standard are nominal unless otherwise specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1363-1:2002

EVS-EN 14491:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 14491:2012

Tolmuplahvatuse rõhu leevendamise kaitstesüsteemid

This European Standard specifies the basic requirements of design for the selection of a dust explosion venting protective system. This European Standard is one of a series including EN 14797, Explosion venting devices and EN 14460, Explosion resistant equipment. The three standards together represent the concept of dust explosion venting. To avoid transfer of explosions to other communicating equipment, one should also consider applying EN 15089 Explosion Isolation Systems. This European Standard covers: - vent sizing to protect an enclosure against the internal pressure effects of a dust explosion; - flame and pressure effects outside the enclosure; - recoil forces; - influence of vent ducts; - hybrid mixtures. This European Standard is not intended to provide design and application rules against effects generated by detonation reactions or runaway exothermic reactions. This European Standard does not cover fire risks arising from materials either processed, used or released by the equipment or from materials that make up equipment and buildings. This European Standard does not cover the design, construction, testing and certification of explosion venting devices that are used to achieve explosion venting¹).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14491:2006; EVS-EN 14491:2006/AC:2008

EVS-EN 15269-3:2012

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 15269-3:2012

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 3: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted timber doorsets and openable timber framed windows

This European Standard covers hinged or pivoted doorsets with timber based leaves, timber framed glazed doors and openable timber framed windows. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from fire resistance test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. This standard covers doorsets with internal structural elements which are comprised of timber. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests, the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - integrity (E), integrity/radiation (EW) or integrity/insulation (EI1 or EI2) classification; - glazed elements including vision panels and framed glazed doorsets, - louvres and/or vents; - side, transom or overpanels; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; - alternative supporting construction(s). The effect on the Classification 'C' for the doorsets following an extended application process is not addressed in this European Standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15875:2011/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 15875:2011/AC:2012

Jäätmete iseloomustus. Staatiline katse sulfiide sisaldavate jäätmete hapestumis- ja neutraliseerimisvõime määramiseks

Keel en

EVS-EN 16161:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16161:2012

Water quality - Guidance on the use of in vivo absorption techniques for the estimation of chlorophyll-a concentration in marine and fresh water samples

This European Standard provides guidance in the use of in vivo absorption techniques to quantify chlorophyll-a concentration in marine and fresh waters. This European Standard is comprised of the following: - definition of the equipment requirement; - a priori data and mathematical tools; - recommendations for verification of measurement system performance and consideration of factors that can influence measurements; - listing of the procedures to be implemented.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50132-7:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 50132-7:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 7: Application guidelines

This European Standard gives recommendations and requirements for the selection, planning, installation, commissioning, maintaining and testing of CCTV systems comprising of image capture device(s), interconnection(s) and image handling device(s), for use in security applications. The objectives of this standard are to: a) provide a framework to assist customers, installers and users in establishing their requirements, b) assist specifiers and users in determining the appropriate equipment required for a given application, c) provide means of evaluating objectively the performance of the CCTV system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50132-7:2002

EVS-EN 50132-5-1:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50132-5-1:2011/AC:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-1: Video transmission - General video transmission performance requirements

Keel en

EVS-EN 50132-5-2:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50132-5-2:2011/AC:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-2: IP Video Transmission Protocols

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-6:2003/A12:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/A12:2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-6: Erinõuded statsionaarsetele pliitidele, pliidiplaatidele, ahjudele ja muudele taolistele seadmetele

Applicable to the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances

Keel en

Asendatud FprEN 60335-2-6

EVS-EN ISO 5923:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 5923:2012

ja identne ISO 5923:2012

Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting - Fire extinguishing media - Carbon dioxide (ISO 5923:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide for use as a fire extinguishing medium.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 25923:1999

EVS-EN ISO 9241-410:2008/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 9241-410:2008/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 9241-410:2008/AMD 1:2012

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices (ISO 9241-410:2008/AMD 1:2012)

This part of ISO 9241 specifies criteria based on ergonomics factors for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems including keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch-sensitive screens, styli and light pens, and voice- and gesture-controlled devices. It gives guidance on the design of these devices, taking into consideration the capabilities and limitations of users, and specifies generic design criteria for physical input devices, as well as specific criteria for each type of device. Requirements for the design of products are given either as a result of context-free considerations, or else can be determined based on the specified design criteria for the intended use; such specified criteria generally having been subdivided into task-oriented categories, wherever applicable. EXAMPLE The resolution of a pointing device is given in relation to four levels of index of difficulty for the Fitts test. The required category for the resolution can be determined on the basis of the task characteristics, user population and context of use for the intended application. This part of ISO 9241 does not specify the categories that are appropriate for devices as, according to the concept of usability, a product has no inherent usability. Selecting the category to which a certain property of a device belongs is subject to the design of a product.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10870:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 10870:2012

ja identne ISO 10870:2012

Water quality - Guidelines for the selection of sampling methods and devices for benthic macroinvertebrates in fresh waters (ISO 10870:2012)

This International Standard specifies criteria for the selection of sampling methods and devices (operation and performance characteristics) used to evaluate benthic macroinvertebrate populations in fresh waters (rivers, canals, lakes, and reservoirs). The methods and devices considered in this International Standard are suitable for sampling all major components of the benthic assemblage. They are not suitable for sampling meiofauna.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9391:1999; EVS-EN 27828:1999; EVS-EN 28265:1999

EVS-EN ISO 14403-1:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 14403-1:2012

ja identne ISO 14403-1:2012

Water quality - Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) - Part 1: Method using flow injection analysis (FIA) (ISO 14403-1:2012)

This part of ISO 14403 specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or using a different injection volume. In this part of ISO 14403, a suitable mass concentration range from 20 µg/l to 200 µg/l is described. Seawater can be analysed with possible changes in sensitivity and adaptation of the reagent and calibration solutions to the salinity of the samples.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14403-2:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 14403-2:2012

ja identne ISO 14403-2:2012

Water quality - Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) - Part 2: Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA) (ISO 14403-2:2012)

This part of ISO 14403 specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations usually from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or changing the pathlength of the flow cell. In this method, a suitable mass concentration range from 10 µg/l to 100 µg/l is described. Seawater can be analysed with possible changes in sensitivity and adaptation of the reagent and calibration solutions to the salinity of the samples.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14403:2002

EVS-EN ISO 14644-9:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 14644-9:2012

ja identne ISO 14644-9:2012

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 9: Classification of surface cleanliness by particle concentration (ISO 14644-9:2012)

This part of ISO 14644 establishes the classification of cleanliness levels on solid surfaces by particle concentration in cleanrooms and associated controlled environment applications. Recommendations on testing and measuring methods, as well as information about surface characteristics, are given in Annexes A to D. This part of ISO 14644 applies to all solid surfaces in cleanrooms and associated controlled environments, such as walls, ceilings, floors, working environments, tools, equipment and products. The classification of surface cleanliness by particle concentration (SCP) is limited to particles between 0,05 µm and 500 µm. The following issues are not considered in this part of ISO 14644: - requirements for the cleanliness and suitability of surfaces for specific processes; - procedures for the cleaning of surfaces; - material characteristics; - references to interactive bonding forces or generation processes that are usually time-dependent and process-dependent; - selection and use of statistical methods for classification and testing; - other characteristics of particles, such as electrostatic charge, ionic charges, microbiological state, etc.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16000-26:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 16000-26:2012

ja identne ISO 16000-26:2012

Indoor air - Part 26: Sampling strategy for carbon dioxide (CO₂) (ISO 16000-26:2012)

This part of ISO 16000 specifies the planning of carbon dioxide indoor pollution measurements. In the case of indoor air measurements, the careful planning of sampling and the entire measurement strategy are of particular significance since the result of the measurement can have far-reaching consequences, for example, with regard to ascertaining the need for remedial action or the success of such an action. An inappropriate measurement strategy can lead to misrepresentation of the true conditions or, worse, to erroneous results. This part of ISO 16000 is not applicable to the measurement strategy for carbon monoxide (CO). NOTE See 5.1.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20643:2008/A1:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 20643:2008/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 20643:2005/Amd 1:2012

Mechanical vibration - Hand-held and hand-guided machinery - Principles for evaluation of vibration emission - Amendment 1: Accelerometer positions (ISO 20643:2005/Amd 1:2012)

This document provides the basis for the drafting of vibration test codes for hand-held and hand-guided powerdriven machinery. It specifies the determination of hand-transmitted vibration emission in terms of frequencyweighted root-mean-square (r.m.s.) acceleration during type testing. For machines where vibration test codes do not exist, it may also be used for determination of emission values and contains sufficient guidance for designing an appropriate test.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 795:1999**

Identne EN 795:1996

Kõrgelt kukkumise kaitse. Ankurdusseadmed. Nõuded ja katsetamine

See standard esitab nõuded, katsemeetodid, märgistuse ja kasutusõpetuse ankurdusseadmete tarvis, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult koos kõrgelt kukkumise individuaalkaitsevahenditega. Standard ei kehti konksude (EN 517) ja käiguteede (EN 516) kohta, samuti fikseeritud ankurduspunktide kohta, mis on ehitustarindi osaks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 795:2012

EVS-EN 795:1999/A1:2001

Identne EN 795:1996/A1:2000

Kõrgelt kukkumise kaitse. Ankurdusseadmed. Nõuded ja katsetamine. MUUDATUS

See standard esitab nõuded, katsemeetodid, märgistuse ja kasutusõpetuse ankurdusseadmete tarvis, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult koos kõrgelt kukkumise individuaalkaitsevahenditega. Standard ei kehti konksude (EN 517) ja käiguteede (EN 516) kohta, samuti fikseeritud ankurduspunktide kohta, mis on ehitustarindi osaks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 795:2012

EVS-EN 1363-1:2002

Identne EN 1363-1:1999

Tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

EN 1363 käesolev osa kehtestab üldised põhimõtted, kuidas määrata erinevate ehitustarindite tulepüsivust standardtulekahju mõju tingimustes. Erinõuete kohased alternatiivsed ja täiendavad katseprotseduurid on toodud standardis EN 1363-2.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1363-1:2012

EVS-EN 14491:2006

Identne EN 14491:2006

Plahvatusohtliku tolmu eest kaitsvad ventilatsioonisüsteemid

This European Standard specifies the basic requirements of design for the selection of a dust explosion venting protective system. The standard is one of a series including prEN 14797 Explosion venting devices and prEN 14460 Explosion resistant equipment. The three standards together represent the concept of dust explosion venting.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14491:2012

EVS-EN 14491:2006/AC:2008

Identne EN 14491:2006/AC:2008

Plahvatusohtliku tolmu eest kaitsvad ventilatsioonisüsteemid

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14491:2012

EVS-EN 25923:1999

Identne EN 25923:1993

ja identne ISO 5923:1989

Tuleohutus. Tulekustutusvahendid. Süsihappegaas

Standard määrab kindlaks tulekustutusvahendina kasutatavale süsihappegaasile esitatavad nõuded.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5923:2012

EVS-EN 27828:1999

Identne EN 27828:1994

ja identne ISO 7828:1985

Vee kvaliteet. Bioloogilise proovivõtmise meetodid. Juhised käsivõrguga proovivõtmiseks veekogu põhjas elavate selgrootute loomade määramiseks

Standard määrab kindlaks käsivõrguga proovivõtmise protseduuri madalate veekogude (sügavusel umbes alla 1,5 m) põhjas elavate selgrootute loomade määramiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10870:2012

EVS-EN 28265:1999

Identne EN 28265:1994

ja identne ISO 8265:1988

Vee kvaliteet. Kivise põhjaga madalates mageveekogudes elunevate selgrootute loomade arvukuse määramise proovide kavandamine ja kasutamine

Standard annab juhised seadmete ja protseduuride kohta madalate veekogude (sügavus alla 500 mm) põhjas elunevate selgrootute loomade arvukuse määramise proovide võtmiseks kvadraat-proovivõtmisseadmetega. Kirjeldatakse ka meetodeid teatavatel tingimustel proovivõtmiseks veekogudest, mille sügavus on kuni 1 m.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10870:2012

EVS-EN 50132-7:2002

Identne EN 50132-7:1996+AC:1997

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 7: Application guidelines

This standard gives recommendations for the selection, planning and installation of closed circuit television systems comprising of camera(s) with monitor(s) and/or video recorder(s), switching, control and ancillary equipment for use in security applications.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50132-7:2012

EVS-EN ISO 9391:1999

Identne EN ISO 9391:1995

ja identne ISO 9391:1993

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtmine sügavates veekogudes elunevate selgrootute loomade määramiseks.**Koloniseerivate, kvalitatiivsete ja kvantitatiivsete proovide võtmise varustuse kasutamise juhised**

Standard annab juhised koloniseerivate proovivõtmisseadmete kasutamiseks selgrootute loomade määramisel, kasutades sügavate jõgede jaoks kohaldatud kvalitatiivsete ja kvantitatiivsete proovide võtmise varustust.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10870:2012

EVS-EN ISO 14403:2002

Identne EN ISO 14403:2002

ja identne ISO 14403:2002

Water quality - Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide by continuous flow analysis

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate and waste water) with cyanide concentrations usually above 3 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions. The CFA method is applicable to a mass concentration range from 10 µg/l to 100 µg/l. The range of application may be changed by varying the operation conditions.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14403-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**EN 1047-2:2009/FprA1**

Identne EN 1047-2:2009/FprA1

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Part 2: Data rooms and data container

This part of the European Standard EN 1047 specifies requirements for data rooms and data containers. It includes a method of test for the determination of the ability of data rooms and data containers to protect temperature and humidity sensitive data media (see 3.5) and hardware systems (see 3.6) from the effects of fire. A test method for measuring the resistance to mechanical stress (impact test) provided by data rooms type B and data containers is also specified.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-6:2003/FprAD

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/FprAD:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-6: Erinõuded statsionaarsetele pliitidele, pliidiplaatidele, ahjudele ja muudele taoliste seadmetele

Applicable to the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances

Keel en

prEVS 846

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Hoone kanalisatsioon

Käesolev standard kehtib hoone kanalisatsioonile, mille kaudu reoveed suubuvad linna, asula ühiskanalisatsiooni või otse loodusesse (veekogusse või pinnasesse). Hoone kanalisatsiooni all mõeldakse hoonesisest veeneeludega ühendatud kanalisatsioonitorustikku koos võimalike lisaseadmetega (sulgeseadmed, pumplad, puhastusavad) kuni hoone välisseinani ja võimalike eelpuhastitega hoones (joonis 1). Standardis ei käsitleta tulekustutuspäigaldiste rakendamisel või katsetamisel tekkinud vete äravoolu. Standardi nõudeid tuleb täita nii uue hoone kanalisatsiooni projekteerimisel, paigaldamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasolevate kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ümberehitamisel. Kõik standardis toodud joonised on esitatud näidetena. Nendel esitatu ei ole tehniliste lahenduste osas kohustuslik ega muid lahendusi välistav.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 846:2003

prEVS 848

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Väliskanalisatsioonivõrk

Käesolev standard on rakendatav hooneväliste kanalisatsioonivõrkude kohta, s.o hooneviimast (hoone välisseinast) või sademevee restkaevust kohani, kus vesi jõuab reoveepuhastisse või heitvee suublasse. Hoonealused torustikud kuuluvad kanalisatsioonivõrgu hulka siis, kui nad ei ole osa hoone kanalisatsioonisüsteemist. Standardis määratakse kindlaks funktsionaalsed nõuded kanalisatsioonivõrgule seoses planeerimise, projekteerimise, ehitamise, käitamise, hoolduse ja eksploatatsiooniga ning tegevused nõuete täitmiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 848:2003

FprEN 13381-4

Identne FprEN 13381-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 4: Applied passive protection to steel members

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution made by applied passive fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural steel members, which can be used as beams or columns. It considers only sections without openings in the web. It is not directly applicable to structural tension members without further evaluation. Results from analysis of I or H sections are directly applicable to angles, channels and T-sections for the same section factor, whether used as individual elements or as bracing. This European Standard does not apply to solid bar or rod. This European standard covers fire protection systems that involve only passive materials and not to reactive fire protection materials as defined in this document. The evaluation is designed to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material, a range of steel sections, characterized by their section factors, a range of design temperatures and a range of valid fire protection classification periods. This European standard contains the fire test procedures, which specifies the tests which should be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and attached to the steelwork, and to provide data on the thermal characteristics of the fire protection system, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve specified in EN 1363-1. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data, which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of steel structural members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1993-1-2 and EN 1994-1-2.

Keel en

FprEN 13381-8

Identne FprEN 13381-8:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 8: Applied reactive protection to steel members

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution made by applied reactive fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural steel members, which can be used as beams or columns. It considers only sections without openings in the web. It is not directly applicable to structural tension members without further evaluation. Results from analysis of I or H - sections are directly applicable to angles, channels and T-sections for the same section factor, whether used as individual elements or as bracing. This standard does not apply to solid bar or rod. It covers fire protection systems that involve only reactive materials and not to passive fire protection materials as defined in this document. The evaluation is designed to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material, a range of steel sections, characterized by their section factors, a range of design temperatures and a range of valid fire protection classification periods. This European Standard contains the fire test procedures, which specifies the tests which should be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and attached to the steelwork, and to provide data on the thermal characteristics of the fire protection system, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve specified in EN 1363-1. In special circumstances, where specified in National Building Regulations, there can be a need to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering curve, the test for this and the special circumstances for its use are described in Annex A. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data, which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of steel structural members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1993-1-2 and EN 1994-1-2.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 10930

Identne FprEN ISO 10930:2012

ja identne ISO 10930:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Soil quality - Measurement of the stability of soil aggregates subjected to the action of water (ISO 10930:2012)

This International Standard specifies the treatments for the measurement of the stability of soil aggregates. It can be applied to a wide range of materials originating mainly from the tilled horizons of cultivated soils. It can, however, also apply to any soil profile horizon, whether it is cultivated or not. Aggregates ranging from 3 mm to 5 mm are measured. However, the presence of gravel in the 2 mm to 5 mm fraction can distort the results. If the percentage of gravel is between 10 % and 40 %, the > 2 mm fraction of the gravel obtained from the tests should be washed and a mean weighted diameter (MWD, see 6.1) calculated with and without gravel. If the percentage of gravel is > 40 %, the structural stability tests are not significant. The method does not apply to unstructured materials, as they are not sufficiently cohesive to form millimetric aggregates.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 11063

Identne FprEN ISO 11063:2012

ja identne ISO 11063:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Soil quality - Method to directly extract DNA from soil samples (ISO 11063:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for direct extraction of DNA from soil samples to analyse the global structure and the abundance of soil bacterial communities using PCR-based technologies. This method is mainly dedicated to agricultural and forest soils. This method can possibly not be suitable for soils rich in organic matter (e.g. peat soils) or soils heavily polluted with organic pollutants or heavy metals. The direct extraction of DNA from soil samples provides unique insight into the richness and structure of microbial communities which are key parameters to estimate the biodiversity of soil microbiota. Molecular approaches based on PCR (polymerase chain reaction) amplification of soil DNA constitute a promising domain and can contribute in the near future to the development of routine tools to monitor the microbiota of soil environments. Users of the method ought to be aware that although soil submitted to the DNA extraction procedure is sieved thoroughly (2 mm mesh, procedure described in 5.1), plant residues can still remain in soil samples and, as a result, traces of plant DNA can contaminate the soil DNA extract.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 11206

Identne FprEN ISO 11206:2012

ja identne ISO 11206:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Water quality - Determination of dissolved bromate - Method using ion chromatography (IC) and post column reaction (PCR) (ISO 11206:2011)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromate in water (e.g. drinking water, mineral water, raw water, surface water, partially treated water or swimming pool water). Appropriate pretreatment of the sample (e.g. dilution) allows determination of bromate at concentrations $\geq 0,5$ $\mu\text{g/l}$. The working range is restricted by the ion-exchange capacity of the separator column. Dilution of the sample to the bromate working range can be necessary.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 11269-2

Identne FprEN ISO 11269-2:2012

ja identne ISO 11269-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Soil quality - Determination of the effects of pollutants on soil flora - Part 2: Effects of contaminated soil on the emergence and early growth of higher plants (ISO 11269-2:2012)

This part of ISO 11269 describes a method to assess the quality of an unknown soil and the soil habitat function by determining the emergence and early growth response of at least two terrestrial plant species compared to reference or standard control soils. It is applicable to soils of unknown quality, e.g. from contaminated sites, amended soils or soils after remediation.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 22155

Identne FprEN ISO 22155:2012

ja identne ISO 22155:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Soil quality - Gas chromatographic determination of volatile aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons and selected ethers - Static headspace method (ISO 22155:2011)

This International Standard specifies a static headspace method for quantitative gas chromatographic determination of volatile aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons and selected aliphatic ethers in soil. This International Standard is applicable to all types of soil. The limit of determination is dependent on the detection system used and the quality of the methanol grade used for the extraction of the soil sample. Under the conditions specified in this International Standard, the following limits of determination apply (expressed on the basis of dry matter): Typical limit of determination when using gas chromatography/flame ionization detection (GC/FID): - volatile aromatic hydrocarbons: 0,2 mg/kg; - aliphatic ethers as methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME): 0,5 mg/kg. Typical limit of determination when using gas chromatography/electron capture detection (GC/ECD): - volatile halogenated hydrocarbons: 0,01 mg/kg to 0,2 mg/kg. Lower limits of determination can be achieved for some compounds by using mass spectrometry (MS) with selected ion detection (see Annex D).

Keel en

FprEN ISO 23611-5

Identne FprEN ISO 23611-5:2012

ja identne ISO 23611-5:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Soil quality - Sampling of soil invertebrates - Part 5: Sampling and extraction of soil macro-invertebrates (ISO 23611-5:2011)

This part of ISO 23611 specifies a method for sampling, extracting and preserving macro-invertebrates from soils, including the litter zone. The proposed method is a prerequisite for using these animals as bio-indicators (e.g. to assess the quality of a soil as a habitat for organisms). The main premise of this method is rapid assessment (completing the sampling of a plot in one or two days with only basic equipment and a small number of field assistants) in order to be able to address all the taxonomic groups of soil macro-invertebrates at the same time and in the same place. The Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (TSBF) method has evolved and some modifications have been introduced in order to use it in temperate regions. The sampling and extraction methods in this part of ISO 23611 are applicable to almost all types of soil, with the exception of soils in extreme climatic conditions (hard, frozen or flooded soils) and matrices other than soil, e.g. tree trunks, plants or lichens. A sampling design is specified in ISO 23611-6. NOTE 1 The method specified in this part of ISO 23611 is based on guidelines developed under the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Program (TSBF method)[7]. NOTE 2 Basic information on the ecology of macro-invertebrates and their use can be found in the references listed in the Bibliography.

Keel en

prEN 1866-2

Identne prEN 1866-2 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Mobile fire extinguishers - Part 2: Requirements for the construction, pressure resistance and mechanical tests for extinguishers, with a maximum allowable pressure equal to or lower than 30 bar, which comply with the requirements of EN 1866-1

This European Standard specifies the rules of design, type testing, manufacturing and inspection during manufacturing of mobile fire extinguishers with metallic bodies, which comply with the requirements of EN 1866-1, as far as pressure resistance is concerned. This part applies to mobile fire extinguishers of which the maximum allowable pressure PS is lower than or equal to 30 bar and containing non-explosive, non-flammable, non-toxic and non-oxidising fluids or powder. This European Standard does not apply to carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. NOTE This standard does not specify any metallic materials which comply with the essential requirements of the Directive 97/23EC (PED). Materials that successfully pass the essential requirements of the PED, demonstrated by a Particular Materials Appraisal, may be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1866:2006

prEN 12341

Identne prEN 12341:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ambient air - Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM10 or PM2,5 mass concentration of suspended particulate matter

This European Standard describes a standard method for determining the PM10 or PM2,5 mass concentrations of suspended particulate matter in ambient air by sampling the particulate matter on filters and weighing them by means of a balance. Measurements are performed with samplers with inlet designs as specified in Annex A, operating at a nominal flow rate of 2,3 m³/h, over a nominal sampling period of 24 h. Measurement results are expressed in µg/m³, where the volume of air is the volume at ambient conditions near the inlet at the time of sampling. The range of application of this European Standard is from approximately 1 µg/m³ (i.e. the limit of detection of the standard measurement method expressed as its uncertainty) up to 150 µg/m³ for PM10 and 120 µg/m³ for PM2,5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12341:2001; EVS-EN 14907:2005

prEN 13936

Identne prEN 13936:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Workplace exposure - Procedures for measuring a chemical agent present as a mixture of airborne particles and vapour - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for the evaluation of procedures for measuring a chemical agent present as a mixture of airborne particles and vapour in workplace air. This European Standard establishes general principles to enable developers and users of mixed-phase samplers and methods to adopt a consistent approach to method validation and provides a framework for the assessment of method performance in accordance with EN 482. This European Standard also gives guidance on approaches to sample a mixture of airborne particles and vapour and their advantages and limitations. This European Standard is not applicable to methods that differentiate between the sampled airborne particles and vapour. This European Standard is not applicable to a chemical agent present in different chemical and physical forms (for example, mercury in the form of Hg (0) and Hg (II)).

Keel en

prEN 16471

Identne prEN 16471:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Firefighters helmets - Helmets for wildland fire fighting

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for wildland fire fighting helmets protecting the upper head mainly against the effects of impact, penetration, heat, flame and burning embers whilst conducting fire fighting and associated activities in wildland environments. Requirements for marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer are included. Wildland fire fighting involves direct and indirect attack techniques (like wood cutting). This helmet is not intended to provide protection during fire entrapment. Wildland environments include forests, crops, plantations and grass/heath/scrub or farmland. Helmets for use whilst fire fighting in buildings and other structures are not covered by this European Standard (see EN 443). Protection of the face, eyes, ears and neck may require additional items of PPE, which are not covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN 16473

Identne prEN 16473:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Firefighters helmets - Helmets for technical rescue

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for technical rescue helmets. These helmets are intended to protect the upper head mainly against the effects of mechanical hazards such as impact and penetration, flame, electrical and chemical hazards whilst conducting technical rescue and associated activities. Technical rescues involves work associated with the environments and conditions associated with operational scenarios such as but not limited to those found during road traffic collisions and when working in and around collapsed structures often for extended periods of time after natural disasters (flood, earthquake, etc.) Requirements for marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer are included. Helmets for use whilst firefighting in buildings and other structures or in wildland firefighting environments, are not covered by this European Standard, see EN 443 and EN 16471. Helmets for use in water rescue operations using craft are also not covered by this European Standard. Protection of the face, eyes, ears and neck may require additional items of PPE, which are not covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN 16479-1

Identne prEN 16479-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Water quality - Performance requirements and conformity test procedures for water monitoring equipment - Part 1: Automated sampling devices (samplers) for water and waste water

This part of prEN 16479-1 defines general requirements, performance requirements and conformity test procedures for automated sampling devices (samplers) for water and waste water that: - sample water and waste water from non-pressurized (i. e. open to atmosphere) channels or vessels; - sample over extended periods to collect discrete or composite samples based on time or flow proportional sampling; - are intended to be permanently or temporarily sited. Specific variations of the performance requirements are listed in Annex C for samplers to be used for the collection of samples of final effluent or influent for the purpose of monitoring the performance of waste water treatment works, as required under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD). Samplers to be used for other applications do not have to be assessed against the specific variations on the performance requirements listed in Annex C.

Keel en

prEN ISO 13137

Identne prEN ISO 13137:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 13137:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Workplace atmospheres - Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents - Requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 13137:2012)

This International Standard specifies performance requirements for battery powered pumps used for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents in workplace air. It also specifies test methods in order to determine the performance characteristics of such pumps under prescribed laboratory conditions. This International Standard is applicable to battery powered pumps having a nominal volumetric flow rate above 10 ml . min⁻¹, as used with combinations of sampler and collection substrate for sampling of gases, vapours, dusts, fumes, mists and fibres. This International Standard is primarily intended for flow-controlled pumps.

Keel en
Asendab EVS-EN 1232:1999; EVS-EN 12919:2000

prEN ISO 16000-32

Identne prEN ISO 16000-32:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 16000-32:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Indoor air - Part 32: Investigation of buildings for pollutants and other injurious factors - Inspections (ISO/DIS 16000-32:2012)

This part of ISO 16000 specifies the requirements for investigating buildings for the presence of pollutants or other harmful factors, as basis for a subsequent sampling of suspect areas and determining the quantity and type of pollutant, which are described in other parts of ISO 16000. The results of the investigation provide the basis for assessing the building with regard to utilisation, remediation or demolition. An assessment with regard to utilisation may include hygiene and comfort parameters (e.g. for "Building Passports").

Keel en

prEN ISO 20346

Identne prEN ISO 20346 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 20346:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isikukaitsevahendid. Kaitsejalatsid (ISO/DIS 20346:2012)

This International Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for protective footwear.

Keel en
Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20346:2004; EVS-EN ISO 20346:2004/AC:2007; EVS-EN ISO 20346:2004/A1:2007

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 16610-21:2012

Hind 13,22
Identne EN ISO 16610-21:2012
ja identne ISO 16610-21:2011

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 21: Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters (ISO 16610-21:2011)

This part of ISO 16610 specifies the metrological characteristics of the Gaussian filter, for the filtration of profiles. It specifies, in particular, how to separate long and short wave components of a surface profile.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11562:1999; EVS-EN ISO 11562:1999/AC:2008

EVS-EN ISO 25178-3:2012

Hind 11,67
Identne EN ISO 25178-3:2012
ja identne ISO 25178-3:2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 3: Specification operators (ISO 25178-3:2012)

This part of ISO 25178 specifies the complete specification operator for surface texture (scale limited surfaces) by areal methods.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 11562:1999

Identne EN ISO 11562:1997
ja identne ISO 11562:1996

Toote geomeetriline kirjeldus ja tehnilised andmed (GPS). Pinnatekstuur: profiilimeetod.Faasikorrektsoonifiltri metrooloogilised karakteristikud

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks faasi korrektsoonifiltri metrooloogilised karakteristikud pinnaprofiilide mõõtmiseks. Eelkõige määrab käesolev standard kindlaks, kuidas eraldada pinnaprofiili pika- ja lühilainelist osa.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16610-21:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11562:1999/AC:2008

Identne EN ISO 11562:1997/AC:2008
ja identne ISO 11562:1996/Cor 1:1998

Toote geomeetriline kirjeldus ja tehnilised andmed (GPS). Pinnatekstuur: profiilimeetod.Faasikorrektsoonifiltri metrooloogilised karakteristikud

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16610-21:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 61340-4-1:2004/FprA1

Identne EN 61340-4-1:2004/FprA1:2012
ja identne IEC 61340-4-1:2003/A1:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Electrostatics - Part 4-1: Standard test methods for specific applications - Electrical resistance of floor coverings and installed floors

Specifies test methods for determining the electrical resistance of all types of floor coverings and installed floors with resistance to ground, point-to-point resistance and vertical resistance of between 104 W and 1013 W. Laboratory evaluations carried out under controlled environmental conditions can be used for classification or quality control purposes. Tests on installed floors under uncontrolled ambient conditions can be used to determine correct installation or as part of an ongoing system verification. The important changes refer only to the specification of test methods but do not contain classification or performance requirements; the test methods refer to resistance measurement, and the specified equipment comply more with those of the other parts of IEC 61340.

Keel en

EN ISO 3040:2012/prA1

Identne EN ISO 3040:2012/prA1:2012
ja identne ISO 3040:2009/DAM 1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensioning and tolerancing - Cones - Amendment 1 (ISO 3040:2009/DAM 1:2012)

This International Standard establishes the definition of cones and specifies the graphical symbol to be used for their indication and methods for their dimensioning and tolerancing. For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "cone" relates to right-angle circular cones only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3040:2012

EN ISO 14405-1:2010/prA1

Identne EN ISO 14405-1:2010/prA1:2012
ja identne ISO 14405-1:2010/DAM 1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional tolerancing - Part 1: Linear sizes - Amendment 1 (ISO 14405- 1:2010/DAM 1:2012)

This part of ISO 14405 establishes the default specification operator for linear size and defines a number of special specification operators for linear size for feature of size types "cylinder" and "two parallel opposite planes". It also defines the specification modifiers and the drawing indications for these linear sizes. This part of ISO 14405 covers the following linear sizes: - local size; - two-point size; - spherical size; - section size; - global size; - direct global linear size; - least-squares size; - maximum inscribed size; - minimum circumscribed size; - indirect global linear size; - calculated size; - circumference diameter; - area diameter; - volume diameter; - rank-order size; - maximum size; - minimum size; - average size; - median size; - mid-range size; - range size. This part of ISO 14405 defines tolerances of linear sizes when there is: - a + and/or - limit deviation (e.g. 0/-0,019) (see Figure 9); - an upper limit of size (ULS) and/or lower limit of size (LLS) (e.g. 15,2 max., 12 min. or 30,2/30,181) (see Figure 11); - an ISO tolerance class code in accordance with ISO 286-1 (e.g. 10 h6) (see Figure 10) with or without modifiers (see Tables 1 and 2). This part of ISO 14405 provides a set of tools to express several types of size characteristic. It does not present any information on the relationship between a function or a use and a size characteristic.

Keel en

FprEN 60255-121

Identne FprEN 60255-121:2012
ja identne IEC 60255-121:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Measuring relays and protection equipment - Part 121: Functional requirements for distance protection

The object of this standard is to specify minimum requirements for functional and performance evaluation of distance protection function typically used in, but not limited to, line applications for effectively earthed, three phase power systems. This standard also defines how to document and publish performance tests. This standard covers distance protection function whose operating characteristic can be defined on an impedance plane and includes specification of the protection function, measurement characteristics, phase selection, directionality, starting and time delay characteristics. The test methodologies for verifying performance characteristics and accuracy are included in this standard. The standard defines the influencing factors that affect the accuracy under steady state conditions and performance characteristics during dynamic conditions. It also includes the instrument transformer requirements for the protection function.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 1101

Identne FprEN ISO 1101:2012
ja identne ISO 1101:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Toote geomeetrilised määratlused (TGM). Geomeetiline tolereerimine. Kuju-, asendi- ja viskumistolerantsid. (ISO 1101:2012)

This International Standard contains basic information and gives requirements for the geometrical tolerancing of workpieces. It represents the initial basis and defines the fundamentals for geometrical tolerancing. NOTE Other International Standards referenced in Clause 2 and in Table 2 provide more detailed information on geometrical tolerancing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1101:2007

FprEN ISO 25178-71

Identne FprEN ISO 25178-71:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 25178-71:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 71: Software measurement standards (ISO/FDIS 25178-71:2012)

This part of ISO 25178 defines Type S1 and Type S2 software measurement standards (etalons) for verifying the software of measuring instruments. It also defines the file format of Type S1 software measurement standards for the calibration of instruments for the measurement of surface texture by the areal method as defined in the areal surface texture chain of standards, chain link 6. NOTE Throughout this part of ISO 25178, the term "softgauge" is used as a substitute for "software measurement standard Type S1".

Keel en

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61010-2-091:2012

Hind 8,72
Identne EN 61010-2-091:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-091:2012

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2- 091: Particular requirements for cabinet x-ray systems

This part of IEC 61010 specifies particular safety requirements for CABINET X-RAY SYSTEMS. A CABINET X-RAY SYSTEM is a system that contains an X-ray tube installed in a cabinet which, independently of existing architectural structures except the floor on which it may be placed, is intended to contain at least that portion of a material being irradiated, provide radiation attenuation, and exclude personnel from the interior during generation of X-radiation. These CABINET X-RAY SYSTEMS are used in industrial, commercial, and public environments, for example, to inspect materials, to analyze materials, and to screen baggage.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61124:2012

Hind 25,03
Identne EN 61124:2012
ja identne IEC 61124:2012

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans. This standard specifies procedures to test whether an observed value of - failure rate, - failure intensity, - mean time to failure (MTTF), - mean operating time between failures (MTBF), conforms to a given requirement. It is assumed, except where otherwise stated, that during the accumulated test time, the times to failure or the operating times between failures are independent and identically exponentially distributed. This assumption implies that the failure rate or failure intensity is constant. Four types of test plans are described as follows: - truncated sequential tests; - time/failure terminated tests; - fixed calendar time terminated tests without replacement; - combined test plans. This standard does not cover guidance on how to plan, perform, analyse and report a test. This information can be found in IEC 60300-3-5. This standard does not describe test conditions. This information can be found in IEC 60605-2 and in IEC 60300-3-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61124:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61124:2006

Identne EN 61124:2006
ja identne IEC 61124:2006

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61124:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 61010-2-051

Identne FprEN 61010-2-051:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-051:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-051: Erinõuded laboratoorsele segamisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 is applicable to electrically operated laboratory equipment and its accessories for mechanical mixing and stirring, where mechanical energy influences the shape or size or homogeneity of materials and their accessories. Such devices may contain heating elements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-051:2004

FprEN 61010-2-061

Identne FprEN 61010-2-061:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-061:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-061: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele termilisel atomiseerimisel ja ioniseerimisel põhinevatele aatomspektromeetritele

This part of IEC 61010 applies to electrically powered laboratory atomic spectrometers with thermal atomization.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-061:2004

FprEN 61010-2-081

Identne FprEN 61010-2-081:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-081:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-081: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele automaatsetele ja poolautomaatsetele analüüsi- ja muuotstarbelistele seadmetele

This part 2 applies to automatic and semi-automatic laboratory equipment for analysis and other purposes. Automatic and semi-automatic laboratory equipment consists of instruments or systems for measuring or modifying one or more characteristics or parameters of samples, performing the complete process or parts of the process without manual intervention. Equipment forming part of such a system is within the scope of this standard. Examples of equipment within the scope of this standard include: - analytical equipment; - automatic sampler (pipettor, aliquoter); - equipment for sample replication and amplification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-081:2003; EVS-EN 61010-2-081:2003/A1:2004

prEN ISO 16946

Identne prEN ISO 16946:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 16946:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Specification for step wedge calibration block (ISO/DIS 16946:2012)

This International Standard specifies the dimensions, material and manufacture of a step wedge steel block for the calibration of ultrasonic instruments.

Keel en

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID**EVS-EN 61124:2012**

Hind 25,03
Identne EN 61124:2012
ja identne IEC 61124:2012

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans. This standard specifies procedures to test whether an observed value of - failure rate, - failure intensity, - mean time to failure (MTTF), - mean operating time between failures (MTBF), conforms to a given requirement. It is assumed, except where otherwise stated, that during the accumulated test time, the times to failure or the operating times between failures are independent and identically exponentially distributed. This assumption implies that the failure rate or failure intensity is constant. Four types of test plans are described as follows: - truncated sequential tests; - time/failure terminated tests; - fixed calendar time terminated tests without replacement; - combined test plans. This standard does not cover guidance on how to plan, perform, analyse and report a test. This information can be found in IEC 60300-3-5. This standard does not describe test conditions. This information can be found in IEC 60605-2 and in IEC 60300-3-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61124:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 61124:2006**

Identne EN 61124:2006
ja identne IEC 61124:2006

Reliability testing - Compliance tests for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity

This International Standard gives a number of optimized test plans, the corresponding operating characteristic curves and expected test times. In addition the algorithms for designing test plans using a spreadsheet program are also given, together with guidance on how to choose test plans.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61124:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 4032

Identne FprEN ISO 4032:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4032:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 1). Tooteklassid A ja B (ISO/FDIS 4032:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon nuts, style 1, with threads from M1,6 up to and including M64, with product grade A for threads $D \leq M16$ and product grade B for threads $D > M16$. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1, ISO 3506-2 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4032:2001

FprEN ISO 4033

Identne FprEN ISO 4033:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4033:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 2). Tooteklassid A ja B (ISO/FDIS 4033:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon nuts, style 2, with threads from M5 up to and including M36, with product grade A for threads $D \leq M16$ and product grade B for threads $D > M16$. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1 and ISO 4759-1. NOTE For hexagon nuts style 1, see ISO 4032.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4033:2001

FprEN ISO 4034

Identne FprEN ISO 4034:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4034:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Kuuskantmutrid. Tooteklass C (ISO/FDIS 4034:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon nuts, style 2, with threads from M5 up to and including M36, with product grade A for threads $D \leq M16$ and product grade B for threads $D > M16$. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1 and ISO 4759-1. NOTE For hexagon nuts style 1, see ISO 4032.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4034:2001

FprEN ISO 4035

Identne FprEN ISO 4035:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4035:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Madalad kuuskantmutrid (faasitud). Tooteklassid A ja B (ISO/FDIS 4035:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of chamfered hexagon thin nuts, with threads from M1,6 up to and including M64, with product grade A for threads $D \leq M16$ and product grade B for threads $D > M16$. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1, ISO 3506-2 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4035:2001

FprEN ISO 4036

Identne FprEN ISO 4036:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4036:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Madalad kuuskantmutrid (faasimata). Tooteklass B (ISO/FDIS 4036:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of unchamfered hexagon thin nuts, with threads from M1,6 up to and including M10 and product grade B. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 965-1 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4036:2001

FprEN ISO 7040

Identne FprEN ISO 7040 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 7040:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad (mittemetallist siseosaga) kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 1). Materjaliklassid 5, 8 ja 10 (ISO/FDIS 7040:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type hexagon nuts (with nonmetallic insert), style 1, with threads from M3 up to and including M36, in product grade A for threads up to and including M16 and product grade B for threads above M16, and with property classes 5, 8 and 10. NOTE The dimensions of the nuts correspond to those given in ISO 4032 plus prevailing torque feature. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7040:1999

FprEN ISO 7042

Identne FprEN ISO 7042 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 7042:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad täismetall-kuuskantmutrid.**Materjaliklassid 5, 8, 10 ja 12 (ISO/FDIS 7042:2012)**

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type all-metal hexagon nuts, style 2, with threads from M5 up to and including M36, in product grade A for threads up to and including M16 and product grade B for threads above M16, and with property classes 5, 8, 10 and 12. NOTE 1 The dimensions of the nuts with the exception of the dimensions m_w and h_{max} correspond to those given in ISO 4033. NOTE 2 Nuts of property class 9 are dealt with in ISO 7720. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7042:1999

FprEN ISO 7719

Identne FprEN ISO 7719 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 7719:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad täismetall-kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 1). Materjaliklassid 5, 8 ja 10 (ISO/FDIS 7719:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type all-metal hexagon nuts, of style 1, with threads from M5 up to and including M36, in product grade A for threads up to and including M16 and product grade B for threads above M16, and with property classes 5, 8 and 10. NOTE The dimensions of the nuts with the exception of h_{max} correspond to those given in ISO 4032. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7719:1999

FprEN ISO 8673

Identne FprEN ISO 8673:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8673:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Hexagon nuts, style 1, with metric fine pitch thread - Product grades A and B (ISO/FDIS 8673:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon nuts, style 1, with metric fine pitch thread, with nominal thread diameters, D , from 8 mm up to and including 64 mm, with product grade A for sizes $D \leq 16$ mm and product grade B for sizes $D > 16$ mm. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1, ISO 3506-2 and ISO 4759-1. Coarse thread hexagon nuts, style 1, according to ISO 4032 are intended to be the first choice. NOTE 1 For hexagon nuts, style 2, with fine pitch thread, see ISO 8674. NOTE 2 In practical use, style 2 nuts according to ISO 8674 are intended to be given preference in comparison to style 1 nuts according to this International Standard as their increased nut height minimizes the risk of thread stripping.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8673:2001

FprEN ISO 8674

Identne FprEN ISO 8674:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8674:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Hexagon nuts, style 2, with metric fine pitch thread - Product grades A and B (ISO/FDIS 8674:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon nuts, style 2, with metric fine pitch thread, with nominal thread diameters, D , from 8 mm up to and including 36 mm, with product grade A for sizes $D \leq 16$ mm and product grade B for sizes $D > 16$ mm. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1 and ISO 4759-1. Coarse thread hexagon nuts, style 2, according to ISO 4033 are intended to be the first choice. NOTE For hexagon nuts, style 1, with fine pitch thread, see ISO 8673.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8674:2001

FprEN ISO 8675

Identne FprEN ISO 8675:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8675:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Madalad meetersüsteemis peenkeermega kuuskantmutrid (faasitud). Tooteklassid A ja B (ISO/FDIS 8675:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagon thin nuts (chamfered), with metric fine pitch thread, with nominal thread diameters, D , from 8 mm up to and including 64 mm, with product grade A for sizes $D \leq 16$ mm and product grade B for sizes $D > 16$ mm. If, in special cases, specifications other than those listed in this International Standard are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-1, ISO 3506-2 and ISO 4759-1. Coarse thread hexagon nuts according to ISO 4035 are intended to be the first choice.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8675:2001

FprEN ISO 10511

Identne FprEN ISO 10511 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 10511:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad madalad (mittemetallist siseosaga) kuuskantmutrid (ISO/FDIS 10511:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type hexagon thin nuts (with nonmetallic insert) with thread from M3 up to and including M36, in product grade A for threads up to and including M16 and product grade B for threads above M16, and with property classes 04 and 05. NOTE The dimensions of the nuts correspond to those given in ISO 4035 plus prevailing torque feature. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10511:1999

FprEN ISO 10512

Identne FprEN ISO 10512 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 10512:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad meetersüsteemis peenkeermega (mittemetallist siseosaga) kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 1). Materjaliklassid 6, 8 ja 10 (ISO/FDIS 10512:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type hexagon nuts (with nonmetallic insert), style 1, with metric fine pitch thread with nominal thread diameters, D, from 8 mm up to and including 36 mm, in product grade A for sizes D up to and including 16 mm and product grade B for sizes D above 16 mm, and with property classes 6, 8 and 10. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1. NOTE The dimensions of the nuts correspond to those given in ISO 8673 plus prevailing torque feature.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10512:1999

FprEN ISO 10513

Identne FprEN ISO 10513:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 10513:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Isefikseeruvad meetersüsteemis peenkeermega täismetall-kuuskantmutrid (tüüp 2). Materjaliklassid 8, 10 ja 12 (ISO/FDIS 10513:2012)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of prevailing torque type all-metal hexagon nuts, of style 2, with metric fine pitch thread, with nominal thread diameters, D, from 8 mm up to and including 36 mm, in product grade A for sizes D up to and including 16 mm and product grade B for sizes D above 16 mm, and with property classes 8, 10 and 12. NOTE The dimensions of the nuts with the exception of the dimensions m_w and h_{max} correspond to those given in ISO 8674. If other specifications are required, they can be selected from existing International Standards, for example ISO 261, ISO 724, ISO 898-2, ISO 965-2, ISO 2320 and ISO 4759-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10513:1999

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12007-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 12007-1:2012

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 1: General functional requirements

This European Standard describes the general functional requirements for pipelines up to the point of delivery, and also for buried sections of pipework after the point of delivery, for maximum operating pressures up to and including 16 bar for gaseous fuels in accordance with EN 437:1993+A1:2009, Table 1. It applies to their design, construction, commissioning, decommissioning, operation, maintenance, renovation, extension and other associated works. This European Standard does not apply to the materials, design, construction, testing and commissioning of gas infrastructures in use prior to the publication of this European Standard. However, this European Standard does apply to the operation, maintenance, renovation and extension of all gas infrastructures. Specific functional requirements for polyethylene pipelines are given in EN 12007-2, for steel pipelines in EN 12007-3 and for the renovation of pipelines in EN 12007-4. Functional recommendations for pipework for buildings are given in EN 1775. Functional requirements for service lines are given in prEN 12007-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12007-1:2000

EVS-EN 12007-2:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 12007-2:2012

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 2: Specific functional requirements for polyethylene (MOP up to and including 10 bar)

This European Standard describes the specific functional requirements for polyethylene (PE) pipelines in addition to the general functional requirements of EN 12007-1 for: a) a maximum operating pressure (MOP) up to and including 10 bar; b) an operating temperature between -20 °C and +40 °C. This European Standard covers three types of pipe: - PE pipes including any identification stripes; - PE pipes with co-extruded layers on either or both the outside and/or inside of the pipe; - PE pipes with a peelable, contiguous thermoplastics additional layer on the outside of the pipe. This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructure. Users of this European Standard should be aware that more detailed national standards and/or code of practice may exist in the CEN member countries. This European Standard is intended to be applied in association with these national standards and/or codes of practice setting out the above-mentioned basic principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation takes precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts). CEN/TR 13737 (all parts) give: - clarification of all legislations/regulations applicable in a member state; - if appropriate, more restrictive national requirements; - a national contact point for the latest information.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12007-2:2000

EVS-EN 12007-4:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 12007-4:2012

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 4: Specific functional requirements for renovation

This European Standard describes specific functional requirements for the renovation of pipework in existing gas infrastructures. This European Standard is intended to be applied with the requirements of EN 12007-1. This European Standard does not apply to pipework in above ground installations. This European Standard covers the various renovation technologies for gas piping in the range of sizes covering gas mains and gas service lines and is intended to be applied in association with EN 12007-1. Certain pipe networks originally for other purposes can be considered for renovation technologies to make them suitable for gas infrastructure. This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructure. Users of this European Standard should be aware that more detailed national standards and/or code of practice may exist in the CEN member countries. This European Standard is intended to be applied in association with these national standards and/or codes of practice setting out the above-mentioned basic principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation takes precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts). CEN/TR 13737 (all parts) give: - clarification of all legislations/regulations applicable in a member state; - if appropriate, more restrictive national requirements; - a national contact point for the latest information.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12007-4:2000

EVS-EN 13480-1:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 13480-1:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 1: Üldist

This European Standard specifies the requirements for industrial piping systems and supports, including safety systems, made of metallic materials with a view to ensure safe operation. This European Standard is applicable to metallic piping above ground, ducted or buried, irrespective of pressure. This European Standard is not applicable to: - Pipelines and their accessories; - Stream waterways such as penstocks, pressure tunnels, pressure shaft for hydro-electric-installations and their related specific accessories; - Piping for vehicles covered by the EEC type approval procedures as laid down in Directives 70/156/EEC [1], 74/150/EEC [2] and 92/61/EEC [3]; - Items specifically designed for nuclear use, failure of which may cause an emission of radioactivity; - Well-control equipment used in the petroleum, gas or geothermal exploration and extraction industry and in underground storage which is intended to contain and/or control well pressure, including the piping; - Piping of blast furnaces including the furnace cooling, hot blast recuperators, dust extractors and blast furnace exhaust gas scrubbers and direct reducing cupolas including the furnace cooling, gas converters and vacuum furnaces and pans for melting, re-melting de-gassing and casting of steel and non ferrous metals; - Enclosures for high voltage electrical equipment such as switchgear, control gear and transformers; - Pressurized pipes for the containment of transmission systems such as for electrical power and telephone cables; - Permanently fixed piping for ships, rockets, aircraft and mobile offshore units; - Internal piping in medical devices as defined in the Directive 93/142/EEC [4] concerning medical devices; - Internal piping of boilers and piping integral to pressure vessels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-1:2002; EVS-EN 13480-1:2002/A1:2005; EVS-EN 13480-1:2002/A2:2008

EVS-EN 13480-2:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 13480-2:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for materials (including metallic clad materials) for industrial piping and supports covered by EN 13480-1 manufactured from of metallic materials. It is currently limited to steels with sufficient ductility. This Part of this European Standard is not applicable to materials in the creep range. NOTE Other materials will be added later by amendments. It specifies the requirements for the selection, inspection, testing and marking of metallic materials for the fabrication of industrial piping.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-2:2002; EVS-EN 13480-2:2002/A1:2010; EVS-EN 13480-2:2002/A2:2010

EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

Hind 39,3

Identne EN 13480-3:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the design and calculation of industrial metallic piping systems, including supports, covered by EN 13480.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A1:2005; EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A2:2007; EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A3:2009; EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A4:2010; EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A5:2012; EVS-EN 13480-3:2002

EVS-EN 13480-4:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13480-4:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 4: Valmistamine ja paigaldamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for fabrication and installation of piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480-3:2012.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-4:2002

EVS-EN 13480-5:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13480-5:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for inspection and testing of industrial piping as defined in EN 13480-1:2012 to be performed on individual spools or piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480-3:2012 and EN 13480-6:2012 (if applicable), and fabricated and installed in accordance with EN 13480-4:2012.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-5:2002; EVS-EN 13480-5:2002/A1:2011

EVS-EN 13480-6:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13480-6:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 6: Täiendavad nõuded kaetud torudele

This document specifies requirements for industrial piping either totally buried or partly buried and partly run in sleeves or similar protection. It is used in conjunction with the other six parts of EN 13480. Where buried piping subject to this standard connects to piping installed under other jurisdiction such as pipelines, the transition should be made at a closing element e.g. an isolating or regulating valve separating the two sections. This should be close to the boundary of the industrial site, but may be inside or outside the boundary. Operating temperature up to 75 °C. NOTE For higher temperatures reference should be made to EN 13941+A1:2010, but it should be kept in mind, that CEN/TC 107 only deals with pre-insulated piping with temperatures up to 140 °C and diameters up to 800 mm, which is state of the art for these products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-6:2004; EVS-EN 13480-6:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13480-8:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13480-8:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 8: Täiendavad nõuded alumiiniumist ja alumiiniumsulamist torudele

This Part of this European Standard specifies requirements for industrial piping systems made of aluminium and aluminium alloys in addition to the general requirements for industrial piping according to the series of standards EN 13480:2012 and CEN/TR 13480-7:2002.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13480-8:2007; EVS-EN 13480-8:2007/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 17769-1:2012

Hind 27,7

Identne EN ISO 17769-1:2012

ja identne ISO 17769-1:2012

Liquid pumps and installation - General terms, definitions, quantities, letter symbols and units - Part 1: Liquid pumps (ISO 17769-1:2012)

This part of ISO 17769 specifies terms, letter symbols and units related to the flow of liquids through rotodynamic and positive displacement liquid pumps and associated installations. It serves as a means of clarifying communications between the installation designer, manufacturer, operator and plant constructor. This part of ISO 17769 identifies the units in common usage, but all additional legal units can be used. This part of ISO 17769 deals solely with conditions described by positive values for the rate of flow and pump head. This part of ISO 17769 is not concerned with terms, letter symbols and units referring to the component parts of rotodynamic and positive displacement pumps and installations. Whenever possible, symbols and definitions conform to those used in ISO 80000-1, with further explanations where these are deemed appropriate. Some deviations are incorporated for reasons of consistency.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12723:2000

EVS-EN ISO 17769-2:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 17769-2:2012

ja identne ISO 17769-2:2012

Liquid pumps and installation - General terms, definitions, quantities, letter symbols and units - Part 2: Pumping System (ISO 17769-2:2012)

This part of ISO 17769 specifies terms, letter symbols and units related to the flow of liquids through rotodynamic and positive displacement liquid pumps and associated installations. It serves as a means of clarifying communications between the installation designer, manufacturer, operator and plant constructor. This part of ISO 17769 identifies the units in common usage, but all additional legal units can be used. This part of ISO 17769 deals mainly with pumping systems. For ease of use, some definitions already available in ISO 17769-1 are repeated. This part of ISO 17769 is not concerned with terms, letter symbols and units referring to the component parts of rotodynamic and positive displacement pumps and installations. Whenever possible, symbols and definitions conform to those used in ISO 80000-1, with further explanations where these are deemed appropriate. Some deviations have been incorporated for reasons of consistency.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12007-4:2000

Identne EN 12007-4:2000

Gas supply systems - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 4: Specific functional recommendations for renovation

This European Standard describes specific functional recommendations for the renovation of pipeworks existing in gas supply systems and includes some requirements for materials other than plastics covered by CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping and ducting systems". This European standard is intended to be applied in association with EN 12007-1. This European standard does not apply to pipework in above ground installations.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12007-4:2012

EVS-EN 12007-1:2000

Identne EN 12007-1:2000

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Torustikud maksimaalse töö rõhuga kuni ja kaasaarvatud 16 baari. Osa 1: Üldised talitluslikud nõuded

Standard sisaldab üldisi talitluslikke nõudeid gaasitorustikele kuni tarnepunktini ja samuti maa-aluste torustike kohta ka peale tarnepunkti. Torustikud on maksimaalse töö rõhuga kuni ja kaasa arvatud 16 baari ning on ette nähtud küttegaasidele vastavalt tabelile 1 standardist EN 437:1993. Toodud soovitusel on ette nähtud torustike projekteerimise, ehitamise, kasutuselevõtu kontrolli, kasutusest eemaldamise, hooldamise, renoveerimise, laiendamise ja teiste nendega kaasnevate tööde kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 12007-1:2012

EVS-EN 12007-2:2000

Identne EN 12007-2:2000

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Torustikud maksimaalse töö rõhuga kuni 16 bar, kaasa arvatud. Osa 2: Erisoovitused polüetüleenitorustikele (MOP ≤ 10 bar)

Standard kirjeldab täiendavalt standardis EN 12007-1 toodud üldistele soovitudele spetsiaalseid talitluslikke soovitusi polüetüleenist (PE) torustikele, mille: a) maksimaalne töö rõhk (MOP) on kuni 10 bar, kaasa arvatud; b) töötemperatuur on vahemikus -20 C kuni +40 C. Standard määrab kindlaks gaasivarustussüsteemi põhialused.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 12007-2:2012

EVS-EN 12723:2000

Identne EN 12723:2000

Liquid pumps - General terms for pumps and installations - Definitions, quantities, letter symbols and units

This European Standard deals with terms, letter symbols and units related to the flow of liquids through rotodynamic and positive displacement liquid pumps and associated installations. It serves as a means of clarifying communications between the installation designer, manufacturer, operator and plant constructor.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17769-1:2012

EVS-EN 13480-2:2002

Identne EN 13480-2:2002

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for materials (including metallic clad materials) for industrial piping and supports covered by EN 13480-1 manufactured from of metallic materials. It is currently limited to steels with sufficient ductility. This Part of this European Standard is not applicable to materials in the creep range.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-2:2012

EVS-EN 13480-4:2002

Identne EN 13480-4:2002

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 4: Valmistamine ja paigaldamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for fabrication and installation of piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480-3.

Keel en

Asendatud prEN 13480-4; EVS-EN 13480-4:2012

EVS-EN 13480-5:2002

Identne EN 13480-5:2002

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for inspection and testing of industrial piping as defined in EN 13480-1:2002 to be performed on individual spools or piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480-3 and prEN 13480-6 (if applicable), and fabricated and installed in accordance with EN 13480-4.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-5:2012

EVS-EN 13480-1:2002

Identne EN 13480-1:2002

Metallist tööstustorustik . Osa 1: Üldist

This European Standard specifies the requirements for industrial piping systems and supports, including safety systems, made of metallic materials (but initially restricted to steel) with a view to ensure safe operation. This European Standard is applicable to metallic piping above ground, ducted or buried, irrespective of pressure.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-1:2012

EVS-EN 13480-1:2002/A2:2008

Identne EN 13480-1:2002/A2:2008

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 1: Üldist

This European Standard specifies the requirements for industrial piping systems and supports, including safety systems, made of metallic materials (but initially restricted to steel) with a view to ensure safe operation. This European Standard is applicable to metallic piping above ground, ducted or buried, irrespective of pressure.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-1:2012

EVS-EN 13480-2:2002/A1:2010

Identne EN 13480-2:2002/A1:2010

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for materials (including metallic clad materials) for industrial piping and supports covered by EN 13480-1 manufactured from of metallic materials. It is currently limited to steels with sufficient ductility. This Part of this European Standard is not applicable to materials in the creep range.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-2:2012

EVS-EN 13480-2:2002/A2:2010

Identne EN 13480-2:2002/A2:2010

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for materials (including metallic clad materials) for industrial piping and supports covered by EN 13480-1 manufactured from of metallic materials. It is currently limited to steels with sufficient ductility. This Part of this European Standard is not applicable to materials in the creep range.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-2:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002

Identne EN 13480-3:2002

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the design and calculation of industrial metallic piping systems, including supports, covered by EN 13480.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A2:2007

Identne EN 13480-3:2002/A2:2006

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This procedure shall apply to the following arrangements:- two circular flanges (identical or different);- four identical bolts, as a minimum, regularly spaced;- a circular gasket entirely within the circle enclosed by the bolt holes. The procedure does not apply to metal-metal connections.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A3:2009

Identne EN 13480-3:2002/A3:2009

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the design and calculation of industrial metallic piping systems, including supports, covered by EN 13480.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A4:2010

Identne EN 13480-3:2002/A4:2010

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the design and calculation of industrial metallic piping systems, including supports, covered by EN 13480.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A5:2012

Identne EN 13480-3:2002/A5:2012

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the design and calculation of industrial metallic piping systems, including supports, covered by EN 13480.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-5:2002/A1:2011

Identne EN 13480-5:2002/A1:2011

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies the requirements for inspection and testing of industrial piping as defined in EN 13480-1:2002 to be performed on individual spools or piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480-3 and prEN 13480-6 (if applicable), and fabricated and installed in accordance with EN 13480-4.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-5:2012

EVS-EN 13480-6:2004

Identne EN 13480-6:2004

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 6: Täiendavad nõuded kaetud torudele

This document specifies requirements for industrial piping either totally buried or partly buried and partly run in sleeves or similar protection. It is used in conjunction with the other six parts of EN 13480. Where buried piping subject to this standard connects to piping installed under other jurisdiction such as pipelines, the transition should be made at a closing element e.g. an isolating or regulating valve separating the two sections. This should be close to the boundary of the industrial site, but may be inside or outside the boundary.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-6:2012

EVS-EN 13480-6:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13480-6:2005/A1:2005

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 6: Täiendavad nõuded kaetud torudele

This document specifies requirements for industrial piping either totally buried or partly buried and partly run in sleeves or similar protection. It is used in conjunction with the other six parts of EN 13480. Where buried piping subject to this standard connects to piping installed under other jurisdiction such as pipelines, the transition should be made at a closing element e.g. an isolating or regulating valve separating the two sections. This should be close to the boundary of the industrial site, but may be inside or outside the boundary.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-6:2012

EVS-EN 13480-8:2007

Identne EN 13480-8:2007

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 8: Täiendavad nõuded alumiiniumist ja alumiiniumsulamist torudele

This Part of this European Standard specifies requirements for industrial piping systems made of aluminium and aluminium alloys in addition to the general requirements for industrial piping according to the series of standards EN 13480 and CEN/TR 13480-7.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-8:2012

EVS-EN 13480-8:2007/A1:2011

Identne EN 13480-8:2007/A1:2011

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 8: Täiendavad nõuded alumiiniumist ja alumiiniumsulamist torudele

This Part of this European Standard specifies requirements for industrial piping systems made of aluminium and aluminium alloys in addition to the general requirements for industrial piping according to the series of standards EN 13480 and CEN/TR 13480-7.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-8:2012

EVS-EN 13480-3:2002/A1:2005

Identne EN 13480-3:2002/A1:2005

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 3: Kavandamine ja arvutamine

This annex specifies a method for checking branch connections subjected to internal pressure and to moments (Figure O.1). Where external loads cannot be neglected, this method may be used in place of the method of EN 13480-3:2002, 8.1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-3:2012

EVS-EN 13480-1:2002/A1:2005

Identne EN 13480-1:2002/A1:2005

Metallist tööstustorustik . Osa 1: Üldist

This European Standard specifies the requirements for industrial piping systems and supports, including safety systems, made of metallic materials (but initially restricted to steel) with a view to ensure safe operation. This European Standard is applicable to metallic piping above ground, ducted or buried, irrespective of pressure.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13480-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**EN 488:2011/prA1**

Identne EN 488:2011/prA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Steel valve assembly for steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for valves of prefabricated thermally insulated valve assemblies comprising a steel valve, rigid polyurethane foam insulation and an outer casing of polyethylene for use in directly buried hot water networks with pre-insulated pipe assemblies in accordance with EN 253. This European Standard applies only to insulated valve assemblies for continuous operation with hot water at various temperatures in accordance with EN 253:2009, Clause 1 and the valve assemblies with a maximum operation pressure of 25 bar. For higher pressures, additional demands apply. Guidelines for quality inspection are given in Annex A of this European Standard.

Keel en

EN 13445-3:2009/prA2

Identne EN 13445-3:2009/prA2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine

This Part of this European Standard specifies requirements for the design of unfired pressure vessels covered by EN 13445-1:2009 and constructed of steels in accordance with EN 13445-2:2009. EN 13445-5:2009, Annex C specifies requirements for the design of access and inspection openings, closing mechanisms and special locking elements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13445-3:2009

FprEN ISO 11296-7

Identne FprEN ISO 11296-7:2012

ja identne ISO 11296-7:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground nonpressure drainage and sewerage networks - Part 7: Lining with spirally-wound pipes (ISO 11296-7:2011)

This part of ISO 11296, in conjunction with Part 1, specifies requirements and test methods for pipes which are formed on site by spirally winding and jointing a pre-manufactured profiled plastics strip, or a profiled plastics strip and integral locking joiner strip, and used for the renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks. It applies to spirally-wound pipes of fixed or variable diameter installed by one of two methods. The first method employs a dedicated winding machine in front of the open end of an existing pipeline, e.g. in a manhole. The pipes thus formed are simultaneously inserted into the existing pipeline by the winding forces, and by certain techniques can also be expanded in diameter after or during insertion. The second method employs a dedicated winding machine which forms the pipe as it traverses the existing pipeline from one manhole to the next. It covers spirally-wound pipes of fixed or variable diameter made of profiled plastics strips, with or without steel stiffening elements, of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) with integral locking mechanism or high density polyethylene (HDPE) with integrally welded joints.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13566-7:2007

FprEN ISO 11299-1

Identne FprEN ISO 11299-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11299-1:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground gas supply networks - Part 1: General (ISO 11299-1:2011)

This part of ISO 11299 specifies the requirements and test methods for plastics piping systems for use in the renovation of underground gas supply networks. It is applicable to pipes and fittings as manufactured, as well as to the installed lining system. It is not applicable to sprayed coatings, the existing pipeline or any annular filler. This part of ISO 11299 establishes the general requirements common to all relevant renovation techniques.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14408-1:2004

FprEN ISO 11299-3

Identne FprEN ISO 11299-3:2012
ja identne ISO 11299-3:2011
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground gas supply networks - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11299-3:2011)

This part of ISO 11299, in conjunction with ISO 11299-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of gas supply networks. It is applicable to polyethylene (PE) pipes for both independent and interactive pressure pipe liners as well as associated fittings and joints for the construction of the lining system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14408-3:2004

prEN 1124-2

Identne prEN 1124-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pipes and fittings of longitudinally welded stainless steel pipes with spigot and socket for waste water systems - Part 2: System S - Dimensions

This part of EN 1124 applies to pipes and fittings of longitudinally welded stainless steel pipes with spigot and socket for waste water systems and specifies dimensions and tolerances for pipes, fittings and pipe connectors and establishes a system of designations for the different pipe and fitting types that conform to the stated requirements. This part of EN 1124 is only valid in connection with EN 1124-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1124-2:2007

prEN 16480

Identne prEN 16480:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pumps - Minimum required efficiency of rotodynamic water pumps

This European Standard covers glanded water pumps for pumping clean water, including where integrated in other products. Pumps designed and produced as low duty pumps for pressures up to 16 bar for end suction pumps and up to 25 bar for multistage pumps, temperatures between -10 and +120°C, for clean water, in all kinds of material.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10297

Identne prEN ISO 10297 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 10297:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas cylinders - Cylinder valves - Specification and type testing (ISO/DIS 10297:2012)

This International Standard specifies design, type test methods and marking requirements for cylinder valves including cylinder valves with integrated pressure regulators (VIPR) intended to be fitted to transportable gas cylinders or used as a main valve for bundles which convey compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. Where cylinder valves are used for pressure drums or trailers this standard may be used as a guide. This International Standard does not apply to cylinder valves for cryogenic equipment, for portable fire extinguishers, or for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and for quick-release valves and non-return valves. Additional features of a cylinder valve other than the main shut-off function are also excluded from the scope.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10297-2:2006; EVS-EN 10297-2:2006/AC:2007

prEN ISO 11120

Identne prEN ISO 11120 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 11120:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel tubes of water capacity between 150 l and 3000 l - Design construction and testing (ISO/DIS 11120:2012)

This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel tubes of water capacities exceeding 150 l up to and including 3 000 l for compressed and liquefied gases exposed to extreme world-wide ambient temperatures, normally between -50 °C and +65 °C. This International Standard is applicable to tubes with a maximum tensile strength, R_{m} , of less than 1 100 MPa. These tubes can be used alone or in batteries to equip trailers or multiple element gas containers (ISO modules or skids) for the transportation and distribution of compressed gases. This International Standard is applicable to tubes having an opening at each end.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11120:2001; EN ISO 11120:2001/prA1

prEVS-ISO 11119-2:2012

ja identne ISO 11119-2:2012

Tähtaeg 29.11.2012

Gaasiballoonid. Korduvtäitetavad komposiitballoonid. Konstruktsioon, valmistamine ja katsetamine. Osa 2: Täieliku mähkega kiudtugevdusega gaasi komposiitballoonid mahuga kuni 450 l koormust jaotaval metallvoodril

Standardi ISO 11119 see osa esitab nõuded suru- või vedelgaaside transpordiks või hoidmiseks määratud komposiitballoonidele mahuga 0,5 l kuni 450 l vett. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa kehtib 3-tüüpi täieliku mähkega balloonidele, millel on koormust jaotav sisemine metallvooder ja komposiitugevdus nii silindrilisel pinnal kui sfäärilisel otspinnal. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa on piiritletud süsinik-, aramiid- või klaaskiududest (või nende segudest) komposiitugevdustega ballooni tugevustus-võrgustikuna. Sellele standardi ISO 11119 osale vastavate balloonide minimaalne arvestuslik eluiga on 15 aastat. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa ei käsitle eemaldatavate kaitsesukkadega balloonide ehitust, koostamist ja rakendamist. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa ei käsitle keevitatud metallvoodriga balloone. MÄRKUS: Standard ISO 11439 [5] rakendub maagaasiga liikuvate sõidukite kütusepaakideks kasutatavatele balloonidele, standard ISO 11623 [6] käsitleb komposiitballoonide perioodilist ja korduvkatsetamist.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 11119-2:2004

prEVS-ISO 11119-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11119-1:2012

Tähtaeg 29.11.2012

Gaasiballoonid. Korduvtäitetavad komposiitballoonid. Konstruktsioon, valmistamine ja katsetamine. Osa 1: Ümbrismähkena kiudtugevdusega gaasi komposiitballoonid mahuga kuni 450 l

Standardi ISO 11119 see osa esitab nõuded suru- või vedelgaaside transpordiks või hoidmiseks määratud komposiitballoonidele mahuga 0,5 l kuni 450 l vett. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa kehtib 2-tüüpi ümbrismähkega balloonidele, millel on koormust jaotav sisemine metallvooder ja komposiitugevdus üksnes silindrilisel osal. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa on piiritletud süsinik-, aramiid- või klaaskiududest (või nende segudest) komposiitugevdustega ballooni ümbermõõdul kas võrgustikuna või terastraadiga armeerituna. Sellele standardi ISO 11119 osale vastavate balloonide minimaalne arvestuslik eluiga on 15 aastat. Standardi ISO 11119 see osa ei käsitle eemaldatavate kaitsesukkadega balloonide ehitust, koostamist ja rakendamist. MÄRKUS: Standard ISO 11439 [5] rakendub maagaasiga liikuvate sõidukite kütusepaakideks kasutatavatele balloonidele, standard ISO 11623 [6] käsitleb komposiitballoonide perioodilist ja korduvkatsetamist.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 11119-1:2004

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases - Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding (ISO/TS 15011-6:2012)

This part of ISO 15011 provides guidance on determination of emission rates of fume and gases generated by spot welding of uncoated and coated steel sheets, expressed as the quantity of pollutants per spot weld. It describes the test principle and considers methods for sampling and analysis. This part of ISO 15011 can be used for determining the influence of the type of material, the coating system, and the material thickness on the possible generation of fume and gases when using a fixed combination of electrodes, welding equipment, and testing conditions. The data generated can be used by product manufacturers to provide information for inclusion in safety data sheets and by occupational hygienists to evaluate the significant substances emitted by spot welding in the performance of risk assessments and/or workplace exposure measurements.

Keel en

EVS-EN 710:1999+A1:2010/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 710:1997+A1:2010/AC:2012

Safety requirements for foundry moulding and coremaking machinery and plant associated equipment

Keel en

EVS-EN 1011-3:2001+A1:2004

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 1011-3:2000+EN 1011-3:2000/A1:2003

Keevitamine. Soovitused metallmaterjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 3: Roostevabade teraste kaarkeevitus

See Euroopa standard annab üldised soovitused roostevaba terase keevitamiseks. Spetsiifilised üksikasjad vastavalt austeniitsete, austeniit-ferriitsete, ferriitsete ja martensiitsete roostevabade teraste osas on toodud lisades A kuni D.

Keel et

EVS-EN 60974-1:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 60974-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60974-1:2012

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 1: Keevitamise energiaallikad

This part of IEC 60974 is applicable to power sources for arc welding and allied processes designed for industrial and professional use, and supplied by a voltage not exceeding 1 000 V, or driven by mechanical means. This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and performance requirements of welding power sources and plasma cutting systems. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to welding power sources for manual metal arc welding with limited duty operation which are designed mainly for use by laymen and designed in accordance with IEC 60974-6. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to testing of power sources during periodic maintenance or after repair. NOTE 1 Typical allied processes are electric arc cutting and arc spraying. NOTE 2 AC systems having a nominal voltage between 100 V and 1 000 V are given in Table 1 of IEC 60038:2009. NOTE 3 This part of IEC 60974 does not include electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-1:2005

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

Hind 37,61

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

Hind 43,87

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-18, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define a) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and b) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-21:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-21:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

This standard is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the three-layer fieldbus reference model described in IEC/TR 61158-1:2010. This standard contains material specific to the Type 21 communication protocol.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 5172:2006/A1:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 5172:2006/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 5172:2006/Amd 1:2012

Gas welding equipment - Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting - Specifications and tests - Amendment 1 (ISO 5172:2006/Amd 1:2012)

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks gaaskeevituse käsipõletite parameetrid metallide gaaskeevituse, lõikamise ja kuumutamise tarbeks ning esitab nende tehnilised andmed ning vastavad testid.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 15614-13:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 15614-13:2012

ja identne ISO 15614-13:2012

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 13: Upset (resistance butt) and flash welding (ISO 15614-13:2012)

This part of ISO 15614 specifies tests for the qualification of welding procedure specifications applicable to upset (resistance butt) welding and flash welding of metallic materials, e.g. with solid, tubular, flat or circular cross-section. Its basic principles can also be applied to other resistance welding processes when this is stated in the specification. This part of ISO 15614 defines the conditions for carrying out tests and the limits of validity of a qualified welding procedure for all the practical welding operations that it covers. The tests required to qualify the procedure for a particular component or assembly depend on the performance and quality requirements of the component or assembly, as defined in the design specification. The tests are intended to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of this part of ISO 15614, unless more severe tests are specified by the relevant application standard or specification and when these apply. NOTE Specific service, material, or manufacturing conditions can require more comprehensive testing than specified by this part of ISO 15614. Such tests can include microsections, fatigue or endurance tests, impact tests, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, corrosion testing and tests of components or complete welded assemblies. This part of ISO 15614 covers the following resistance welding processes, as defined in ISO 4063: - 24 flash welding, using direct current or alternating current with various movement sequences, constant flashing and pulsed flashing; - 25 resistance upset welding, using direct current or alternating current with various pressure sequences.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15614-13:2005

EVS-EN ISO 20643:2008/A1:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 20643:2008/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 20643:2005/Amd 1:2012

Mechanical vibration - Hand-held and hand-guided machinery - Principles for evaluation of vibration emission - Amendment 1: Accelerometer positions (ISO 20643:2005/Amd 1:2012)

This document provides the basis for the drafting of vibration test codes for hand-held and hand-guided powerdriven machinery. It specifies the determination of hand-transmitted vibration emission in terms of frequencyweighted root-mean-square (r.m.s.) acceleration during type testing. For machines where vibration test codes do not exist, it may also be used for determination of emission values and contains sufficient guidance for designing an appropriate test.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60974-1:2005

Identne EN 60974-1:2005

ja identne IEC 60974-1:2005

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 1: Keevitamise energiaallikad

Is applicable to power sources for arc welding and allied processes designed for industrial and professional use. Specifies safety and performance requirements of welding power sources and plasma cutting systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-1:2001; EVS-EN 60974-1:2001/A2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 60974-1:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-3. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-9. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

1.1 General The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-10. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-12. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-14. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-15. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158- 5-18, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-18. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of - an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, - the primitive actions and events of the service; - the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and - the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to - the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and - Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the

corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define 1) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and 2) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-20. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

EVS-EN ISO 15614-13:2005

Identne EN ISO 15614-13:2005
ja identne ISO 15614-13:2005

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 13: Resistance butt and flash welding

This part of ISO 15614 specifies the tests which should be used for qualification of welding procedure specifications. It applies to resistance butt welding and flash welding of metallic materials, e.g. with solid, tubular, flat or circular cross-section. The basic principles of this part of ISO 15614 may be applied to other resistance welding processes when this is specified in the specification.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15614-13:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008+A2:2012

Identne EN ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008+A2:2012
ja identne ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008+A2:2012
Tähtaeg 17.07.2012

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri katse. Osa 1: Teraste gaas- ja kaarkeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus (konsolideeritud tekst)

See Euroopa standard on osa standardite seeriast, mille üksikasjad on toodud standardi EN ISO 15607:2003 lisas A. See standard määratleb, kuidas esialgset keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikaati keevitusprotseduuri katsete alusel atesteeritakse. Standard määrab tingimused keevitusprotseduuri atesteerimiskatsete teostamiseks ja keevitusprotseduuride atesteerimise piirid peatükis 8 loetletud muutujate ulatuses. Katsed tuleb teostada vastavuses selle standardiga. Täiendavad katsed võivad olla nõutud rakendus-standardites. Seda standardit kasutatakse kõikide terastoodete kujude korral kaar- ja gaaskeevitusel ja kõikide niklist ja nikli sulamitest toodete kujude korral kaarkeevitusel. Standardi EN ISO 4063 kohaselt käsitletakse kaarkeevitust ja gaaskeevitust järgmistele keevitusprotsessidele:

- 111 - käsikaarkeevitus (elektroodkeevitus);
- 114 - kaitsegaasita täidistraadiga kaarkeevitus;
- 12 - kaarkeevitus rübustis;
- 131 - metallelektroodiga inertgaas-kaarkeevitus, MIG-keevitus;
- 135 - metallelektroodiga aktiivgaas-kaarkeevitus, MAG-keevitus;
- 136 - täidistraadiga aktiivgaas-kaarkeevitus;
- 137 - täidistraadiga inertgaas-kaarkeevitus;
- 141 - kaarkeevitus sulamatu elektroodiga inertgaasis; TIG-keevitus;
- 15 - plasmakaarkeevitus;
- 311 - hapnik-atsetüleenkeevitus, gaaskeevitus.

Selle standardi põhimõtteid võib rakendada teiste sulakeevituse protsessidele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008

FprEN 60974-3

Identne FprEN 60974-3:2012
ja identne IEC 60974-3:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 3: Kaare süütamis- ja stabiliseerimisseadmed

This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety requirements for industrial and professional arc striking and arc stabilizing devices used in arc welding and allied processes. This part of IEC 60974 is applicable to stand-alone units which may be connected to a separate welding power source or one where the welding power source and the arc striking and arc stabilizing device are housed in a single enclosure.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-3:2008

FprEN ISO 4136

Identne FprEN ISO 4136:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 4136:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Metallsete materjalide keevisõmbuste purustav katsetamine. Ristsuunalised (põiksuunalised) tõmbekatsed (ISO/FDIS 4136:2012)

This International Standard specifies the sizes of test specimen and the procedure for carrying out transverse tensile tests in order to determine the tensile strength and the location of fracture of a welded butt joint. This International Standard applies to metallic materials in all forms of product with joints made by any fusion welding process. Unless otherwise specified for specific points in this International Standard, the general principles of ISO 6892-1 and ISO 6892-2 apply.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4136:2011

FprEN ISO 9016

Identne FprEN ISO 9016:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 9016:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Metallsete materjalide keevisliidete purustav katsetamine. Löögikindlusteim. Katsekehade asukoht, süvendsoone orientatsioon ja uurimine (ISO/FDIS 9016:2012)

This International Standard specifies mainly the method to be used when describing test specimen location and notch orientation for the testing and reporting of impact tests on welded butt joints. This International Standard applies to impact tests on metallic materials in all forms of product made by any fusion welding process. It is used in addition to ISO 148 (all parts) and includes test specimen denomination and additional reporting requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9016:2011

FprEN ISO 11148-3

Identne FprEN ISO 11148-3:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 11148-3:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.
Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Puurid ja tõukurid (ISO/FDIS
11148-3:2012)**

This part of ISO 11148 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools (hereinafter "drills and tappers") intended for rotary drilling of holes in all kinds of material, e.g. wood, metal, concrete and plastics, or for tapping and cleaning threads in metal and plastics. The drills and tappers can be powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid or internal combustion engines and are intended for use by one operator and supported by the operator's hand or hands, with or without a suspension, e.g. a balancer. This part of ISO 11148 is applicable to - drills; - heavy duty drills with two handles; - tappers. NOTE 1 For examples of drills and tappers, see Annex B. This part of ISO 11148 is not applicable to special requirements and modifications of drills and tappers for the purpose of mounting them in fixtures. This part of ISO 11148 deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events when drills and tappers are used as intended and under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, with the exception of their use in potentially explosive atmospheres. NOTE 2 EN 13463-1 gives requirements for non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11148-3:2010

FprEN ISO 11148-4

Identne FprEN ISO 11148-4:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 11148-4:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Mitteelektrilise ajamiga käsitööriistad.
Ohutusnõuded. Osa 4: Käsitööriistad mittepöörleva
löögiga (ISO/FDIS 11148-4:2012)**

This part of ISO 11148 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools (hereinafter "non-rotary percussive power tools") intended for chipping, riveting, breaking of concrete and asphalt, ramming, etc. The non-rotary percussive power tool can be powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid or internal combustion engines and is intended for use by one operator and supported by the operator's hand or hands, with or without a suspension, e.g. a balancer. This part of ISO 11148 covers - breakers; - bush hammers; - chipping hammers; - small chisels; - engraving pens; - needle scalers; - pick hammers; - pile drivers; - portable pile drivers; - punches; - rammers; - riveting hammers; - scaling hammers; - stone hammers; - spades; - tampers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11148-4:2010

FprEN ISO 11148-6

Identne FprEN ISO 11148-6:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 11148-6:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.
Ohutusnõuded. Osa 6: Monteerimisjõuseadised
keermega kinnitustetailidele (ISO/FDIS 11148-6:2012)**

This part of ISO 11148 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools (hereinafter "assembly power tools for threaded fasteners") intended for tightening or installing of threaded fasteners. The assembly power tools for threaded fasteners can be powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid or internal combustion engines and are intended for use by one operator and supported by the operator's hand or hands, with or without a suspension, e.g. a balancer. This part of ISO 11148 covers - air-hydraulic impulse wrenches; - impact wrenches; - fastener installation tools; - nutrunners; - open-ended spanners (crow-foot with open-ended socket or tube nut wrench); - ratchet wrenches; - screwdrivers. NOTE 1 For examples of assembly power tools for threaded fasteners, see Annex B. This part of ISO 11148 does not cover special requirements and modifications of assembly power tools for threaded fasteners for the purpose of mounting them in fixtures. This part of ISO 11148 deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events when the tools are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, with the exception of the use of assembly power tools for threaded fasteners in potentially explosive atmospheres. NOTE 2 EN 13463-1 gives requirements for non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11148-6:2010

prEN 14700

Identne prEN 14700:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Welding consumables - Welding consumables for
hard-facing**

This European Standard applies to welding consumables for hardfacing. The range of application includes surfaces of new structural components, semi-finished products as well as repair of surfaces of structural components which have to resist to mechanical, chemical, thermal or combined stress. This European Standard specifies requirements for classification of the consumables based on their chemical composition of the all weld metal of covered electrodes, cored wires, cored rods, cored strips, sintered strips, sintered rods and metal powders and on the chemical composition of solid wires, solid rods, solid strips and cast rods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14700:2005

prEN ISO 14555

Identne prEN ISO 14555 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 14555:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Keevitamine. Metallide vastakkaardevitus (ISO/DIS 14555:2012)

This International Standard covers arc stud welding of metallic materials subject to static and dynamic loading. It specifies requirements that are particular to stud welding, in relation to welding knowledge, quality requirements, welding procedure specification, welding procedure qualification, qualification testing of operators and testing of production welds. This International Standard is appropriate where it is necessary to demonstrate the capability of a manufacturer to produce welded construction of a specified quality. NOTE General quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials are given in ISO 3834-1, ISO 3834-2, ISO 3834-3, ISO 3834-4 and ISO 3834-5. This International Standard has been prepared in a comprehensive manner, with a view to its being used as a reference in contracts. The requirements contained within it can be adopted in full, or partially, if certain requirements are not relevant to a particular construction (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14555:2006

prEN ISO 14920

Identne prEN ISO 14920:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 14920:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal spraying - Spraying and fusing of self-fluxing alloys (ISO/DIS 14920:2012)

This International standard defines the procedure for thermal spraying of self-fluxing alloys that are simultaneously or subsequently fused to create a homogeneous, diffusion bonded coating.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14920:2001

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA**UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID****EVS-EN 15502-1:2012**

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 15502-1:2012

Gas-fired heating boilers - Part 1: General requirements and tests

This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods concerning, in particular the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification and marking of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as "boilers". This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C, according to CEN/TR 1749:2009: a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; c) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a "condensing" boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a "standard boiler". If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a "standard boiler" f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16247-1:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 16247-1:2012

Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements

This European standard specifies the requirements, common methodology and deliverables for energy audits. It applies to all forms of establishments and organisations, all forms of energy and uses of energy, excluding individual private dwellings. This European standard covers the general requirements common to all energy audits. Specific energy audit requirements will complete the general requirements in separate parts dedicated to energy audits for buildings, industrial processes and transportation.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62282-2:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 62282-2:2012

ja identne IEC 62282-2:2012

Fuel cell technologies - Part 2: Fuel cell modules

This part of IEC 62282 provides the minimum requirements for safety and performance of fuel cell modules and applies to fuel cell modules with the following electrolyte chemistry: - alkaline; - polymer electrolyte (including direct methanol fuel cells) 1; - phosphoric acid; - molten carbonate; - solid oxide; - aqueous solution of salts. Fuel cell modules can be provided with or without an enclosure and can be operated at significant pressurization levels or close to ambient pressure. This standard deals with conditions that can yield hazards to persons and cause damage outside the fuel cell modules. Protection against damage inside the fuel cell modules is not addressed in this standard, provided it does not lead to hazards outside the module. These requirements may be superseded by other standards for equipment containing fuel cell modules as required for particular applications. This standard does not cover road vehicle applications. This standard is not intended to limit or inhibit technological advancement. An appliance employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the purpose of these requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be considered to comply with this standard. The fuel cell modules are components of final products. These products require evaluation to appropriate end-product safety requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62282-2:2004; EVS-EN 62282-2:2004/A1:2007

EVS-EN ISO 12211:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 12211:2012

ja identne ISO 12211:2012

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Spiral plate heat exchangers (ISO 12211:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of spiral plate heat exchangers for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to stand-alone spiral plate heat exchangers and those integral with a pressure vessel.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12212:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 12212:2012

ja identne ISO 12212:2012

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Hairpin type heat exchangers (ISO 12212:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of hairpin heat exchangers for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Hairpin heat exchangers include double-pipe and multi-tube type heat exchangers.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62282-2:2004

Identne EN 62282-2:2004

ja identne IEC 62282-2:2004

Fuel cell technologies Part 2: Fuel cell modules

Provides the minimum requirements for safety and performance of fuel cell modules. Applies to fuel cell modules with the following electrolyte chemistry: alkaline; proton exchange membrane (including direct methanol fuel cells); phosphoric acid; molten carbonate; solid oxide fuel cell modules.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62282-2:2012

EVS-EN 62282-2:2004/A1:2007

Identne EN 62282-2:2004/A1:2007

ja identne IEC 62282-2:2004/A1:2007

Fuel cell technologies Part 2: Fuel cell modules

Provides the minimum requirements for safety and performance of fuel cell modules. Applies to fuel cell modules with the following electrolyte chemistry: alkaline; proton exchange membrane (including direct methanol fuel cells); phosphoric acid; molten carbonate; solid oxide fuel cell modules.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62282-2:2012

EVS-HD 472 S1:2003

Identne HD 472 S1:1989 + A1:1995

ja identne IEC 60038:1983 + A1:1994

Nominal voltages for low voltage public electricity supply systems

This publication applies to:- a.c. transmission, distribution and utilization systems and equipment for use in such systems with standard frequencies 50 Hz and 60 Hz having a nominal voltage above 100 V; - a.c. and d.c. traction systems; - a.c. and d.c. equipment having nominal voltages below 120 V a.c. or below 750 V d.c.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-IEC 60038:2007; EVS-EN 60038:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62670-1

Identne FprEN 62670-1:2012

ja identne IEC 62670-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) performance testing - Part 1: Standard conditions

This part of IEC 62670 defines standard conditions for assessing the power produced by CPV systems and their photovoltaic subcomponents. The object of this part of IEC 62670 is to define a consistent set of conditions so that power ratings noted on data sheets and nameplates will have a standard basis. Two sets of conditions are included to characterize a) operating conditions that represent on-sun performance relative to commonly measured meteorological conditions and, b) test conditions that represent performance when the module is in a readily reproducible environment.

Keel en

prEN 12309-1

Identne prEN 12309-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 1: Terms and definitions

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-1:2000; EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-3

Identne prEN 12309-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 3: Test conditions

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-4

Identne prEN 12309-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 4: Test methods

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-5

Identne prEN 12309-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW- Part 5: Requirements

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water/brine or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-6

Identne prEN 12309-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 6: Calculation of seasonal performances

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-7

Identne prEN 12309-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 7: Specific provisions for hybrid appliances

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50521:2009/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50521:2008/A1:2012

Connectors for photovoltaic systems - Safety requirements and tests

This European Standard applies to connectors of application Class A according to EN 61730-1 for use in photovoltaic systems with rated voltages up to 1 500 V DC and rated currents up to 125 A per contact.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60034-18-34:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 60034-18-34:2012

ja identne IEC 60034-18-34:2012

Rotating electrical machines - Part 18-34: Functional evaluation of insulation systems - Test procedures for form-wound windings - Evaluation of thermomechanical endurance of insulation systems

This part of IEC 60034 gives test procedures for the evaluation of thermomechanical endurance of insulation systems of form-wound windings. In this evaluation, the performance of a candidate system is compared to that of a reference insulation system with proven service experience.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 60034-18-34:2004

EVS-EN 60038:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60038:2011

ja identne IEC 60038:2009

CENELECi standardpinged

See standard kehtib:

— vahelduvvoolu edastus-, jaotus- ja kasutajavõrkudele ning nendes võrkudes kasutamiseks mõeldud elektriseadmetele standardsagedusel 50 Hz nimipingega üle 100 V;

— vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu-elekterveovõrkudele;

— vahelduv- ja alalisvooluseadmetele nimi- vahelduvpingega alla 120 V või nimi-alalispingega alla 750 V, kusjuures vahelduvpinge on ette nähtud rakendamiseks sagedusel 50 Hz (kuid mitte eranditult). Selliste seadmete hulka kuuluvad primaargalvaanielementide ja akumulaatorite patareid, muud vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu toiteallikad, elektriseadmed (k.a tööstus- ja sideseadmed) ning elektritarvitid.

MÄRKUS Z1 Euroopa avalikes vahelduvvoolu ülekandaja jaotusvõrkudes kasutatakse üksnes standardsagedust 50 Hz. Sagedusega 60 Hz võrkude ja seadmete kohta vt standard IEC 60038.

Standard ei kehti signaale või mõõteväärtusi esitavatele või neid edastavatele pingetele.

Standard ei kehti elektriseadmete sees või elektriseadmetiku üksikelementides kasutatavate komponentide ja üksikosade standardpingetele.

Standard määratleb nende standardpingete väärtused, mis on ette nähtud

— elektrivarustussüsteemide nimipingete eelisväärtusteks,

— seadmetiku ja võrgu projekteerimise normväärtusteks.

MÄRKUS 1 Kaks peamist põhjust, mis ajendasid kehtestama standardis määratletud väärtusi:

Selles standardis määratletud nimipingete (või seadme suurimate lubatavate kestevpingete) väärtused põhinevad peamiselt elektrivarustussüsteemide ajaloolisel arengul kogu maailmas, kuna need väärtused on osutunud enimlevinuteks ja on ülemaailmselt tunnustatud;

Standardis mainitud pingepiirkonnad on tunnustatud kui kõige sobivam alus elektriseadmete ja -süsteemide projekteerimisel ning katsetamisel.

MÄRKUS 2 Sellele vaatamata jääb sobivate katseväärtuste, katsetingimuste ja heakskiidukriteeriumide määramine süsteemi- ja tootestandardite ülesandeks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-HD 472 S1:2003; EVS-IEC 60038:2010

EVS-EN 60079-20-1:2010/AC:2012

Hind 0

ja identne IEC 60079-20-1/Cor 1:2012

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 20-1: Gaaside ja aurude liigitamiseks kasutatavad materjaliomadused. Katsetamismeetodid ja tunnusväärtused

This part of IEC 60079 provides guidance on classification of gases and vapours. It describes a test method intended for the measurement of the maximum experimental safe gaps (MESG) for gas- or vapour-air mixtures under normal conditions of temperature¹ and pressure so as to permit the selection of an appropriate group of equipment. The method does not take into account the possible effects of obstacles on the safe gaps². This standard describes also a test method intended for use in the determination of the auto-ignition temperature of a chemically pure vapour or gas in air at atmospheric pressure.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60079-35-2:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60079-35-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60079-35-2:2011

Explosive atmospheres - Part 35-2: Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp - Performance and other safety-related matters

This part of IEC 60079-35 details those performance and other safety features of caplights, including those with a point of connection for another equipment, not covered in IEC 60079-35-1, but which are important for the safety and working conditions of the user. It may also be applied to caplights for use in mines not likely to be endangered by firedamp. NOTE When this part of the standard is used as a "stand-alone" document for non-gassy mines, any relevant constructional requirements should be the subject of agreement between the supplier and the user and, where possible, be as described in IEC 60079-35-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62013-2:2006

EVS-EN 60269-4:2009/A1:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60269-4:2009/A1:2012

ja identne IEC 60269-4:2009/A1:2012

Madalpingelised sulavkaitsmed. Osa 4: Lisanõuded sulavpanustele pooljuhtseadmete kaitseks

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements. Fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices shall comply with all requirements of IEC 60269-1, if not otherwise indicated hereinafter, and shall also comply with the supplementary requirements laid down below.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60309-1:2001/A2:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60309-1:1999/A2:2012

ja identne IEC 60309-1:1999/A2:2012

**Pistikud, pistikupesad ja pistikühendused
tööstuslikuks kasutuseks. Osa 1: Üldnõuded**

This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers, with a rated operating voltage not exceeding 1 000 V d.c. or a.c. and 500 Hz a.c., and a rated current not exceeding 800 A, primarily intended for industrial use, either indoors or outdoors.

These accessories are intended to be installed by instructed persons (IEC 60050-195:1998, Amendment 1:2001, 195-04-02) or skilled persons (IEC 60050-195:1998, Amendment 1:2001, 195-04-01) only.

Replace the fourth paragraph - introduced by Amendment 1 - by: This standard applies to accessories with screwless type terminals or insulation piercing terminals, with a rated current up to and including 32 A for series I and 30 A for series II.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60317-60:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60317-60:2012

ja identne IEC 60317-60:2012

**Specifications for particular types of winding wires -
Part 60: Polyester glass fibre wound minimum class
155 resin or varnish impregnated or not
impregnated, bare or enamelled, rectangular copper
wire, temperature index 155**

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of polyester glass fibre wound, impregnated or not impregnated, bare or enamelled rectangular copper winding wire, temperature index 155. NOTE For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established.

Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified. The range of nominal conductor dimensions covered by this standard is: - width: min. 2,0 mm; max. 16,0 mm; - thickness: min. 0,80 mm; max. 5,60 mm. The specified combinations of width and thickness as well as the specified width/thickness ratio are according to IEC 60317-0-8.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60358-1:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60358-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60358-1:2012

**Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers - Part 1:
General rules**

This part of IEC 60358 applies to: - Capacitors, with rated voltage > 1 000 V, connected line to ground with the low voltage terminal either permanently earthed or connected to devices, for applications listed hereunder and other similar uses. This standard serves as basic standard for the coupling capacitor, the different parts of this standard will present the supplementary specifications and tests, for example IEC 60358-2, IEC 60358-3 or IEC 60358-4. NOTE Diagrams of coupling capacitor to which this standard applies are given in Figures A.1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 597 S1:2001

EVS-EN 60695-4:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60695-4:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-4:2012

**Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning
fire tests for electrotechnical products**

The terms and definitions in this standard are applicable to fire tests for electrotechnical products. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-4 V2:2006

EVS-EN 60851-6:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60851-6:2012

ja identne IEC 60851-6:2012

**Winding wires - Test methods - Part 6: Thermal
properties**

This part of IEC 60851 specifies the following tests: - Test 9: Heat shock; - Test 10: Cut-through; - Test 15: Temperature index; - Test 21: Loss of mass. For definitions, general notes on methods of test and the complete series of methods of test for winding wires, see IEC 60851-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60851-6:2003/A2:2004; EVS-EN 60851-6:2003

EVS-EN 62271-107:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 62271-107:2012

ja identne IEC 62271-107:2012

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 107: Alternating current fused circuit-switchers for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV

Subclause 1.1 of IEC 62271-1:2007 is not applicable, and is replaced as follows. This part of IEC 62271 applies to three-pole operated units for distribution systems that are functional assemblies of a circuit-switcher and current-limiting fuses designed so as to be capable of: - breaking, at the rated recovery voltage, any load or fault current up to and including the rated short-circuit breaking current; - making, at the rated voltage, circuits to which the rated short-circuit breaking current applies. They are intended to be used for circuits or applications requiring only a normal mechanical and electrical endurance capability. Such applications cover protection of HV/LV transformers for instance, but exclude distribution lines or cables, as well as motor circuits and capacitor bank circuits. Short-circuit conditions with low currents, up to the fused circuit-switcher rated take-over current, are dealt with by supplementary devices (strickers, relays, etc.), properly arranged, tripping the circuit-switcher. Fuses are incorporated in order to ensure that the short-circuit breaking capacity of the device is above that of the circuit-switcher. NOTE 1 In this standard the term "fuse" is used to designate either the fuse or the fuse-link where the general meaning of the text does not result in ambiguity. This standard applies to fused circuit-switchers designed with rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV for use on three-phase alternating current systems of either 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Comparison with other existing switching devices is provided in Clause 8. NOTE 2 Other circuit-switchers exist; see reference [1]1. Devices that require a dependent manual operation are not covered by this standard. Fuses are covered by IEC 60282-1. Earthing switches forming an integral part of a circuit-switcher are covered by IEC 62271-102. Installation in enclosure, if any, is covered either by IEC 62271-200 or by IEC 62271-201.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62271-107:2005

EVS-EN 62271-207:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 62271-207:2012

ja identne IEC 62271-207:2012

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 207: Seismic qualification for gas-insulated switchgear assemblies for rated voltages above 52 kV

This part of IEC 62271 applies to gas-insulated switchgear assemblies for alternating current of rated voltages above 52 kV for indoor and outdoor installations, including their supporting structure. For switchgear devices, e.g. live tank circuit breakers, IEC/TR 62271-300 is applicable. Guidance on interactions between the supporting structure and the soil / foundations is provided in Annex B. The seismic qualification of the switchgear assemblies takes into account testing of typical switchgear assemblies combined with methods of analysis. Mutual interaction between directly mounted auxiliary and control equipment and switchgear assemblies are covered. The seismic qualification of switchgear assemblies is only performed upon request.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62271-207:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**CLC/TS 60034-18-34:2004**

Identne CLC/TS 60034-18-34:2004

ja identne IEC/TS 60034-18-34:2000

Rotating electrical machines - Part 18-34: Functional evaluation of insulation systems - Test procedures for form-wound windings - Evaluation of thermomechanical endurance of insulation systems

Deals with thermal cycling evaluation of insulation systems for form-wound windings. This kind of endurance is of special importance for long rotating machines (especially indirectly cooled) and machines that are exposed to a very large number of considerable load changes during normal operation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60034-18-34:2012

EVS-EN 60695-4 V2:2006

Identne EN 60695-4:2006

ja identne IEC 60695-4:2005

Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products

The terms and definitions defined in this standard are applicable to fire tests for electrotechnical products. Has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-4 V1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-4:2012

EVS-EN 60851-6:2003

Identne EN 60851-6:1996+A1:1997

ja identne IEC 60851-6:1996+A1:1997

Winding wires - Test methods Part 6: Thermal properties

This part of IEC 851 specifies the following methods of test: - Test 9: Heat shock; - Test 10: Cut-through;- Test 15: Temperature index; - Test 12: Loss of mass. For definitions, general notes on methods of test and the complete series of methods of test for winding wires see IEC 851-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60851-6:2012

EVS-EN 60851-6:2003/A2:2004

Identne EN 60851-6:1996/A2:2004

ja identne IEC 60851-6:1996/A2:2003

Winding wires - Test methods Part 6: Thermal properties

This part of IEC 851 specifies the following methods of test: - Test 9: Heat shock; - Test 10: Cut-through;- Test 15: Temperature index; - Test 12: Loss of mass. For definitions, general notes on methods of test and the complete series of methods of test for winding wires see IEC 851-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60851-6:2012

EVS-EN 62013-2:2006

Identne EN 62013-2:2006
ja identne IEC 62013-2:2005

**Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp
Part 2: Performance and other safety-related matters**

This part of IEC 62013 details those performance and other safety features of caplights, including those with a point of connection for another apparatus, not covered in IEC 62013-1, but which are important for the safety and working conditions of the user. It may also be applied to caplights for use in mines not likely to be endangered by firedamp. When this part of the standard is used as a "stand-alone" document for non-gassy mines, any relevant constructional requirements should be the subject of agreement between the supplier and the user and, where possible, be as described in IEC 62013-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62013-2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60079-35-2:2012

EVS-EN 62271-107:2005

Identne EN 62271-107:2005
ja identne IEC 62271-107:2005

**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 107:
Alternating current fused circuit-switchers for rated
voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV**

This part of IEC 62271 applies to three-pole operated units for distribution systems that are functional assemblies of a circuit-switcher and current-limiting fuses

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62271-107:2012

EVS-EN 62271-207:2007

Identne EN 62271-207:2007
ja identne IEC 62271-207:2007

**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear -- Part 207:
Seismic qualification for gas-insulated switchgear
assemblies for rated voltages above 52 kV**

This International Standard applies to switchgear assemblies for alternating current of rated voltages above 52 kV for indoor and outdoor installations, including their supporting structure rigidly connected to the ground, and does not cover the seismic qualification of live tank circuit breakers. Switchgear assemblies do have typically low centers of gravity, e.g. Gasinsulated switchgear (GIS). For switchgear with higher gravity levels, e.g. live tank circuit breakers, the IEC 62271-300 is applicable. Where switchgear assemblies are not ground-mounted, e.g. in a building, conditions for applications are subject to agreement between users and manufacturers. The seismic qualification of the switchgear assemblies takes into account any auxiliary and control equipment either directly mounted or as a separate structure. This standard provides procedures to seismically qualify ground-mounted switchgear assemblies for rated voltages above 52 kV. The seismic qualification of the switchgear assemblies is only performed upon request. This standard specifies seismic severity levels and gives a choice of methods that may be applied to demonstrate the performance of high-voltage switchgear assemblies for which seismic qualification is required. The final seismic analysis shall be performed by assuming that the switchgear is installed on firm ground.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62271-2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 62271-207:2012

EVS-IEC 60038:2010

ja identne IEC 60038:2009

IEC standardpinged

See standard kehtib:

-vahelduvvoolu edastus-, jaotus- ja kasutajavõrkudele ning nendes võrkudes kasutamiseks mõeldud elektriseadmetele standardsagedustel 50 Hz ja 60 Hz nimipingega üle 100 V;
-vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu-elekterveovõrkudele;
-vahelduv- ja alalisvooluseadmetele nimi- vahelduvpingega alla 120 V või nimi-alalispingega alla 750 V, kusjuures vahelduvpinge on ette nähtud rakendamiseks sagedustel 50 Hz ja 60 Hz (kuid mitte eranditult). Selliste seadmete hulka kuuluvad primaargalvaanielementide ja akumulaatorite patareid, muud vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu toiteallikad, elektriseadmed (kaasa arvatud tööstus- ja sideseadmed) ja elektritarvitid.

Standard ei kehti signaale või mõõteväärtusi esitavatele või neid edastavatele pingetele.

Standard ei kehti elektriseadmete sees või elektriseadmestiku üksikelementides kasutatavate komponentide ja üksikosade standardpingetele.

Standard määratleb nende standardpingete väärtused, mis on ette nähtud

-elektrivarustussüsteemide nimipingete eelisväärtusteks ja

-seadmestiku ja võrgu projekteerimise normväärtusteks.

MÄRKUS 1 Kaks peamist põhjust, mis sundisid kehtestama standardis määratletud väärtusi, seisnevad selles, et:

selles standardis määratletud nimipingete (või seadme suurimate lubatavate kestevpingete) väärtused põhinevad peamiselt elektrivarustussüsteemide ajaloolisel arengul kogu maailmas, kuna need väärtused on osutunud enimlevinuteks ja on leidnud ülemaailmse tunnustuse;

selles standardis mainitud pingepiirkonnad on leidnud tunnustamist kõige sobivama alusena elektriseadmete ja -süsteemide projekteerimisel ja katsetamisel.

MÄRKUS 2 Sellele vaatamata jääb sobivate katseväärtuste, katsetingimuste ja heakskiidukriteeriumide määramine süsteemi- ja tootestandardite ülesandeks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-IEC 60038:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 60038:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60947-5-5:2001/FprAA

Identne EN 60947-5-5:1997/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Osa 5-5: Juhtimisahelaseadmed ja lülituselemendid.

Mehaanilise lukustusega elektriline hädaseiskamiseseade

This section of IEC 60947-5 provides detailed specifications relating to the electrical and mechanical construction of emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function and to their testing. This standard is applicable to electrical control circuit devices and switching elements which are used to provide an emergency stop signal. Such devices may be either provided with their own enclosure, or installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. This standard does not apply to: - emergency stop devices for non-electrical control circuit, for example hydraulic, pneumatic; - emergency stop devices without mechanical latching function. An emergency stop device may also be used to provide an emergency switching off function (see annex A).

Keel en

EN 60947-6-1:2005/FprA1

Identne EN 60947-6-1:2005/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60947-6-1:2005/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Osa 6-1: Multifunktsionaalsed seadmed. Automaatsed ülekandelülitusseadmed

This part of IEC 60947 applies to transfer switching equipment (TSE) to be used in power systems with interruption of the supply to the load during transfer, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

Keel en

EN 62035:2001/FprA3

Identne EN 62035:2000/FprA3:2012

ja identne IEC 62035:1999/A3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Lahenduslambid (väljaarvatult luminofoorlambid). Ohutusnõuded

This International Standard specifies the safety requirements for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps) for general lighting purposes. This International Standard is applicable to low-pressure sodium vapour lamps and to high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, i.e. high-pressure mercury vapour lamps (including blended double-capped lamps, having caps as listed in annex A. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

Keel en

EN 62271-109:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 62271-109:2009/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 62271-109:2008/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 109: Alternating-current series capacitor by-pass switches

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to a.c. series capacitor by-pass switches designed for outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 52 kV. It is only applicable to by-pass switches for use in three-phase systems. This standard is also applicable to the operating devices of by-pass switches and to their auxiliary equipment.

Keel en

FprEN 50110-1

Identne FprEN 50110-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Operation of electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard is applicable to all operation of and work activity on, with, or near electrical installations. These are electrical installations operating at voltage levels from and including extra-low voltage up to and including high voltage. This latter term includes those levels referred to as medium and extra-high voltage. These electrical installations are designed for the generation, transmission, conversion, distribution and use of electrical power. Some of these electrical installations are permanent and fixed, such as a distribution installation in a factory or office complex, others are temporary, such as on construction sites and others are mobile or capable of being moved either whilst energised or whilst not energised nor charged. Examples are electrically driven excavating machines in quarries or open-cast coal sites. This European Standard sets out the requirements for the safe operation of and work activity on, with, or near these electrical installations. The requirements apply to all operational, working and maintenance procedures. They apply to all non-electrical work activities such as building work near to overhead lines or underground cables as well as electrical work activities, when there is a risk of electrical danger. This European Standard does not apply to ordinary persons when using installations and equipment, provided that the installations and equipment comply with relevant standards and are designed and installed for use by ordinary persons.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50110-1:2005

FprEN 60079-14

Identne FprEN 60079-14:2012
ja identne IEC 60079-14:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 14:
Elektripaigaldiste kavandamine, seadmete valik ja paigaldamine**

This part of IEC 60079 contains the specific requirements for the design, selection, erection and initial inspection of electrical installations in hazardous areas associated with explosive atmospheres. Where the equipment is required to meet other environmental conditions, for example, protection against ingress of water and resistance to corrosion, additional protection requirements may be necessary. The requirements of this standard apply only to the use of equipment under standard atmospheric conditions as defined in IEC 60079-0. For other conditions, additional precautions may be necessary, and the equipment must be certified for these other conditions. For example, most flammable materials and many materials which are normally regarded as non-flammable might burn vigorously under conditions of oxygen enrichment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-14:2008; EVS-EN 60079-14:2008/AC:2011

FprEN 60079-17

Identne FprEN 60079-17:2012
ja identne IEC 60079-17:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

**Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 17:
Elektripaigaldiste ülevaatus ja hooldamine**

This part of IEC 60079 applies to users and covers factors directly related to the inspection and maintenance of electrical installations within hazardous areas only, where the hazard may be caused by flammable gases, vapours, mists, dusts, fibres or flyings. It does not include: - other fundamental installation and inspection requirements for electrical installations; - the verification of electrical equipment; - the repair and reclamation of explosion protected equipment (see IEC 60079-19). This standard supplements the requirements of IEC 60364-6. In the case of dusts, fibres or flyings the level of housekeeping may influence the inspection and maintenance requirements. This standard is intended to be applied where there can be a risk due to the presence of explosive gas or dust mixtures with air or combustible dust layers under normal atmospheric conditions. It does not apply to - underground mining areas, - areas where a risk can arise due to the presence of hybrid mixtures, - dusts of explosives that do not require atmospheric oxygen for combustion, - pyrophoric substances.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-17:2007

FprEN 60255-27

Identne FprEN 60255-27:2012
ja identne IEC 60255-27:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Mõõtereleid ja kaitseseadised. Osa 27: Toote ohutusnõuded

This International Standard describes the product safety requirements for measuring relays and protection equipment having a rated a.c. voltage up to 1 000 V with a rated frequency up to 65 Hz, or a rated d.c. voltage up to 1 500 V. Above these limits, IEC 60664-1 should be used for the determination of clearance, creepage distance and withstand test voltage. This standard details essential safety requirements to minimize the risk of fire and hazards caused by electric shock or injury to the user. This standard does not cover the safety requirements of installations. It does cover all the ways in which the equipment may be mounted and used in cubicles, racks and panels, and also re-testing. This standard also applies to auxiliary devices such as shunts, series resistors, transformers, etc., solely used and tested together with measuring relays and protection equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60255-27:2006

FprEN 60544-1

Identne FprEN 60544-1:2012
ja identne IEC 60544-1:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Electrical insulating materials - Determination of the effects of ionizing radiation - Part 1: Radiation interaction and dosimetry

This part of IEC 60544 deals broadly with the aspects to be considered in evaluating the effects of ionizing radiation on all types of organic insulating materials. It also provides, for Xrays, g-rays, and electrons, a guide to dosimetry terminology, methods for dose measurements, and for documenting the irradiation process.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60544-1:2002

FprEN 60549

Identne FprEN 60549:2012
ja identne IEC 60549:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

High-voltage fuses for the external protection of shunt capacitors

This standard applies to external fuses used with high-voltage capacitors according to IEC Publication 60871-1, Shunt capacitors for a.c. power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V – Part 1: General. IEC 60871-1 is applicable to both capacitor units and capacitor banks intended to be used, particularly, for power-factor correction of a.c. power systems, and also to capacitors intended for use in power filter circuits.

Keel en

FprEN 62394:2012

Identne FprEN 62394:2012
 ja identne IEC 62394:201X
 Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Service diagnostic interface for consumer electronics products and networks - Implementation for ECHONET

This International Standard specifies requirements for service diagnostic software to be implemented in products that incorporate a digital interface. It does not specify requirements for carrying out remote diagnosis or for manufacturer-dependent software. The SDI requires an external controller (exclusive or general-purpose/PC) into which service diagnostic software can be loaded. Part of the controller software should be standardized while another part of this controller software should be unique to the manufacturer. To reach a common approach in servicing all products from all manufacturers, it is necessary to standardize specific items to be tested in products and in controllers' diagnostic software. The SDI is based upon the ECHONET specification because this interface will be used in future products. The use of this connection and existing communication protocols enable implementation in products at low cost, with maximum flexibility and efficiency. The SDI consists of - specific hardware and software requirements of the device under test (DUT); - specific requirements of the controller: - the service software; - an ECHONET interface; - the connection between the controller and the DUT. This specification is the minimal specification necessary to carry out computerized diagnosis. It covers the standardized software of the controller as well as the standardized software and provisions in the DUT.

Keel en

FprEN 62626-1

Identne FprEN 62626-1:2012
 ja identne IEC 62626-1
 Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear enclosed equipment - Part 1: Enclosed switch outside the scope of IEC 60947-3 for various applications, to provide isolation of electrical equipment during repair and maintenance work

This standard applies to enclosed switches with rated voltages up to 1 000 V a.c. for repair and maintenance work or cleaning work in load circuits. Devices to this standard are derived from switch disconnectors according IEC 60947-3. Enclosed switches according to this standard are suitable for isolation according to IEC 60947 series and must not be equipped with means for remote control or automatic switching to avoid unexpected / accidental start. These devices are not intended to be used for operational switching, quick start and stop or jogging or intended to be used as device for Emergency Switching Off (power distribution). However, this kind of devices provide the possibility to switch off the electrical equipment (even in a critical situation or not). Devices to this standard provide isolation of electrical equipment, especially in motor circuits, during repair and maintenance or cleaning works. Enclosed switches for various applications to provide isolation of electrical equipment during repair and maintenance work, named "Maintenance Switches", are in the following designated as devices with: a) different classes; b) characteristics of each class; c) minimum test requirements; d) Information to be marked on the equipment or made available by the manufacturer, e.g. in the catalogue.

Keel en

FprHD 632 S3

Identne FprHD 632 S3:2012
 Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages above 36 kV (Um = 42 kV) up to 150 kV (Um = 170 kV)

This Part 1 of HD 632 specifies test methods and requirements for power cable systems, cables alone and accessories alone, for fixed installations and for rated voltages above 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) up to and including 150 kV (Um = 170 kV). Depending on the design and the system conditions, additional or even fewer tests or other requirements which are not described in the Part 1 can be specified in the particular sections of Parts 3 to 11. In these parts each section is either: 1) A full tabulation showing how the particular section either agrees, or deviates from, each clause of Part 1; or 2) A reduced tabulation showing only those places where the particular section deviates from Part 1. The requirements apply to single-core cables and to individually screened three-core cables and to their accessories for usual conditions of installation and operation, but not to special cables and their accessories, such as submarine cables, for which modifications to the standard tests may be necessary or special test conditions may need to be devised. This standard does not cover transition joints between cables with extruded insulation and paper insulated cables.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 632 S2:2009

prEN ISO/IEC 80079-38

Identne prEN ISO/IEC 80079-38:2012

ja identne ISO/IEC/DIS 80079-38:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Explosive atmospheres - Part 38: Equipment and components in explosive atmospheres in underground mines (ISO/IEC/DIS 80079-38:2012)

This International Standard specifies the explosion protection requirements for the design, construction, assessment and information for use (maintenance, repair, marking) of equipment that may be an individual item or form an assembly. This includes machinery and components placed on the market by a single supplier for use in mines susceptible to explosive atmospheres of firedamp and/or combustible dust. The standard atmospheric conditions (relating to the explosion characteristics of the atmosphere) under which it may be assumed that equipment can be operated are: - temperature -20 °C to +60 °C; - pressure 80 kPa (0,8 bar) to 110 kPa (1,1 bar); and - air with normal oxygen content, typically 21 % v/v. This International Standard applies for equipment and components according to EPL Mb to be used in explosive atmospheres containing firedamp and/or combustible dust. NOTE In some countries, there might be differences according to the classification, e.g. Mb is similar to category M2 in the European Union. It is necessary to take account of external conditions to the equipment which may affect the hazard and the resultant protection measures. These measures may include ventilation, gas detection or gas drainage. This International also deals with the prevention of ignitions of explosive atmospheres caused by burning (or smouldering) of combustible material such as fabric fibres, plastic "O" - rings, rubber seals, lubricating oils or greases used in the construction of the equipment if such items could be an ignition source. For example, the mechanical failure of rotating shaft bearings can result in frictional heating that ignites its plastic cage, plastic seal or lubricating grease. Requirements and test procedures for flameproof motor enclosures and flame arresters in the intake and exhaust system are not part of this International Standard. Detailed requirements and test procedures for the fire protection of conveyer belts are not part of this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008; EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008/AC:2010

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60358-1:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60358-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60358-1:2012

Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers - Part 1: General rules

This part of IEC 60358 applies to: - Capacitors, with rated voltage > 1 000 V, connected line to ground with the low voltage terminal either permanently earthed or connected to devices, for applications listed hereunder and other similar uses. This standard serves as basic standard for the coupling capacitor, the different parts of this standard will present the supplementary specifications and tests, for example IEC 60358-2, IEC 60358-3 or IEC 60358-4. NOTE Diagrams of coupling capacitor to which this standard applies are given in Figures A.1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 597 S1:2001

EVS-EN 60717:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60717:2012

ja identne IEC 60717:2012

Method for the determination of the space required by capacitors and resistors with unidirectional terminations

This International Standard applies to capacitors and resistors with unidirectional wire terminations intended for use in electronic equipment. This standard provides a method for determination of the space required by capacitors and resistors with unidirectional wire terminations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60862-2:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 60862-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60862-2:2012

Surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters of assessed quality - Part 2: Guidelines for the use

This part of IEC 60862 gives practical guidance on the use of SAW filters which are used in telecommunications, measuring equipment, radar systems and consumer products. IEC 60862-1 should be referred to for general information, standard values and test conditions. SAW filters are now widely used in a variety of applications such as TV, satellite communications, optical fibre communications, mobile communications and so on. While these SAW filters have various specifications, many of them can be classified within a few fundamental categories. This part of IEC 60862 includes various kinds of filter configuration, of which the operating frequency range is from approximately 10 MHz to 3 GHz and the relative bandwidth is about 0,02 % to 50 % of the centre frequency. It is not the aim of this standard to explain theory, nor to attempt to cover all the eventualities which may arise in practical circumstances. This standard draws attention to some of the more fundamental questions, which should be considered by the user before he places an order for a SAW filter for a new application. Such a procedure will be the user's insurance against unsatisfactory performance. Standard specifications, given in IEC 60862 series, and national specifications or detail specifications issued by manufacturers, define the available combinations of nominal frequency, pass bandwidth, ripple, shape factor, terminating impedance, etc. These specifications are compiled to include a wide range of SAW filters with standardized performances. It cannot be over-emphasized that the user should, wherever possible, select his SAW filters from these specifications, when available, even if it may lead to making small modifications to his circuit to enable standard filters to be used. This applies particularly to the selection of the nominal frequency.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60862-2:2003

EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61076-2-101:2012

ja identne IEC 61076-2-101:2012

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 2-101: Circular connectors - Detail specification for M12 connectors with screw-locking

This part of IEC 61076 describes M12 circular connectors typically used for industrial process measurement and control. These connectors consist of fixed and free connectors either rewirable or non-rewirable, with screw-locking. The connectors with glass to metal seal are fixed connectors only which consist of fixed glass to metal sealed styles with rewirable male contacts and are intermateable with corresponding free connectors according to this International Standard. Male connectors have round contacts \varnothing 0,6 mm, \varnothing 0,76 mm, \varnothing 0,8 mm and \varnothing 1,0 mm. The different codings prevent the mating of these coded male or female connectors to any other interfaces and cross-mating between the different codings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2008

EVS-EN 61076-3-110:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 61076-3-110:2012

ja identne IEC 61076-3-110:2012

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 3-110: Detail specification for shielded, free and fixed connectors for data transmission with frequencies up to 1 000 MHz

This part of IEC 61076 is a detail specification for two-part connectors. This detail specification covers mechanical and environmental requirements, and electrical transmission requirements for frequencies up to 1 000 MHz. These connectors can be used as category 7A connectors in class FA cabling systems specified in ISO/IEC 11801.1 The connectors are intermateable with IEC 60603-7 series connectors (see 3.3). The connectors are interoperable with IEC 60603-7-7 and IEC 60603-7-71 connectors (see 3.4). The connectors are backward compatible with IEC 60603-7-7 and IEC 60603-7-71 connectors (see 3.5).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61076-3-110:2008

EVS-EN 61837-1:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61837-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61837-1:2012

Surface mounted piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection - Standard outlines and terminal lead connections - Part 1: Plastic moulded enclosure outlines

This part of IEC 61837 deals with standard outlines and terminal lead connections as they apply to SMDs for frequency control and selection in plastic moulded enclosures and is based on IEC 61240.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61837-1:2002

EVS-EN 61988-2-5:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 61988-2-5:2012

ja identne IEC 61988-2-5:2012

Plasma display panels - Part 2-5: Measuring methods - Acoustic noise

This part of IEC 61988 determines the following measuring methods for characterizing the performance of PDP modules (plasma display modules): – Acoustic noise

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60862-2:2003

Identne EN 60862-2:2002

ja identne IEC 60862-2:2002

Surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters of assessed quality - Part 2: Guidance on use

Draws attention to some fundamental questions, which should be considered by the user before he places an order for a SAW filter for a new application. Such a procedure will be the user's insurance against unsatisfactory performance. Covers various kinds of filter configurations with operating frequency ranges from 10 MHz to 3 GHz

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60862-2:2012

EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2008

Identne EN 61076-2-101:2008
ja identne IEC 61076-2-101:2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements -- Part 2-101: Circular connectors - Detail specification for M12 connectors with screw-locking

This International Standard describes circular connectors M12 typically used for industrial process measurement and control. These connectors consist of fixed and free connectors either rewirable or non-rewirable, with screw-locking. Male connectors have round contacts \varnothing 0,6 mm, \varnothing 0,76 mm, \varnothing 0,8 mm and \varnothing 1,0 mm. The different codings prevent the mating of these coded male or female connectors to any other interfaces and cross mating between the different codings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2004; EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2004/A1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 61076-2-101:2012

EVS-EN 61076-3-110:2008

Identne EN 61076-3-110:2008
ja identne IEC 61076-3-110:2007

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements -- Part 3-110: Rectangular connectors - Detail specification for shielded, free and fixed connectors for data transmission with frequencies up to 1 000 MHz

This part of IEC 61076 is a detail specification, forming part of IEC 61076-3, for IEC 61076-3-110, two-part connector. It covers mechanical and environmental requirements, and electrical transmission requirements for frequencies up to 1 000 MHz. These connectors can be used as category 7 connectors in class F cabling systems, as specified in ISO/IEC 11801:2002.1 The connectors are intermateable with IEC 60603-7-X series connectors.2 The connectors are interoperable with IEC 60603-7-7 and IEC 60603-7-71 connectors.3 The connectors are backward compatible with IEC 60603-7-7 and IEC 60603-7-71 connectors.4

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61076-3-110:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**FprEN 50193-1**

Identne FprEN 50193-1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Electric instantaneous water heaters - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard applies to electrical instantaneous water heaters for domestic hot water heating for household and similar applications, which show both of the following characteristics: - fulfilling at least one load pattern from Annex A; - heating up to temperatures below the boiling temperature. This European Standard specifies terms, definitions and measurement methods for the assessment of energy efficiency. This European Standard does not take into account requirements regarding the safety of the appliances.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50193:2002

FprEN 60444-6

Identne FprEN 60444-6:2012
ja identne IEC 60444-6:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Measurement of quartz crystal unit parameters - Part 6: Measurement of drive level dependence (DLD)

This part of IEC 60444 applies to the measurements of drive level dependence (DLD) of quartz crystal units. Two test methods (A and C) and one referential method (B) are described. "Method A", based on the p-network according IEC 60444-1, can be used in the complete frequency range covered by this part of IEC 60444. "Reference Method B", based on the pnetwork or reflection method according IEC 60444-1, IEC 60444-5 or IEC 60444-8 can be used in the complete frequency range covered by this part of IEC 60444. "Method C", an oscillator method, is suitable for measurements of fundamental mode crystal units in larger quantities with fixed conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60444-6:2002

FprEN 61010-2-010

Identne FprEN 61010-2-010:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-010:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-010: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele materjalide kuumutamise seadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 applies only to electrically powered laboratory equipment for the heating of materials, where the heating of materials is the only function or is one of several functions of the equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2004

FprEN 61558-2-10

Identne FprEN 61558-2-10:2012
ja identne IEC 61558-2-10:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 2-10: Particular requirements and tests for separating transformers with high insulation level and separating transformers with output voltages exceeding 1000 V

This part of IEC 61558 deals with the safety of separating transformers with high insulation level and separating transformers with output voltages exceeding 1 000 V. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal and mechanical aspects. Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term transformer covers separating transformers with high insulation level and separating transformers with output voltages exceeding 1 000 V a.c or 1 500 V d.c . This Part 2-10 is applicable to stationary or portable, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) independent or associated dry- type transformers. The windings may be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. This standard is applicable to transformers and power supply (linear) with internal operational frequencies not exceeding 500 Hz. This standard used in combination with Part 2-16 for switch mode power supply units (SMPS) is also applicable to power supplies with internal operational frequencies higher than 500 Hz. Where the two requirements are in conflict the most severe take precedence. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c., and the rated supply frequency and the internal operating frequency do not exceed 500 Hz.
Keel en

FprEN 61970-552

Identne FprEN 61970-552:2012
ja identne IEC 61970-552:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) - Part 552: CIM XML Model Exchange Format

This International Standard specifies a Component Interface Specification (CIS) for Energy Management Systems Application Program Interfaces. This part specifies the format and rules for exchanging modeling information based upon the CIM. It uses the CIM RDF Schema presented in IEC 61970-501 as the meta-model framework for constructing XML documents of power system modelling information. The style of these documents is called CIM XML format. Model exchange by file transfer serves many useful purposes. Profile documents as draft IEC 61970-452 and other profiles in the 61970-45x series of standards explain the requirements and use cases that set the context for this work. Though the format can be used for general CIM based information exchange, specific profiles (or subsets) of the CIM are identified in order to address particular exchange requirements. The initial requirement driving the solidification of this specification is the exchange of transmission network modeling information for power system security coordination. This standard supports a mechanism for software from independent suppliers to produce and consume CIM described modeling information based on a common format. The proposed solution: - Is both machine readable and human readable, although primarily intended for programmatic access, - Can be accessed using any tool that supports the Document Object Model (DOM) and other standard XML application program interfaces, - Is self-describing, - Takes advantage of current World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendations. This document is the Level 2 Component Interface Specification document that describes in narrative terms (with text and examples based on the CIM) the detailed definition of the CIM XML format.
Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50132-7:2012

Hind 19,05
Identne EN 50132-7:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 7: Application guidelines

This European Standard gives recommendations and requirements for the selection, planning, installation, commissioning, maintaining and testing of CCTV systems comprising of image capture device(s), interconnection(s) and image handling device(s), for use in security applications. The objectives of this standard are to: a) provide a framework to assist customers, installers and users in establishing their requirements, b) assist specifiers and users in determining the appropriate equipment required for a given application, c) provide means of evaluating objectively the performance of the CCTV system.
Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50132-7:2002

EVS-EN 50132-5-1:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50132-5-1:2011/AC:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-1: Video transmission - General video transmission performance requirements

Keel en

EVS-EN 50132-5-2:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50132-5-2:2011/AC:2012

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-2: IP Video Transmission Protocols

Keel en

EVS-EN 50239:2003/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50239:1999/AC:2012

Railway applications - Radio remote control system of traction vehicle for freight traffic

Keel en

EVS-EN 50289-4-16:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 50289-4-16:2012

Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 4-16: Environmental test methods - Circuit integrity under fire conditions

This European Standard, part of EN 50289, specifies the criteria for copper data and telecom cables designed to have intrinsic resistance to fire and intended for use as emergency circuits for alarm, lighting and communication purposes. This European Standard is applicable to copper data and telecom cables for emergency circuit. The test method is limited to cables with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm. The test method is described in EN 50200. This European Standard is to be used with EN 50200 for CPD/CPR purpose.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60794-1-22:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 60794-1-22:2012

ja identne IEC 60794-1-22:2012

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-22: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Environmental test methods

This part of IEC 60794 applies to optical fibre cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, and to cables having a combination of both optical fibres and electrical conductors. The object of this standard is to define test procedures to be used in establishing uniform requirements for the environmental performance. Throughout the standard the wording "optical cable" may also include optical fibre units, microduct fibre units, etc. See IEC 60794-1-2 for general requirements and definitions and reference guide to test methods of all types.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60794-1-2:2004

EVS-EN 60794-2-11:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 60794-2-11:2012

ja identne IEC 60794-2-11:2012

Optical fibre cables - Part 2-11: Indoor optical fibre cables - Detailed specification for simplex and duplex cables for use in premises cabling

This International Standard presents the detailed requirements specific to this type of cable to ensure compatibility with ISO/IEC 11801, Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises. The requirements of the Family Specification IEC 60794-2-10:2011 are applicable to cables covered by this standard. Particular requirements detailed in clause 4 either define a specific option relative to the requirements of IEC 60794-2-10:2011 or define additional requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60794-2-11:2006

EVS-EN 60794-2-21:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 60794-2-21:2012

ja identne IEC 60794-2-21:2012

Optical fibre cables - Part 2-21: Indoor optical fibre cables - Detailed specification for multi-fibre optical distribution cables for use in premises cabling

This International Standard presents the detailed requirements specific to this type of cable to ensure compatibility with ISO/IEC 11801, Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises. The requirements of the Family Specification IEC 60794-2-20:2008 are applicable to cables covered by this standard. Particular requirements detailed in clause 4 either define a specific option relative to the requirements of IEC 60794-2-20:2008 or define additional requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60794-2-21:2006

EVS-EN 61000-6-3:2007/A1:2011/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 61000-6-3:2007/A1:2011/AC:2012

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 6-3: Erialased põhistandardid. Olme-, kaubandus- ja väiketööstuskeskkondade emissioonistandard

Keel en

EVS-EN 61291-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61291-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61291-1:2012

Optical amplifiers - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61291 applies to all commercially available optical amplifiers (OAs) and optically amplified assemblies. It applies to OAs using optically pumped fibres (OFAs based either on rare-earth doped fibres or on the Raman effect), semiconductors (SOAs), and waveguides (POWAs). The object of this standard is: - to establish uniform requirements for transmission, operation, reliability and environmental properties of OAs; - to provide assistance to the purchaser in the selection of consistently high-quality OA products for his particular applications. Parameters specified for OAs are those characterizing the transmission, operation, reliability and environmental properties of the OA seen as a "black box" from a general point of view. In the sectional and detail specifications a subset of these parameters will be specified according to the type and application of the particular OA device or assembly.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61291-1:2006

EVS-EN 61300-3-38:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 61300-3-38:2012

ja identne IEC 61300-3-38:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-38:Examinations and measurements - Group delay, chromatic dispersion and phase ripple

This part of IEC 61300 describes the measurement methods necessary to characterise the group delay properties of passive devices and dynamic modules. From these measurements further parameters like group delay ripple, linear phase deviation, chromatic dispersion, dispersion slope, and phase ripple can be derived. In addition, when these measurements are made with resolved polarization, the differential group delay can also be determined as an alternative to separate measurement with the dedicated methods of IEC 61300-3-32.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61754-20:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61754-20:2012

ja identne IEC 61754-20:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 20: Type LC connector family

This International Standard defines the standard interface dimensions for the type LC family of connectors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61754-20:2003

EVS-EN 61754-28:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 61754-28:2012

ja identne IEC 61754-28:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 28: Type LF3 connector family

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for the type LF3 family of connectors.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61757-1:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 61757-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61757-1:2012

Fibre optic sensors - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61757 is a generic specification covering optical fibres, components and subassemblies as they pertain specifically to fibre optic sensing applications. It has been designed to be used as a common working and discussion tool by the vendor of components and subassemblies intended to be integrated in fibre optic sensors, as well as by designers, manufacturers and users of fibre optic sensors independent of any application or installation. The objective of this generic specification is to define, classify and provide the framework for specifying fibre optic sensors, and their specific components and subassemblies. The requirements of this standard apply to all related sectional, family, and detail specifications. Sectional specifications will contain requirements specific to sensors for particular quantities subject to measurement. Within each sectional specification, family and detail specifications contain requirements for a particular style or variant of a fibre optic sensor of that sectional specification. A fibre optic sensor contains an optical or optically powered sensing element in which the information is created by reaction of light to a measurand. The sensing element can be the fibre itself or an optically powered element inserted along the optical path. In a fibre optic sensor, one or more light parameters are directly or indirectly modified by the measurand somewhere in the optical path, contrary to an optical data link where the information is merely transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver. Generic tests or measurement methods are defined for specified attributes. Where possible, these definitions are by reference to an IEC standard – otherwise the test or measurement method is outlined in the relevant sectional, family and/or detail specification. Annex A gives examples of fibre optic sensors to better illustrate the classification scheme. The examples given are illustrative only and are not limitative, nor do they constitute a recommendation or endorsement of a particular transduction principle.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61757-1:2002

EVS-EN 62665:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 62665:2012

ja identne IEC 62665:2012

Multimedia systems and equipment - Multimedia e-publishing and e-book technologies - Texture map for auditory presentation of printed texts

This International Standard specifies - a text encoding scheme to generate a texture map; - a physical shape and dimension of the texture map for printing; - additional features for texture map printing; - texture map decoding and an auditory presentation of decoded texts. These specifications enable the interchange of documents and publications between visually impaired and non-impaired people.

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 176-2 V2.2.1:2012

Hind 29,18

Identne EN 300 176-2 V2.2.1:2012

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test specification; Part 2: Audio and speech

Maintenance and inclusion of comments received from TC STQ to the test specification; feedback from certification

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 328 V1.8.1:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 300 328 V1.8.1:2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lairiba edastussüsteemid; 2,4 GHz ISM raadiosagedusalas töötavad andmeedastusseadmed, mis kasutavad lairibamodulatsiooni tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinoete alusel

Amend the scope of the standard as instructed by TCAM26. Include detailed requirements and test methods for the MAC as instructed by TCAM26. Exclude UWB from the scope of standard. Improve test methods for MIMO. Clarify antenna types. Define channel separation for FH systems in function of the number of Hopping Positions

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 392-7 V3.3.1:2012

Hind 27,7

Identne EN 300 392-7 V3.3.1:2012

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 7: Security

To update TETRA AI security to cover TETRA Direct Access changes sufficient to maintain TETRA security with extensions to the air interface, and to implement change requests agreed in WG6 that maintain the security and accuracy of the published document. In particular this is to address CRs 205 (not fully implemented), 301 and 302.

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 468 V1.13.1:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 300 468 V1.13.1:2012

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems

Updated terms and definitions, new descriptor for T2-MI

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 559-1 V1.1.2:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 301 559-1 V1.1.2:2012

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Low Power Active Medical Implants (LP-AMI) operating in the frequency range 2 483,5 MHz to 2 500 MHz; Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods

Equipment covered by Harmonized Standard EN 30X XXX is specialized medical equipment that comprises a system consisting of implanted, body worn and other external devices that form a medical communications system. Due to the application of these devices in the medical field it is proposed to develop a specific product standard for ensuring that the radio links are tested to appropriate levels.

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 559-2 V1.1.2:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 301 559-2 V1.1.2:2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 2483,5-2500 MHz töötavad madala võimsusega aktiivsed meditsiinilised implantaadid (LP-AMI); Osa 2; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinoete alusel

Equipment covered by Harmonized Standard EN 30X XXX is specialized medical equipment that comprises a system consisting of implanted, body worn and other external devices that form a medical communications system. Due to the application of these devices in the medical field it is proposed to develop a specific product standard for ensuring that the radio links are tested to appropriate levels.

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 843-1 V1.3.1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 301 843-1 V1.3.1:2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Mereside raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 1: Üldised tehnilised nõuded

Technical correction of sweep rates for immunity tests

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 893 V1.7.1:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 301 893 V1.7.1:2012

Lairiba raadiojuurdepääsuvõrgud (BRAN); Raadiosagedusalas 5 GHz töötavate suure edastuskiirusega RLAN seadmed; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinoete alusel

To remove the MAP requirement in clause 4.8 and make Adaptivity (clause 4.9) applicable to all bandwidths. To state that the date of withdrawal of version v.1.6.1 of EN 301 893 will be 31st December 2014. To align unwanted emissions with EN 300 328 v1.8.1 (Out Of Band Emissions and Spurious Emissions)

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 60794-2-11:2006**

Identne EN 60794-2-11:2005

ja identne IEC 60794-2-11:2005

Optical fibre cables Part 2-11: Indoor cables – Detailed specification for simplex and duplex cables for use in premises cabling

Presents the detailed requirements specific to simplex and duplex cables for use in premises cabling, to ensure compatibility with ISO 11801. The requirements of the family specification EN 60794-2-10 are applicable to cables covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60794-2-11:2012

EVS-EN 60794-2-21:2006

Identne EN 60794-2-21:2006

ja identne IEC 60794-2-21:2005

Optical fibre cables Part 2-21: Indoor cables – Detailed specification for multi-fibre optical distribution cables for use in premises cabling

Presents the detailed requirements specific to multi-fibre optical distribution cables for use in premises cabling, to ensure compatibility with ISO 11801. The requirements of the family specification IEC 60794-2-20 are applicable to cables covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60794-2-21:2012

EVS-EN 61291-1:2006

Identne EN 61291-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61291-1:2006

Optical fibre amplifiers - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61291 applies to all commercially available optical amplifiers (OAs) and optically amplified assemblies. It applies to OAs using optically pumped fibres (OFAs based either on rare-earth doped fibres or on the Raman effect), semiconductors (SOAs), and waveguides (POWAs). The object of this standard is: – to establish uniform requirements for transmission, operation, reliability and environmental properties of OAs; – to provide assistance to the purchaser in the selection of consistently high-quality OA products for his particular applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61291-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61291-1:2012

EVS-EN 61754-20:2003

Identne EN 61754-20:2002

ja identne IEC 61754-20:2002

Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 20: Type LC connector family

Defines the standard interface dimensions for the type LC family of connectors.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61754-20:2012

EVS-EN 61757-1:2002

Identne EN 61757-1:1999

ja identne IEC 61757-1:1998

Fibre optic sensors - Part 1: Generic specification

The object of this generic specification is to define, classify and provide the framework for specifying fibre optic sensors, and their specific components and subassemblies. Fibre optic sensors are devices for extracting information from the environment using fibre optic technology.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61757-1:2012

EVS-EN 61837-1:2002

Identne EN 61837-1:1999

ja identne IEC 61837-1:1999

Surface mounted piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection - Standard outlines and terminal lead connections - Part 1: Plastic moulded enclosure outlines

These standard outlines and terminal lead connections apply to SMDs for frequency control and selection in plastic moulded enclosures based on IEC 1240.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61837-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 300 394-1 V3.2.0

Identne EN 300 394-1 V3.2.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Conformance testing specification; Part 1: Radio

Inclusion of Change Requests

Keel en

EN 300 396-6 V1.5.0

Identne EN 300 396-6 V1.5.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Direct Mode Operation (DMO); Part 6: Security

To update 396-6 to describe an ENDIS capability and to describe an address confidentiality mechanism for the presence signal of gateways and repeaters incorporating the effects of multiple network use on DMO key management.

Keel en

FprEN 60268-3

Identne FprEN 60268-3:2012

ja identne IEC 60268-3:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Sound system equipment - Part 3: Amplifiers (GMT)

This part of IEC 60268 applies to analogue amplifiers, and the analogue parts of analogue/digital amplifiers, which form part of a sound system for professional or household applications. It specifies the characteristics which should be included in specifications of amplifiers and the corresponding methods of measurement. NOTE The methods of measurement for digital amplifiers and similar equipment are given in IEC 61606. [6] 1) In general, the specified methods of measurement are those which are seen to be most directly related to the characteristics. This does not exclude the use of other methods which give equivalent results. In general, the methods are based on the simplest measuring equipment which can provide useful results. This does not exclude the use of more complex equipment which can give higher accuracy and/or allow automatic measurement and recording of results. Rated conditions and standard measuring conditions are specified in order to allow measurements to be reliably repeated.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60268-3:2002

FprEN 61753-071-2

Identne FprEN 61753-071-2:2012

ja identne IEC 61753-071-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 071-2: Non-connectorised single-mode fibre optic 1 x 2 and 2 x 2 spatial switches for category C - Controlled environments

This standard contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which non-connectorised single-mode fibre optic 1 x 2 and 2 x 2 spatial switches need to satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the requirements of category C- Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1.

Keel en

FprEN 61883-6

Identne FprEN 61883-6:2012
ja identne IEC 61883-6:2005/A1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Consumer audio/video equipment - Digital interface - Part 6: Audio and music data transmission protocol

This part of IEC 61883 describes a protocol for the transmission of audio and music data employing IEEE 1394 and specifies essential requirements for the application of the protocol. This protocol can be applied to all modules or devices that have any kind of audio and/or music data processing, generation and conversion function blocks. This document deals only with the transmission of audio and music data; the control, status and machine-readable description of these modules or devices should be defined outside of this document according to each application area.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61883-6:2005

FprEN 61970-452

Identne FprEN 61970-452:2012
ja identne IEC 61970-452:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) - Part 452: CIM static transmission network model profiles

This standard, IEC 61970-452, is a member of the Part 450 - 499 series that, taken as a whole, defines at an abstract level the content and exchange mechanisms used for data transmitted between control centers and/or control center components. The purpose of this document is to rigorously define the subset of classes, class attributes, and roles from the CIM necessary to execute state estimation and power flow applications. The North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) Data Exchange Working Group (DEWG) Common Power System Modeling group (CPSM) produced the original data requirements, which are shown in Annex C. These requirements are based on prior industry practices for exchanging power system model data for use primarily in planning studies. However, the list of required data has been extended to facilitate a model exchange that includes parameters common to breaker oriented applications. Where necessary this document establishes conventions, shown in Section 5, with which an XML data file must comply in order to be considered valid for exchange of models. This document is intended for two distinct audiences, data producers and data recipients, and may be read from two perspectives.

Keel en

FprEN 61970-453

Identne FprEN 61970-453:2012
ja identne IEC 61970-453:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) - Part 453: Diagram Layout Profile

This part of IEC 61970 is a member of the Part 450 to 499 series that, taken as a whole, defines, at an abstract level, the content and exchange mechanisms used for data transmitted between control centre components. Included in this part of IEC 61970 are the general use cases for exchange of diagram layout data, and guidelines for linking the layout definitions with CIM data. Guidelines for management of schematic definitions through multiple revisions are also included.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61970-453:2008

FprEN 62148-17

Identne FprEN 62148-17:2012
ja identne IEC 62148-17
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Fiber optic active components and devices - Package and interface standards - Part 17: Transmitter and receiver components with dual coaxial RF connectors

This part of IEC 62148 covers physical interface specification of transmitter and receiver components with dual coaxial RF connectors.

Keel en

FprEN 62343-1-3

Identne FprEN 62343-1-3:2012
ja identne IEC 62343-1-3:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Dynamic modules - Part 1-3: Performance standards - Dynamic gain tilt equalizer (non-connectorized)

This standard contains the guideline minimum initialization test and measurement requirements and severities, for a dynamic gain tilt equalizer (DGTE). A DGTE is used in an optical amplifier, which operates in C-band and/or L-band, to control the output power of the amplifier to be nominally flat. The operating wavelength range of a DGTE is wider than or equal to 35 nm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62343-1-3:2007

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

Hind 37,61

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

Hind 43,87

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-18, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define a) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and b) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 61158-6-21:2012

ja identne IEC 61158-6-21:2010

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

This standard is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the three-layer fieldbus reference model described in IEC/TR 61158-1:2010. This standard contains material specific to the Type 21 communication protocol.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9241-410:2008/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 9241-410:2008/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 9241-410:2008/AMD 1:2012

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices (ISO 9241-410:2008/AMD 1:2012)

This part of ISO 9241 specifies criteria based on ergonomics factors for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems including keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch-sensitive screens, styli and light pens, and voice- and gesture-controlled devices. It gives guidance on the design of these devices, taking into consideration the capabilities and limitations of users, and specifies generic design criteria for physical input devices, as well as specific criteria for each type of device. Requirements for the design of products are given either as a result of context-free considerations, or else can be determined based on the specified design criteria for the intended use; such specified criteria generally having been subdivided into task-oriented categories, wherever applicable. EXAMPLE The resolution of a pointing device is given in relation to four levels of index of difficulty for the Fitts test. The required category for the resolution can be determined on the basis of the task characteristics, user population and context of use for the intended application. This part of ISO 9241 does not specify the categories that are appropriate for devices as, according to the concept of usability, a product has no inherent usability. Selecting the category to which a certain property of a device belongs is subject to the design of a product.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2012

Hind 47,1

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2012

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2012

Building automation and control systems - Part 5: Data communication protocol (ISO 16484-5:2012)

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2011

EVS-EN ISO 17263:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 17263:2012

ja identne ISO 17263:2012

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - System parameters (ISO 17263:2012)

This International Standard establishes an AEI system based on radio frequency technologies. This system is intended for general application in RTTT/TICS. It allows the transfer of the identification codes and further information about equipment and vehicles used in intermodal transport into such RTTT/TICS and information systems related to intermodal transport processes. Within the intermodal context of the RTTT/TICS Sector, AEI systems have the specific objective of achieving an unambiguous identification of an ITU or related equipment or vehicle or item used in intermodal transport, and to make that identification automatically. Vehicles will be considered and handled under Intermodal aspects as "Intermodal Equipment". Therefore, a differentiation between AEI and AVI systems for the purpose of this standard is not required.

Keel en

Asendab CEN ISO/TS 17263:2003

EVS-EN ISO 19144-1:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 19144-1:2012/AC:2012

Geographic information - Classification systems - Part 1: Classification system structure - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 19144-1:2009/Cor 1:2012)

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 25000:2012

Hind 16,1

ja identne ISO/IEC 25000:2005

Tarkvaratehnika. Tarkvaratoote kvaliteedinõuded ja kvaliteedi hindamine (SQuaRE). Sarja SQuaRE teejuht

See standard annab juhiseid tarkvaratoote kvaliteedinõuete ja kvaliteedi hindamise uue standardisarja (SQuaRE) kasutamiseks. Selle teejuhi eesmärk on anda üldine ülevaade sarja SQuaRE sisust, ühistest etalonmudelitest ja määratlustest ning ka seostest dokumentide vahel, võimaldades kasutajail vastavalt nende kasutuseesmärkidele saada head ettekujutust sellest standardisarjast. Selles dokumendis seletatakse üleminekuprotsessi vanadelt sarjadelt ISO/IEC 9126 ja 14598 sarjale SQuaRE ning antakse ka teavet selle kohta, kuidas kasutada sarju ISO/IEC 9126 ja 14598 nende senisel kujul.

Standardisari SQuaRE on mõeldud, kuid mitte ainult, tarkvaratoodete väljatöötajaile, hankijaile ja sõltumatuile hindajaile, eriti neile, kes vastutavad tarkvara kvaliteedinõuete spetsifitseerimise ja tarkvaratoodete hindamise eest. Sarja SQuaRE ning ka standardisarjade ISO/IEC 14598 ja 9126 kasutajail on soovitatav kasutada ka seda standardit juhiseina oma ülesannete täitmisel.

Keel et

EVS-ISO/IEC 27035:2012

Hind 20,74

ja identne ISO/IEC 27035:2011

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturvaitsidentide haldus

See standard annab struktureeritud ja plaanitud meetodika, millega

a) avastada infoturvaitsidente, neist teatada ja neid hinnata;

b) reageerida infoturvaitsidentidele ja hallata neid;

c) avastada, hinnata ja hallata infoturvanõrkusi;

d) infoturvaitsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldamise tulemusena täiustada pidevalt infoturvaitsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldust.

See standard annab juhiseid suurtele ja keskmistele organisatsioonidele infoturvaitsidentide halduse kohta. Väiksemad organisatsioonid võivad kasutada selles standardis kirjeldatud dokumentide, protsesside ja rutiinide põhikomplekti vastavalt oma suurusele ja tegevusala tüübile sõltuvalt infoturvariskilisest olukorrast. Standard annab juhiseid ka välistele organisatsioonidele, kes osutavad infoturvaitsidentide halduse teenuseid.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN ISO/TS 17263:2003

Identne CEN ISO/TS 17263:2003

ja identne ISO/TS 17263:2003

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification Intermodal goods transport System parameters

This Technical Specification establishes an AEI-System based on radio frequency technologies. This system is intended for general application in RTTT/TICS. It allows the transfer of the identification codes and further information about equipment and vehicles used in intermodal transport into such RTTT/TICS and information systems related to Intermodal Transport processes

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17263:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-3. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the Type 9 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-9. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

1.1 General The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-10. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-12. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-14. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-15. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158- 5-18, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-18. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of - an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; - the primitive actions and events of the service; - the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and - the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to - the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and - Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the

corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define 1) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and 2) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-20. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2011

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2010

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2010

Building automation and control systems - Part 5: Data communication protocol (ISO 16484-5:2010)

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008; EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008/A1:2009

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2012

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2007/A7:2010

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2001/Amd 7:2010

Identifitseerimiskaardid – Katsemeetodid – Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 7: Katsemeetodid e-passile

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1047-2:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 1047-2:2009/FprA1

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Part 2: Data rooms and data container

This part of the European Standard EN 1047 specifies requirements for data rooms and data containers. It includes a method of test for the determination of the ability of data rooms and data containers to protect temperature and humidity sensitive data media (see 3.5) and hardware systems (see 3.6) from the effects of fire. A test method for measuring the resistance to mechanical stress (impact test) provided by data rooms type B and data containers is also specified.

Keel en

FprEN 61883-6

Identne FprEN 61883-6:2012

ja identne IEC 61883-6:2005/A1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Consumer audio/video equipment - Digital interface - Part 6: Audio and music data transmission protocol

This part of IEC 61883 describes a protocol for the transmission of audio and music data employing IEEE 1394 and specifies essential requirements for the application of the protocol. This protocol can be applied to all modules or devices that have any kind of audio and/or music data processing, generation and conversion function blocks. This document deals only with the transmission of audio and music data; the control, status and machine-readable description of these modules or devices should be defined outside of this document according to each application area.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61883-6:2005

FprEN 62516-3:2012

Identne FprEN 62516-3:2012
ja identne IEC 62516-3:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Terrestrial digital multimedia broadcasting (T-DMB) receivers - Part 3: Common API

This part of IEC 62516 describes the T-DMB common application program interface (API). It provides a software platform that, when combined with the T-DMB O/S, forms a universal interface for application programs. This interface allows application programs to be written in such a way that they run on any T-DMB receiver unit, as described in IEC 62516-1:2009, regardless of its manufacturer. This part of IEC 62516 also defines a software environment that allows multiple application programs to be interoperable on a single receiver unit by sharing the fixed resources of the receiver, and it provides a set of interfaces that the T-DMB middleware and the ASIC specific software use.

Keel en

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1645-1:2012

Hind 17,08
Identne EN 1645-1:2012

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Caravans - Part 1: Habitation requirements relating to health and safety

This European Standard specifies requirements intended to ensure the safety and health of people when they use caravans for temporary or seasonal habitation. It also specifies the corresponding test methods. EN 1645-2 gives requirements relating to user payloads for caravans. Requirements applicable to road safety are not included in the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard is applicable exclusively to rigid and rigid folding caravans as defined in EN 13878.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1645-1:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1646-1:2012

Hind 15,4
Identne EN 1646-1:2012

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Motor caravans - Part 1: Habitation requirements relating to health and safety

This European Standard specifies requirements intended to ensure the safety and health of persons when they use motor caravans for temporary or seasonal habitation. It also specifies the corresponding test methods. However, certain requirements of this European Standard do not apply to motor caravans where the overall length multiplied by the overall width does not exceed 13,5 m² plan area. EN 1646-2 gives requirements relating to user payloads for motor caravans. Requirements applicable to road safety are not included in the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard is applicable exclusively to motor caravans as defined in EN 13878.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1646-1:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1647:2012

Hind 15,4
Identne EN 1647:2012

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Caravan holiday homes - Habitation requirements relating to health and safety

This European Standard specifies requirements intended to ensure safety and health of persons using caravan holiday homes as defined in 3.1, as temporary or seasonal accommodation. It specifies grades of resistance to snow loads and the stability of the structure of caravan holiday homes as well as the minimum information to be included in a User's Handbook. It also specifies the corresponding test methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1647:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1648-1:2012

Hind 10,19
Identne EN 1648-1:2012

Leisure accommodation vehicles - 12 V direct current extra low voltage electrical installations - Part 1: Caravans

This European Standard specifies safety, health and functional requirements for 12 V direct current (DC) extra low voltage (ELV) electrical installations for habitation aspects of caravans. It covers the design and integration of the caravan system with the towing vehicle system. It does not apply to commercial trailers; nor does it include requirements for ELV road lighting and signalling lamps and their installations, except for safety requirements for the routing of cables in LPG storage compartments. This European Standard also specifies the ELV output requirements of low voltage (LV) equipment that may be used to provide an ELV supply but it does not specify safety, technical and functional requirements for LV appliances and installations. Requirements for LV installations are specified in HD 60364-7-721.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1648-1:2005

EVS-EN 1648-2:2012

Hind 9,49
Identne EN 1648-2:2012

Leisure accommodation vehicles - 12 V direct current extra low voltage electrical installations - Part 2: Motor caravans

This European Standard specifies safety, health and functional requirements for 12 V direct current (DC) extra low voltage (ELV) electrical installations for habitation aspects of motor caravans. It applies only to installations which are electrically connected with the electrical installation of the base vehicle or which can be electrically connected with it by means of change-over devices. This European Standard also specifies the ELV output requirements of low voltage (LV) equipment that may be used to provide an ELV supply but it does not specify safety, technical and functional requirements for LV appliances and installations. Requirements for LV installations are specified in HD 60364-7-721 [2].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1648-2:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÛHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1645-1:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 1645-1:2004+A1:2008

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Caravans - Part 1: Habitation requirements relating to health and safety KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies requirements intended to ensure the safety and health of people when they use caravans for temporary or seasonal habitation. It also specifies the corresponding test methods. EN 1645-2 gives requirements relating to user payloads for caravans. Requirements applicable to road safety are not included in the scope of this document. This document is applicable exclusively to rigid and rigid folding caravans as defined in EN 13878.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1645-1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1645-1:2012

EVS-EN 1646-1:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 1646-1:2004+A1:2008

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Motor caravans - Part 1: Habitation requirements relating to health and safety KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies requirements intended to ensure the safety and health of persons when they use motor caravans for temporary or seasonal habitation. It also specifies the corresponding test methods. However, certain requirements of this standard do not apply to motor caravans where the overall length multiplied by the overall width does not exceed 12 m² plan area. EN 1646-2 gives requirements relating to user payloads for motor caravans. Requirements applicable to road safety are not included in the scope of this document. This document is applicable exclusively to motor caravans as defined in EN 13878.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1646-1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1646-1:2012

EVS-EN 1647:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 1647:2004+A1:2008

Leisure accommodation vehicles - Caravan holiday homes - Habitation requirements relating to health and safety KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies requirements intended to ensure safety and health of persons using caravan holiday homes as defined in clause 3, as temporary or seasonal accommodation. It specifies grades of resistance to snow loads and the stability of the structure of caravan holiday homes as well as the minimum information to be included in a user's handbook. It also specifies the corresponding test methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1647:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1647:2012

EVS-EN 1648-1:2005

Identne EN 1648-1:2004

Leisure accommodation vehicles - 12 V direct current extra low voltage electrical installations - Part 1: Caravans

This European Standard specifies safety, health and functional requirements for 12 V direct current (DC) extra low voltage (ELV) electrical installations for habitation aspects of caravans. It covers the design and integration of the caravan system with the towing vehicle system

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1648-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1648-1:2012

EVS-EN 1648-2:2005

Identne EN 1648-2:2004

Leisure accommodation vehicles - 12 V direct current extra low voltage electrical installations - Part 2: Motor caravans

This European Standard specifies safety, health and functional requirements for 12 V direct current (DC) extra low voltage (ELV) electrical installations for habitation aspects of motor caravans

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1648-2:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1648-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÛSITLUS

EN 1949:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 1949:2011/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

EN 15918:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 15918:2011/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Cycles - Cycle trailers - Safety requirements and test methods

This European standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for two track cycle trailers (i.e. with one or two wheels) and their connecting devices. These cycle trailers are intended for the conveyance of cargo loads or up to two passive child passengers (i.e. not pedalling), both of whom are capable of sitting unaided and neither of whom weighs more than 22 kg. The maximum permitted weight of such a cycle trailer, including cargo and/or passenger(s), does not exceed 60 kg. This standard is not applicable to trailer cycles (one or two-track trailer for the transportation of one or two pedalling passengers, usually children, with device for connection behind cycle) and for type L trailers for professional use or with a single wheel (single track trailer) according to Table 1.

Keel en

prEN ISO 18541-2

Identne prEN ISO 18541-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 18541-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 2: Technical requirements (ISO/DIS 18541-2:2012)

This part of the standard includes "technical requirements" which are related to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) systems in order to standardize the access to RMI for independent operators. This part of the standard specifies the minimum set of technical requirements related to a vehicle manufacturer's RMI system. These requirements will reflect the deriving needs from the use cases as specified in ISO 18541-1.

Keel en

prEN ISO 18541-3

Identne prEN ISO 18541-3:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 18541-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 3: Functional user interface requirements (ISO/DIS 18541-3:2012)

This part of the standard includes "functional user interface requirements" which are related to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) systems in order to standardize the access to RMI for independent operators. This part specifies all functional user interface requirements related to a vehicle manufacturer's RMI system. These requirements will reflect the deriving needs from the use cases as specified in ISO 18541-1. The vehicle manufacturer (VM) RMI website is accessible for independent operators (IO's) by complying with the European CEN and ISO standards for accessing RMI. "These standards have been defined in co-operation between the VMs and IOs within the automotive industry. This means practically that the user will be guided to the information he is searching for by, for example, entering the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) of the vehicle and the type of information required. The navigation has been constructed in such a way that users will find the information in a simplified way. After logging in (requires registration) the user will be presented with options for accessing the RMI. The standardized access will be presented in the form of types of information which will guide the user to the information, at certain stages the user is requested to enter further data in order for the RMI system to correctly identify the information the user is searching for. It is recommended that the user follows the guidance precisely in order to guarantee that the user will find the correct information the user requires.

Keel en

prEN ISO 18542-2

Identne prEN ISO 18542-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 18542-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Road vehicles - Standardized repair and maintenance information (RMI) terminology - Part 2: Standardized process implementation requirements, registration authority (ISO/DIS 18542-2:2012)

ISO 18542 is structured into 2 parts: - Part 1: General information and use case definition – this defines a framework and a process for agreeing terms - Part 2: Standardized process implementation requirements, Registration authority – this defines the process implementation requirements for a Terminology Management System and for a Registration Authority with a Digital Annex. The basic purpose of ISO 18542 Parts 1 and 2 is to facilitate searching by Independent Operators (IOs) of Vehicle Manufacturer (VM) Repair and Maintenance Information (RMI) websites. This part of the standard represents Part 2 of ISO 18542 and specifies: - the technical requirements that must be met by the Terminology Management System [TMS] that will be used to manage and store the 'Agreed RMI Terminology' - the requirements for the Registration Authority [RA] (i.e. the agency responsible for maintaining and publishing the 'Agreed RMI Terminology') - the framework and process for creating 'Agreed Terminology' is the subject of ISO 18542-1 [i.e. Part 1], - the target audience for Part 2 is a technical one, and focused on those responsible for the implementation of mandate M/421.

Keel en

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13103:2009+A2:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 13103:2009+A2:2012

Raudteealased rakendused. Rattapaarid ja pöördvankrid. Jõumasinata teljed.

Projekteerimisjuhend KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This standard: 1) defines the forces and moments to be taken into account with reference to masses and braking conditions; 2) gives the stress calculation method for axles with outside axle journals; 3) specifies the maximum permissible stresses to be assumed in calculations for steel grade EA1N defined in EN 13261; 4) describes the method for determination of the maximum permissible stresses for other steel grades; 5) determines the diameters for the various sections of the axle and recommends the preferred shapes and transitions to ensure adequate service performance. This standard is applicable to: 6) solid and hollow axles of railway rolling stock used for the transportation of passengers and freight; 7) axles defined in EN 13261; 8) all gauges. This standard is applicable to axles fitted to rolling stock intended to run under normal European conditions. Before using this standard, if there is any doubt as to whether the railway operating conditions are normal, it is necessary to determine whether an additional design factor has to be applied to the maximum permissible stresses. The calculation of wheelsets for special applications (e.g. tamping/lining/levelling machines) may be made according to this standard only for the load cases of free-running and running in train formation. This standard does not apply to workload cases. They are calculated separately. For light rail and tramway applications, other standards or documents agreed between the customer and supplier may be applied. Non-powered axles of motor bogies and locomotives are analysed according to the requirements of EN 13104.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13103:2009+A1:2010

EVS-EN 16028:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 16028:2012

Raudteealased rakendused. Rataste/rööbaste määrimissüsteemid. Määrdeained veeremi rattaharjade ja rööbaste siseservade määrimiseks

This European Standard specifies the requirements of lubricants intended for lubrication of the wheelrail interface between the wheel flange and the rail gauge corner (active interface) applied either directly or indirectly to the wheel flange or to the rail to achieve an acceptable level of friction and wear. It covers the approval procedure, the method of testing and routine control/monitoring of the lubricant.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50239:2003/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 50239:1999/AC:2012

Railway applications - Radio remote control system of traction vehicle for freight traffic

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-1:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 61375-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-1:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 1: General architecture

This part of IEC 61375 applies to the architecture of data communication systems in open trains, i.e. it covers the architecture of a communication system for the data communication between vehicles of the said open trains, the data communication within the vehicles and the data communication from train to the ground. The applicability of this part of IEC 61375 to the train network technologies allows for interoperability of individual vehicles within open trains in international traffic. The data communication systems inside vehicles are given as recommended solutions to cope with the said TCN. In any case, proof of compatibility between a proposed train backbone and a proposed consist network will have to be brought by the supplier. This part of IEC 61375 may be additionally applicable to closed trains and multiple unit trains when so agreed between purchaser and supplier.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-2-1:2012

Hind 37,61

Identne EN 61375-2-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-2-1:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 2-1: Wire Train Bus (WTB)

This part of IEC 61375 applies to data communication in Open Trains, i.e. it covers data communication between consists of the said open trains and data communication within the consists of the said open trains. The applicability of this standard to the train communication bus (WTB) allows for interoperability of individual consists within Open Trains in international traffic. The data communication bus inside consists (e.g. MVB) is given as recommended solution to cope with the said TCN. In any case, proof of compatibility between WTB and a proposed consist network will have to be brought by the supplier. This standard may be additionally applicable to closed trains and multiple unit trains when so agreed between purchaser and supplier.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-2-2:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61375-2-2:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-2-2:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 2-2: Wire Train Bus conformance testing

This part of IEC 61375 applies to all equipment and devices implemented according to IEC 61375-2-1, i.e. it covers the procedures to be applied to such equipment and devices when the conformance should be proven. The applicability of this standard to a TCN implementation allows for individual conformance checking of the implementation itself and is a prerequisite for further interoperability checking between different TCN implementations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-3-1:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61375-3-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-3-1:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 3-1: Multifunction Vehicle Bus (MVB)

This part of IEC 61375 applies where MVB is required.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-3-2:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61375-3-2:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-3-2:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 3-2: MVB (Multifunction Vehicle Bus) conformance testing

This part of IEC 61375 applies to all equipment and devices implemented according to IEC 61375-3-1, i.e. it covers the procedures to be applied to such equipment and devices when the conformance should be proven.

The applicability of this standard to a TCN implementation allows for individual conformance checking of the implementation itself and is a pre-requisite for further interoperability checking between different TCN implementations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61375-3-3:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61375-3-3:2012

ja identne IEC 61375-3-3:2012

Electronic railway equipment - Train communication network (TCN) - Part 3-3: CANopen Consist Network (CCN)

This part of IEC 61375 specifies the data communication bus inside consists that are based on CANopen. CANopen was developed for use in, but is not limited to, industrial automation applications. These applications may include devices such as input/output modules, motion controllers, human machine interfaces, sensors, closed-loop controllers, encoders, hydraulic valves or programmable controllers. In the application field of rail vehicles CANopen networks are utilized to network subsystems in consists such as e.g. brake control system, diesel engine control system and interior or exterior lighting control system. In addition CANopen is utilized as consist network to enable the data exchange between the different subsystems within one single rail vehicle or a group of rail vehicles sharing the same Consist Network. This part of IEC 61375 applies to all equipment and devices operated on a CANopen-based consist network within TCN architecture as described in IEC 61375-1. The applicability of this standard to a TCN implementation allows for individual conformance checking of the implementation itself and is a pre-requisite for further interoperability checking between different TCN implementations. In any case, proof of compatibility between Train Backbone and the Consist Network will have to be brought by the supplier. This part of IEC 61375 applies to the architecture of communication systems in Open trains. In addition it may be applicable to closed trains and multiple unit trains when so agreed between purchaser and supplier.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13103:2009+A1:2010

Identne EN 13103:2009+A1:2010

Raudteealased rakendused. Rattapaarid ja pöördvankrid. Jõumasinata teljed.

Projekteerimisjuhend KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This standard: 1) defines the forces and moments to be taken into account with reference to masses and braking conditions; 2) gives the stress calculation method for axles with outside axle journals; 3) specifies the maximum permissible stresses to be assumed in calculations for steel grade EA1N defined in EN 13261; 4) describes the method for determination of the maximum permissible stresses for other steel grades; 5) determines the diameters for the various sections of the axle and recommends the preferred shapes and transitions to ensure adequate service performance.

This standard is applicable to: 6) solid and hollow axles of railway rolling stock used for the transportation of passengers and freight; 7) axles defined in EN 13261; 8) all gauges. This standard is applicable to axles fitted to rolling stock intended to run under normal European conditions. Before using this standard, if there is any doubt as to whether the railway operating conditions are normal, it is necessary to determine whether an additional design factor has to be applied to the maximum permissible stresses. The calculation of wheelsets for special applications (e.g. tamping/lining/levelling machines) may be made according to this standard only for the load cases of free-running and running in train formation. This standard does not apply to workload cases. They are calculated separately. For light rail and tramway applications, other standards or documents agreed between the customer and supplier may be applied. Non-powered axles of motor bogies and locomotives are analysed according to the requirements of EN 13104.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13103:2009

Asendatud EVS-EN 13103:2009+A2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 15954-2

Identne FprEN 15954-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Railway applications - Track - Trailers and associated equipment - Part 2: General safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, common to trailers, as defined in the scope of FprEN 15954-1, including machinery, attachments and equipment permanently fixed to the trailer, intended for construction, maintenance and/or inspection of the railway infrastructure, emergency rescue and recovery. This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the common hazards during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, running on track, use (including setting, programming, and process changeover), operation, cleaning, fault finding, maintenance and de-commissioning of the trailers when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer; see Clause 4.

Keel en

FprEN 15955-2

Identne FprEN 15955-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Railway applications - Track - Demountable machines and associated equipment - Part 2: General safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, common to demountable machines, as defined in FprEN 15955-1:2012, intended for construction, maintenance inspection of the railway infrastructure, shunting and emergency rescue vehicles. This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the common hazards during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, running on track, use including setting, programming, and process changeover, operation, cleaning, fault finding, maintenance and de-commissioning of the machines when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer; see Clause 4.

Keel en

prEN 14531-1

Identne prEN 14531-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Railway applications - Methods for calculation of stopping and slowing distances and immobilisation braking - Part 1: General algorithms utilizing mean value calculation for train sets or single vehicles

This European Standard describes general algorithms which may be used for all types of train sets, units or single vehicles, including high speed, locomotive and passenger coaches, conventional vehicles and wagons. This standard does not specify the performance requirements. It enables the estimation and/or comparison by calculation of the various aspects of the performance: stopping or slowing distances, dissipated energy, power, force calculations and immobilisation braking. If it is required to validate, verify or assess braking performance it is recommended that a more detailed calculation is performed in accordance with prEN 14531-2, i. e. a step by step calculation. This European Standard contains generic examples of the calculation of brake forces for individual brake equipment types and calculation of stopping distance and immobilisation braking relevant to a train (see Annex C and D).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14531-1:2005

prEN 14531-2

Identne prEN 14531-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Raudteealased rakendused. Meetodid peatumis- ja aeglustusteedkonna ja seisupidurduse arvutamiseks. Osa 2: Etapiviisilised arvutused rongile või üksikvagunitele

This European Standard describes the step by step method utilising time step integration which may be used for all types of train sets, units or single vehicles, including high speed, locomotive and passenger coaches, conventional vehicles and wagons. This standard does not specify the performance requirements. It enables the calculation of the various aspects of the performance: stopping or slowing distances, adhesion requirements, force calculations, etc. This standard enables the verification by calculation of the stopping and slowing performance for high speed and conventional trains operating on high speed and conventional infrastructure. It may also be used for the detailed investigation of stopping or slowing performance at any design/verification stage. Other calculation methods may be used providing that the order of accuracy achieved is in accordance with this European Standard. This standard also includes examples of distance and other dynamic calculations, see Annex B;

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14531-6:2009

prEN 16452

Identne prEN 16452:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Railway applications - Braking - Brake blocks

This European Standard specifies the requirements for brake blocks (otherwise known as shoe inserts) for tread brakes of railway rolling stock. For environmental reasons (reduction of rolling noise) this standard does not cover cast iron brake block requirements, although cast iron brake block technology is still widely used in Europe. Cast iron has already been replaced by composite materials for new rolling stock builds and major steps have been taken by EEC (TSI) and UIC in 2004 to accelerate the change from cast iron to composite materials. This European Standard is applicable to brake blocks of either "K", "L", or "LL" friction level designed to be fitted to tread braked rail vehicles regardless of whether they are used in international traffic or their operation is restricted to national networks. This standard contains the requirements for interfacing the brake block with the rail vehicle, the testing procedures in order to confirm that it satisfies the basic safety and technical interchangeability requirements, the material control procedures to ensure product quality, reliability and conformity, as well health and environmental requirements are fulfilled.

Keel en

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 2591-307:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 2591-307:2012

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Elektriliste ja optiliste ühenduste elemendid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 307: Soolased aurud

This European Standard specifies a method of assessing the effects of salt mist on elements of connection. It should be used together with EN 2591-100. The test is based on EN 60068-2-11.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2591-307:2000

EVS-EN 2591-402:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 2591-402:2012

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Elektriliste ja optiliste ühenduste elemendid. Testimismeetodid. Osa 402: Löök

This European Standard specifies a method of assessing the ability of elements of connection to withstand mechanical shock of a specified severity. It should be used together with EN 2591-100. This test is based on EN 60068-2-27.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2591-402:2000

EVS-EN 3456:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3456:2012

Aerospace series - Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) - Annealed - Sheet and strip, hot rolled - a ≤ 6 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) Annealed Sheet and strip, hot rolled a ≤ 6 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3456:2009

EVS-EN 3745-405:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 3745-405:2012

Aerospace series - Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 405: Low/High temperature bend test

This European Standard specifies a method of determining the attenuation variation of an optical cable during mechanical bending under load at the maximum and minimum operating temperatures.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3745-515:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 3745-515:2012

Aerospace series - Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 515: Buffer insertion force

This European Standard specifies procedures for the practical measurement of the force required to move the buffer a specified distance relative to the outer jacket.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3745-516:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 3745-516:2012

Aerospace series - Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 516: Severe cable bend test

This European Standard specifies a method of checking the break resistance and attenuation variation recovery of an optical cable subjected to severe bending under load.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3745-517:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 3745-517:2012

Aerospace series - Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 517: Cable tie clamping test

This European Standard specifies a method of determining the attenuation variation of an optical cable when clamped to a mandrel with cable ties, simulating the condition in an installed harness.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 2591-307:2000

Identne EN 2591-307:1998

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Elektriliste ja optiliste ühenduste elemendid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 307: Soolased aurud

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks soolaste aurude mõju hindamise meetodi ühenduselementidele. Seda standardit tuleks kasutada koos standardiga EN 2591.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2591-307:2012

EVS-EN 2591-402:2000

Identne EN 2591-402:1998

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Elektriliste ja optiliste ühenduste elemendid. Testimismeetodid. Osa 402: Löök

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks meetodi, kuidas kindlaks teha ühenduselementide vastupanuvõimet kindla tugevusega mehaanilisele löögile. Seda standardit tuleks kasutada koos standardiga EN 2591.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2591-402:2012

EVS-EN 3456:2009

Identne EN 3456:2009

Aerospace series - Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) - Annealed - Sheet and strip, hot rolled - a ≤ 6 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) Annealed Sheet and strip, hot rolled a ≤ 6 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 3456:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 2838

Identne FprEN 2838:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Chloroprene rubber (CR) - Heat resistance - Hardness 70 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of chloroprene rubber (CR) 1) heat resistant, hardness 70 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2267-009

Identne FprEN 2267-009:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 009: DRA family, single and multicore assembly - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of electrical lightweight wires DRA family for use in the on-board 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between - 65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant in sizes 001 to 020 (26 AWG to 14 AWG).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2267-009:2005

FprEN 2839

Identne FprEN 2839:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Chloroprene rubber (CR) - Heat resistance - Hardness 80 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of chloroprene rubber (CR) 1) heat resistant, hardness 80 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2840

Identne FprEN 2840:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Mineral oil resistant - Hardness 50 IRHD

This standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 50 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2841

Identne FprEN 2841:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Mineral oil resistant - Hardness 60 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 60 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2842

Identne FprEN 2842:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Mineral oil resistant - Hardness 70 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 70 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2843

Identne FprEN 2843:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 50 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 80 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2844

Identne FprEN 2844:2012:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Mineral oil resistant - Hardness 90 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 90 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2845

Identne FprEN 2845:2012:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 50 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), fuel and synthetic oil resistant, hardness 50 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2846

Identne FprEN 2846:2012:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 60 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), fuel and synthetic oil resistant, hardness 60 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2847

Identne FprEN 2847:2012:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 70 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), fuel and synthetic oil resistant, hardness 70 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2848

Identne FprEN 2848:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 80 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), fuel and synthetic oil resistant, hardness 80 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2849

Identne FprEN 2849:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Fuel and synthetic oil resistant - Hardness 70 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), fuel and synthetic oil resistant, hardness 90 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3645-001

Identne FprEN 3645-001:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the general characteristics, the conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance, as well as the test programs and groups for threaded ring coupling circular connectors, fireresistant, intended for use in a temperature range from – 65 °C to 175 °C continuous or 200 °C continuous according to the classes and class.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3645-001:2007

FprEN 3660-025

Identne FprEN 3660-025:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 025: Cable outlet, style A, straight, unsealed, with cable tie strain relief for EN 3646 - Product standard

This product standard defines a range of cable outlets, straight, style A, for use under the following conditions:
Associated electrical connector(s) : EN 3660-002
Temperature range, Class A : – 65 °C to 200 °C Class N : – 65 °C to 200 °C Class W : – 65 °C to 175 °C

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3660-025:2009

FprEN 3660-027

Identne FprEN 3660-027:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 027: Cable outlet, style A, 45°, unsealed, with cable tie strain relief for EN 3646 - Product standard

This product standard defines a range of cable outlets, 45°, style A, for use under the following conditions:
Associated electrical connector(s) : EN 3660-002
Temperature range, Class A : – 65 °C to 200 °C Class N : – 65 °C to 200 °C Class W : – 65 °C to 175 °C

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3660-027:2009

FprEN 3660-038

Identne FprEN 3660-038:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 038: Manual installation tool, style Z, for installation of stainless steel shield termination band EN 3660-033, to cable outlet accessories - Product standard

This product standard defines a manual banding tool style Z, for terminating steel banding bands according to EN 3660-033 to cable outlet accessories, securing individual and/or overall screens.

Keel en

FprEN 3682-005

Identne FprEN 3682-005:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 005: Size 2 plug - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 2 plug used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The receptacle corresponding to this plug is defined in EN 3682-004.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-005:2006

FprEN 3682-006

Identne FprEN 3682-006:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 006: Size 3 receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 3 receptacle used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The plug corresponding to this receptacle is defined in EN 3682-007.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-006:2006

FprEN 3682-007

Identne FprEN 3682-007:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 007: Size 3 plug - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 3 plug used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The receptacle corresponding to this plug is defined in EN 3682-006.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-007:2006

FprEN 3682-008

Identne FprEN 3682-008:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 008: Size 4 receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 4 receptacle used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The plug corresponding to this receptacle is defined in EN 3682-009.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-008:2006

FprEN 3682-009

Identne FprEN 3682-009:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 009: Size 4 plug - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 4 plug used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The receptacle corresponding to this plug is defined in EN 3682-008.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-009:2006

FprEN 3697

Identne FprEN 3697:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Low temperature resistant - Hardness 60 IRHD

This standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), low temperature resistant, hardness 60 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3698

Identne FprEN 3698:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Low temperature resistant - Hardness 70 IRHD

This standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), low temperature resistant, hardness 70 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3861

Identne FprEN 3861:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass transparencies - Material standard - Thermally tempered soda lime float glass

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to universally available and high light transmission, thermally tempered float glass plies, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3862

Identne FprEN 3862:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass transparencies - Material standard - Chemically tempered soda lime float glass

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to universally available and high light transmission, thermally tempered float glass plies, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3863

Identne FprEN 3863:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass transparencies - Test methods - Determination of flatness

This European Standard defines the requirements for the determination of the flatness of monolithic glass transparencies for aircraft applications. The method is designed to eliminate the effect of the glass deflecting under its own weight, thus eliminating false results.

Keel en

FprEN 3866

Identne FprEN 3866:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass transparencies - Test methods - Determination of ream and surface ripple

This European Standard defines a qualitative method for the determination of the ream and surface ripple in glass transparencies for aircraft applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4106

Identne FprEN 4106:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Structural adhesive systems - Paste adhesive - Technical specification

This European Standard defines the requirements for manufacture, qualification, inspection and testing of products in structural adhesive systems where the adhesive is supplied in the form of a paste, either a one-part or two-part system, for aerospace applications. The adhesive may be used in conjunction with a primer whose requirements are also included in this European Standard. It is applicable whenever referenced on a material standard.

Keel en

FprEN 4199-001

Identne FprEN 4199-001:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Bonding straps for aircraft - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the general characteristics of bonding straps with flat or round braided copper conductor, and terminal lugs, crimped on both ends, for use on aircraft.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4199-001:2006

FprEN 4488

Identne FprEN 4488:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Anaerobic polymerisable compounds - Threadlocking - Torque strength 2 Nm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to anaerobic polymerisable threadlocking compounds having a torque strength of 2 Nm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4491

Identne FprEN 4491:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Anaerobic polymerisable compounds - Threadlocking - Torque strength 16 Nm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to anaerobic polymerisable threadlocking compounds having a torque strength of 16 Nm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4492

Identne FprEN 4492:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Anaerobic polymerisable compounds - Threadlocking - Torque strength 19 Nm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to anaerobic polymerisable threadlocking compounds having a torque strength of 19 Nm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4526

Identne FprEN 4526:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Test methods - Sharp edge-notch tensile testing for sheet and strip

This European Standard specifies the requirements for sharp edge-notch tensile testing for sheet and strip for aerospace applications. It shall be applied when referred to in the EN technical specification or material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel en

FprEN 9104-001

Identne FprEN 9104-001:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Part 001: Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defence Quality Management System Certification Programs

This European Standard defines the requirements and industry-accepted practices for managing the ICOP scheme, which provides confidence to aviation, space, and defence customers and organizations that their suppliers with certification of their quality management systems, issued by accredited CBs, meet the applicable AQMS standard requirements. The requirements established in this standard are applicable to the IAQG and its three sectors for managing AQMS certification and associated activities. The requirements are applicable to IAQG working groups [e.g. SMS, Other Party Management Team (OPMT)], IAQG member companies, ABs, CBs, Certification Body Management Committees (CBMCs), AABs, TPABs, Training Providers (TPs), and organizations seeking/obtaining AQMS standard certification. The AQMS standard adopted by the organization should be EN 9100, EN 9110, and/or EN 9120, as appropriate to the organization's activities; these standards are referred to throughout this writing as 'AQMS standards'. IAQG member companies have committed to recognize the certification of a supplier's quality management system to all equivalent AQMS standards (e.g. AS, EN, JISQ, NBR). IAQG sectors may expand the application of the requirements defined in this standard for other standards approved by the IAQG and its three sectors [i.e., Americas Aerospace Quality Group (AAQG), European Aerospace Quality Group (EAQG), Asia/Pacific Aerospace Quality Group (APAQG)].

Keel en

FprEN 9300-004

Identne FprEN 9300-004:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 004: Description methods

This European Standard presents methods which are divided to four main categories: 1) scope and scenario description; 2) process description; 3) data; 4) system architecture. For scope and scenario description, the modelling methods are based on Unified Modelling Language (UML) Use Case diagrams. The process descriptions are done using Simplified Activity diagrams. Data modules are described by Express G diagrams. Rules and constraints are described via Express-Where-Rules. Further descriptions, for example, for a data dictionary, are based on tabular forms. To support the development of a system architecture, the modelling method of UML Package diagrams is used.

Keel en

FprEN 9300-011

Identne FprEN 9300-011:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 011: Reference process description "Data preparation"

This European Standard provides a detailed description for the recommended data preparation process for archiving of 3D and PDM data, as overviewed in EN 9300-010.

Keel en

FprEN 9300-012

Identne FprEN 9300-012:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 012: Reference process description "Ingest"

This European Standard provides a detailed description for the recommended process of transferring data to the archive as overviewed in EN 9300-010. This transfer includes the conversion of the Content Information into the archiving format STEP and the generation of the Archive Information Package. Furthermore, the main focus for the process description is on the validation and verification of the converted Content Information.

Keel en

FprEN 9300-013

Identne FprEN 9300-013:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 013: Reference process description "Archival Storage"

EN 9300-013 provides a detailed description for the recommended process of the Archival Information Package within the archive as overviewed in EN 9300-010. A main focus lays on the secure process, which implies the setting of digital signatures, disaster recovery and update of archive meta data base.

Keel en

FprEN 9300-014

Identne FprEN 9300-014:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 014: Reference process description "Retrieval"

EN 9300-014 provides a detailed description for the recommended process of retrieval of 3D and PDM data. A main focus lays on the secure process, which implies the defined search for archived data elements and the dissemination of the data packages, which includes e.g. the check for digital signatures or the validation of archived data as overviewed in EN 9300-010.

Keel en

FprEN 9300-015

Identne FprEN 9300-015:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long Term Archiving and Retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 015: Reference process description "Removal"

EN 9300-015 provides a detailed description for the recommended process of deletion of the AIP, within the archive as overviewed in EN 9300-010.

Keel en

prEN 13718-2

Identne prEN 13718-2:
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Meditisiinis kasutatavad liiklusvahendid ja nende varustus. Kiirabilennukid/helikopterid. Osa 2: Kiirabilennukite/helikopterite tootmis- ja tehnilised nõuded

This part of EN 13718 specifies the requirements for design, performance and equipping of air ambulances used for the transport and treatment of sick or injured persons. This part of EN 13718 is applicable to air ambulances capable of transporting at least one person on a stretcher. NOTE Requirements are specified for categories of air ambulances based on the different intended use. These are the helicopter emergency medical service (HEMS) the helicopter intensive care medical service (HICAMS) and the fixed wing air ambulance (FWAA).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13718-2:2008

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 9856:2004/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 9856:2003/A1:2012
ja identne ISO 9856:2003/Amd 1:2012

Conveyor belts - Determination of elastic and permanent elongation and calculation of elastic modulus (ISO 9856:2003/Amd 1:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the elastic and permanent elongation of a conveyor belt and the calculation of the elastic modulus.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1755:2000+A1:2009/FprA2

Identne EN 1755:2000+A1:2009/FprA2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Tööstuslike mootorkärude ohutus . Töötamine plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas . Kasutamine süttivas gaasis, aurus, udus ja tolmus

This European Standard applies to self-propelled and pedestrian controlled manual and semi-manual industrial trucks as specified in the European Standards

Keel en

FprEN 16307-5

Identne FprEN 16307-5:2012

Tähtaeg 29.10.2012

Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 5: Supplementary requirements for pedestrian-propelled trucks

This European Standard gives requirements for the types of industrial trucks specified in the scope of EN ISO 3691-5. This European Standard is intended to be used in conjunction with EN ISO 3691-5. These requirements are supplementary to those stated in EN ISO 3691-5 with the addition of following hazards: - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); - When operating in potentially explosive atmospheres. This European standard partially replaces the following requirements of EN ISO 3691-5: - Electrical requirements. This European standard defines supplementary requirements to EN ISO 3691-5: - Protection against crushing, shearing and trapping; - Information for use (instruction handbook and marking). Annex A (informative) contains the list of significant hazards covered by this standard.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 284

Identne FprEN ISO 284:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 284:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Conveyor belts - Electrical conductivity - Specification and test method (ISO/FDIS 284:2012)

This International Standard specifies the maximum electrical resistance of a conveyor belt and the corresponding test method. The test is intended to ensure that the belt is sufficiently conductive to avoid the accumulation of electrical static charge which may be developed during service use. This International Standard is not suitable or applicable to light conveyor belts as described in ISO 21183-1[1], the static electrical properties of which are measured by ISO 21178[2].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 284:2006

FprEN ISO 15147

Identne FprEN ISO 15147 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 15147:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Light conveyor belts - Tolerances on widths and lengths of cut light conveyor belts (ISO/FDIS 15147:2012)

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement of widths and lengths of cut light conveyor belts as described in ISO 21183-1 and specifies the tolerances on the dimensions. NOTE The widths and lengths of light conveyor belts are not standardized.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15147:2000

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16353:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne CEN/TR 16353:2012

Packaging - Safety guidelines for flexible plastic packaging to minimize the risk of suffocation to children

This Technical Report covers the safety of flexible plastics packaging that is likely to be accessible to children in the home and may pose a risk of suffocation. It includes flexible plastics packaging intended for single or repeated use.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 8611-1:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 8611-1:2012

ja identne ISO 8611-1:2011

Pallets for materials handling - Flat pallets - Part 1: Test methods (ISO 8611-1:2011)

This part of ISO 8611 specifies the test methods available for evaluating new flat pallets for materials handling. The test methods are split into groups for: - nominal load testing; - maximum working load testing; - durability comparison testing. It is not intended to apply to pallets with a fixed superstructure or a rigid, self-supporting container that can be mechanically attached to the pallet and which contributes to the strength of the pallet. NOTE Specific tests for determining load capacity do not replace the value of conducting field tests on specific pallet designs.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8611-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 8611-2:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 8611-2:2012

ja identne ISO 8611-2:2011

Pallets for materials handling - Flat pallets - Part 2: Performance requirements and selection of tests (ISO 8611-2:2011)

This part of ISO 8611 specifies the performance requirements to establish nominal loads for new flat pallets. It also specifies the tests required for new flat pallets in various handling environments and the performance requirements for tests with payloads. It is not intended to apply to pallets with a fixed superstructure or a rigid, self-supporting container that can be mechanically attached to the pallet and which contributes to the strength of the pallet.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 8611-3:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 8611-3:2012

ja identne ISO 8611-3:2011

Pallets for materials handling - Flat pallets - Part 3: Maximum working loads (ISO 8611-3:2011)

This part of ISO 8611 specifies the determination of maximum working load for new flat pallets with known payloads in different handling environments. It is not intended to apply to pallets with a fixed superstructure or a rigid, self-supporting container that can be mechanically attached to the pallet and which contributes to the strength of the pallet.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 8611-1:2004

Identne EN ISO 8611-1:2004

ja identne ISO 8611-1:2004

Pallets for materials handling - Flat pallets - Part 1: Test methods

This part of ISO 8611 specifies test methods of existing and prototype flat pallets for materials handling (for all types of use).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 8611-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 6346:2000/FprA3

Identne EN ISO 6346:1995/FprA3:2012

ja identne ISO 6346:1995/FDAM 3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Freight containers - Coding, identification and marking - Amendment 3 (ISO 6346:1995/FDAM 3:2012)

Käesolev standard paneb aluse a) identifitseerimissüsteemile ja sellega liituvale süsteemile selle kasutamise täpsuse tõendamiseks; b) konteinerite andmete kodeerimise süsteemile, suurusele ja tüübile vastavate tähistega nende näitamiseks; c) kasutamismärgistele - kohustuslikele ja valikulistele; d) märgiste füüsilise esitamisele.

Keel en

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 1140:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 1140:2012

ja identne ISO 1140:2012

Fibre ropes - Polyamide - 3-, 4-, 8- and 12-strand ropes (ISO 1140:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud-laid ropes, 8-strand braided ropes and 12-strand braided ropes for general service made of polyamide, and gives rules for their designation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1140:2005

EVS-EN ISO 1141:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 1141:2012

ja identne ISO 1141:2012

Fibre ropes - Polyester - 3-, 4-, 8- and 12-strand ropes (ISO 1141:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud-laid ropes, 8-strand braided ropes and 12-strand braided ropes for general service made of polyester, and gives rules for their designation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1141:2005

EVS-EN ISO 1346:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 1346:2012

ja identne ISO 1346:2012

Fibre ropes - Polypropylene split film, monofilament and multifilament (PP2) and polypropylene high-tenacity multifilament (PP3) - 3-, 4-, 8- and 12-strand ropes (ISO 1346:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud-laid ropes, 8-strand braided ropes and 12-strand braided ropes for general service made of polypropylene, and gives rules for their designation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1346:2005

EVS-EN ISO 10772:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 10772:2012

ja identne ISO 10772:2012

Geotextiles - Test method for the determination of the filtration behaviour of geotextiles under turbulent water flow conditions (ISO 10772:2012)

This International Standard describes a test method for determining the soil passing through a geotextile filter when exposed to turbulent external water flow conditions. The test provides a value for one specific type of soil as a performance test for the design of erosion protection layers with geotextile filters in hydraulic engineering applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 17131:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 17131:2012

ja identne ISO 17131:2012

Leather - Identification of leather with microscopy (ISO 17131:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method using microscopy to identify leather and distinguish it from other materials. The method is not applicable for identifying specific leathers (e.g. sheep leather).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 26082-2:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 26082-2:2012

ja identne ISO 26082-2:2012

Leather - Physical and mechanical test methods for the determination of soiling - Part 2: Tumbling method (ISO 26082-2:2012)

This part of ISO 26082 specifies a tumbling method which is intended to determine the resistance of all forms of leather to visible soiling through repeated contact with soiled objects. It provides a physical pretreatment routine for leathers that may be vulnerable to loss of soiling resistance in service.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 30023:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 30023:2012

ja identne ISO 30023:2010

Textiles - Qualification symbols for labelling workwear to be industrially laundered (ISO 30023:2010)

This International Standard - establishes a system of graphical symbols, intended for use in the marking of workwear articles and protective clothing providing information on the suitability for professional industrial laundering using ISO 15797, and - specifies the use of these symbols in qualifying garments as potentially suitable for industrial laundering. The following professional industrial laundering treatments are covered: washing, bleaching, tunnel finishing and tumble drying after washing. Textile-care treatments in dry and wet cleaning are covered in ISO 3175. This International Standard applies to articles of workwear and protective clothing in the form in which they are supplied to the professional launderer. It is a requirement of this International Standard that information on the performance of workwear and protective-clothing articles and their components with respect to cleaning treatments (ISO 15797) be obtained to allow selection of the appropriate labels. Only garments that can be successfully tested according to ISO 15797 need be labelled.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 1140:2005

Identne EN ISO 1140:2004

ja identne ISO 1440:2004

Fibre ropes - Polyamide - 3, 4 and 8 strand ropes

This European Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud laid ropes and 8-strand braided ropes for general service made of polyamide and gives rules for their designation

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 696:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1140:2012

EVS-EN ISO 1141:2005

Identne EN ISO 1141:2004

ja identne ISO 1141:2004

Fibre ropes - Polyester - 3, 4 and 8 strand ropes

This European Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud laid ropes and 8-strand braided ropes for general service made of polyester and gives rules for their designation

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1141:2012

EVS-EN ISO 1346:2005

Identne EN ISO 1346:2004

ja identne ISO 1346:2004

Fibre ropes - Polypropylene split film, monofilament and multifilament (PP2) and Polypropylene high tenacity multifilament (PP3) -3, 4 and 8 strand ropes

This European Standard specifies requirements for 3-strand hawser-laid and 4-strand shroud laid ropes and 8-strand braided ropes for general service made of polypropylene and gives rules for their designation

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 699:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1346:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 61340-4-1:2004/FprA1

Identne EN 61340-4-1:2004/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 61340-4-1:2003/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Electrostatics - Part 4-1: Standard test methods for specific applications - Electrical resistance of floor coverings and installed floors

Specifies test methods for determining the electrical resistance of all types of floor coverings and installed floors with resistance to ground, point-to-point resistance and vertical resistance of between 104 W and 1013 W. Laboratory evaluations carried out under controlled environmental conditions can be used for classification or quality control purposes. Tests on installed floors under uncontrolled ambient conditions can be used to determine correct installation or as part of an ongoing system verification. The important changes refer only to the specification of test methods but do not contain classification or performance requirements; the test methods refer to resistance measurement, and the specified equipment comply more with those of the other parts of IEC 61340.

Keel en

prEN 14574

Identne prEN 14574 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Geosynthetics - Determination of the pyramid puncture resistance of supported geosynthetics

This document specifies an index test method to determine the puncture resistance of a geosynthetic on a rigid support. This method simulates the efficiency of a geosynthetic protecting a geosynthetic barrier material or another contact surface against sharp rigid elements under short term loading.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14574:2005

prEN ISO 2076

Identne prEN ISO 2076:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 2076:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Textiles - Man-made fibres - Generic names (ISO/DIS 2076:2012)

This International Standard lists the generic names used to designate the different categories of man-made fibres, based on a main polymer, currently manufactured on an industrial scale for textile and other purposes, together with the distinguishing attributes that characterize them. The term "man-made fibres", sometimes also called manufactured fibres, has been adopted for those fibres obtained by a manufacturing process, as distinct from materials which occur naturally in fibrous form. This International Standard presents the rules for the creation of the generic name (Annex A). NOTE These rules have been introduced in the sixth edition of this International Standard, and thus, they could not be applied to the existing generic names of the previous editions. Annexes include the description of the fibre structures in case of fibre made of several components (Annex B) and the description of modified fibres (Annex C).

Keel en

prEN ISO 17070

Identne prEN ISO 17070:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 17070:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of tetrachlorophenol-, trichlorophenol-, dichlorophenol-, monochlorophenol-isomers and pentachlorophenol content (ISO/DIS 17070:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the content of tetrachlorophenol- (TeCP), trichlorophenol- (TrCP), dichlorophenol- (DiCP), monochlorophenol- (MoCP) isomers and pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters in leather.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17070:2006

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012

Hind 9,49
Identne CEN ISO/TS 16179:2012
ja identne ISO/TS 16179:2012

Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Determination of organotin compounds in footwear materials (ISO/TS 16179:2012)

This Technical Specification specifies a test method for determining the presence of organotin compounds. This test method is applicable to all types of footwear materials.

Keel en

CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012

Hind 7,38
Identne CEN ISO/TS 16186:2012
ja identne ISO/TS 16186:2012

Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Test method to quantitatively determine dimethyl fumarate (DMFU) in footwear materials (ISO/TS 16186:2012)

This Technical Specification gives a test method for determining the amounts of dimethyl fumarate (DMFU) in footwear materials, desiccant sachets and other commodities. The test method is not applicable to metal parts. The materials to which it is applicable are given in ISO/TR 16178:2012, Table 1. NOTE In Europe, DMFU is prohibited in biocidal products as per Directive 98/8/EC. The substance must be used with caution to avoid any health problems in the chemistry laboratory. More recently, EU Commission Decision 2009/251/ EC requires EU member states to ensure that products containing the biocide DMFU are not placed or made available on the market in the European Union. Decision 2009/251/EC establishes a maximum concentration of DMFU in products and parts of products of 0,1 mg/kg.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14602:2012

Hind 8,01
Identne EN 14602:2012

Footwear - Test methods for the assessment of ecological criteria

This European Standard defines certain test methods necessary to issue the footwear Ecolabel. For some criteria, this European Standard provides important clarification or gives a test method to assess the ecological criteria. NOTE The footwear Ecolabel has been published in the Official Journal of July 28th, 2009. This European Standard applies to any kind of footwear except those containing electrical or electronic components. The chemical analysis of the metallic components is outside of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14602:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14602:2005

Identne EN 14602:2004

Footwear - Test methods for the assessment of ecological criteria

This European Standard establishes the test methods to assess the ecological criteria of the footwear manufacturing process.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14602:2012

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13368-2:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 13368-2:2012

Väetised. Väetistes olevate kelaadimoodustajate kromatograafiline määramine. Osa 2: o,o-EDDHA ja o,o-EDDHMA abil kelaaditud raua määramine ioonvahetuskromatograafiaga

This European Standard specifies a method for the chromatographic determination of the iron chelated by each individual ortho(hydroxy)-ortho(hydroxy) isomer of the chelating agents [o,o] EDDHA, [o,o] EDDHMA and by HBED in fertilizers containing one or more of these substances, except for [o,o] EDDHMA and HBED mixes. The method allows the identification and the determination of the total concentration of water soluble iron chelates of these chelating agents. It does not determine the free form of the chelating agents. This method is applicable to EC fertilizers covered by Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 [4]. It is applicable to a mass fraction of the metal chelated of at least 0,625 %. NOTE 1 The substances EDDHA (ethylenediamine-N,N'-di[(hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid] and EDDHMA (ethylenediamine-N,N'-di[(hydroxymethylphenyl)acetic acid] exist as several different isomeric forms. Positional isomers for the hydroxyl or methyl groups (in ortho, meta, and para positions) as well as stereo isomers (meso and dl-racemic forms) are known. Both meso and dl-racemic forms of the ortho,ortho-EDDHA and ortho,ortho-EDDHMA are positional isomers for the hydroxyl groups allowed by the Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003. Since para, meta and ortho methyl positional isomers of the EDDHMA present quite similar stability, they could be grouped: in the method here described the para, meta and ortho methyl positional isomers of the [o,o] EDDHMA are considered together. HBED (N,N'-bis(2-hydroxybenzyl)-ethylenediamine-N,N'-diacetic acid) does not present isomeric forms.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13368-2:2007

EVS-EN 16277:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16277:2012

Loomasööt. Elavhõbeda määramine külmauruaatomabsorptsioonspektromeetriga (KD-AAS) pärast mikrolainete surve digereerimist (ekstraheerimist 65 % lämmastikhappega ja 30 % vesinikperoksiidiga)

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of mercury in animal feeding stuffs by Cold-Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (CVAAS) after microwave pressure digestion. The limit of quantification in the test solution should be 0,25 µg/l or lower. Using a test portion of 0,5 g and a volume of the test solution of 25 ml a limit of quantification of 0,0125 mg/kg or lower should be obtained.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16278:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16278:2012

Loomasööt. Anorgaanilise arseeni määramine hüdrüidide moodustamise aatomabsorptsioonspektromeetria tehnikaga (HD-AAS) pärast mikrolainete ekstraheerimist ja tahke faasi ekstraheerimisega (SPE) eraldamist

This European Standard describes a procedure for the determination of inorganic arsenic in animal feeding stuffs of marine origin by Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) and Hydride Generation Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (HG-AAS). The method has been successfully tested in a collaborative trial with a working range from 0,19 mg/kg to 2,7 mg/kg (HORRAT values < 2; HORRAT value is Horwitz -Ratio value). The LOQ of the method is usually approximately 0,1 mg/kg or lower.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16279:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16279:2012

Loomasööt. Fluoriidi sisalduse määramine pärast soolhappega töötlemist ioontundliku elektroodmeetodiga (ISE)

This European Standard specifies an Ion-Selective Electrode method (ISE) after hydrochloric acid treatment for the determination of fluoride from animal feeding stuffs. The content of fluoride (F-) corresponds to that of fluorine (F) specified in Commission Regulation (EU) 574/2011[3]. This European Standard is strictly based on several conventions such as those contained in the following example: EXAMPLE 0,5 g test portion for extraction of fluoride from animal feeds by means of an acid treatment with 20 ml of 1 mol/l hydrochloric acid solution at ambient temperature (20 °C to 25 °C) for 20 min. The pH is controlled and adjusted to 5,5 in the buffered test solution before determination of fluoride by ISE using standard addition technique. The method was successfully tested in an interlaboratory study in concentrations between 100 mg/kg up to 500 mg/kg. If this method is followed strictly, then theoretically all concentrations from 40 mg/kg up to 4 000 mg/kg can be analysed within the linear calibration function. Only for concentrations lower than 40 mg/kg is the use of an interpolation technique required instead of standard addition Annex C. The quantification limit for fluoride using the conventions of the method including the standard addition technique is 40 mg/kg or lower than 2,5 mg/kg when using interpolation Annex C.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÛHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13368-2:2007

Identne EN 13368-2:2007

Väetised. Väetistes olevate kelaadimoodustajate kromatograafilise määramine. Osa 2: o,o-EDDHA ja o,o-EDDHMA abil kelaaditud raua määramineioonvahetuskromatograafiaga

This document specifies a method for the chromatographic determination of the iron chelated by each individual ortho(hydroxy)-ortho(hydroxy) isomer of the chelating agents o,o-EDDHA and o,o-EDDHMA in fertilizers containing one or both of these substances. The method allows the identification and the determination of the total concentration of water soluble iron chelates of these chelating agents. It does not determine the free form of the chelating agents.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13368-2:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 13368-2:2012

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16324:2012

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TR 16324:2012

Technical report of the interlaboratory study for the determination of Besatz in common wheat, rye and durum wheat

The term "Besatz" applies to all components of a grain sample that differ from the normal basic cereal. It includes the following groups: broken grains, shrivelled grains, other cereals, grains damaged by pests, grains with discoloured germ, grains overheated during drying, sprouted grains, extraneous seeds, unsound grains, ergot, bunted grains, extraneous matter, husks and impurities of animal origin. The amount of Besatz and its constituent groups is important for health, cleaning, milling and further processing aspects. For these reasons Besatz is a component of contracts in grain trade and also of the grain intervention system of EU. The principle of the determination of Besatz is to separate all the groups of Besatz from the normal basic cereal grains of unimpaired quality by sieving and manual selection out of a subsample and to quantify them. There are various problems in the determination of Besatz: Firstly, the identification of the different groups of Besatz depends strongly on the experience and the knowledge of the investigator. Also experienced investigators can differ in their characterization of grains. Finally, one is faced with the fact that grain, even after mixing, is rarely homogenous. In other words, if a sample was divided by a sample divider into a number of portions, the amount of a specific group of Besatz in each portion could be different, even if absolutely no human or machine error occurred in each determination. These problems will result in variation of the results of the determination. An international interlaboratory trial for the determination of Besatz in common wheat, durum wheat and rye was accomplished with 15 laboratories in order to get information on the intra- and interlaboratory variability of the determination of Besatz. The Technical Report here describes the preparation and evaluation of the results of this interlaboratory test.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15633-3:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne CEN/TS 15633-3:2012

Foodstuffs - Detection of food allergens by immunological methods - Part 3: Quantitative determination of hazelnut with an enzyme immunoassay using polyclonal antibodies and Lowry protein detection

This Technical Specification specifies an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)-method for the determination of hazelnut concentration in food samples. Spiking experiments with diluted ground hazelnut have been used to validate the method's use on food matrices such as mixed grain cereals, dark chocolate (45 % cocoa) and ice cream. The range of the method is 0,5 mg to 5,0 mg hazelnut protein per kg of food sample. As hazelnut kernels typically contain between 12 % to 15 % protein [2], [3], this equates to approximately 3,7 mg to 37 mg hazelnut kernel per kg of food sample. The upper limit of the range of quantitation can be extended, if required, by further dilution of sample extracts. The method is commercially available¹⁾ and has been validated in-house by the manufacturer. These data are included in Annex A.2. The method has been successfully validated by a collaborative study. The study was organized by the Working Group established by the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) for the execution of § 64 of the German Food and Feed Code (LFGB) for the determination of hazelnut content in dark chocolate. Thirteen German laboratories participated in the collaborative study. These data are included in Annex A.3.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16056:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16056:2012

Metallmaterjalide mõju olmeveele. Roostevaba teraste passiverumise hindamismeetod

This European Standard specifies a procedure to evaluate the passive behaviour of stainless steels used in construction products intended to come into contact with drinking water. The passive state of stainless steels is the reason why no relevant amounts of metals are released from these materials into the drinking water. This test is used to verify whether the stainless steel under consideration is passive under conditions which can occur in drinking waters.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11747:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11747:2012

ja identne ISO 11747:2012

Rice - Determination of rice kernel resistance to extrusion after cooking (ISO 11747:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of resistance to extrusion of milled rice kernels, parboiled or not parboiled, after cooking under specified conditions.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 9167-1:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 9167-1:1995/prA1:2012
ja identne ISO 9167-1:1992/DAM 1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Rapeseed - Determination of glucosinolates content - Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography - Amendment 1 (ISO 9167-1:1992/DAM 1:2012)

See EN ISO 9167 osa esitab meetodi glükosinolaatide sisalduse määramiseks rapsiseemnetes, kasutades kõrgefektiivset vedelikkromatograafiat.

Keel en

FprEN 16466-1

Identne FprEN 16466-1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vinegar - Isotopic analysis of acetic acid and water - Part 1: 2HNMR analysis of acetic acid

This European Standard specifies an isotopic method to control the authenticity of vinegar. This method is applicable on acetic acid of vinegar (from wine, cider, agricultural alcohol, etc.) in order to characterize the botanical origin of acetic acid and to detect adulterations of vinegar using synthetic acetic acid or acetic acid from a non-allowed origin (together with the method described in FprEN 16466-2). The isotopic analysis of the extracted acetic acid by 2H-NMR is based on a similar method already normalised for wine analysis [2]. The application to complex matrices made with vinegar as an ingredient, such as balsamic vinegar, is out of the scope of the inter-laboratory validation performed.

Keel en

FprEN 16466-2

Identne FprEN 16466-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vinegar - Isotopic analysis of acetic acid and water - Part 2: 13C-IRMS analysis of acetic acid

This European Standard specifies an isotopic method to control the authenticity of vinegar. This method is applicable on acetic acid of vinegar (from cider, alcohol, wine, etc.) in order to characterise the botanical origin of acetic acid and to detect adulterations of vinegar using synthetic acetic acid or acetic acid from not allowed origin (together with the method described in FprEN 16466-1). The isotopic analysis of the extracted acetic acid by 13C-IRMS is based on a similar method already normalised for wine analysis [2].

Keel en

FprEN 16466-3

Identne FprEN 16466-3:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vinegar - Isotopic analysis of acetic acid and water - Part 3: 18O-IRMS analysis of water in wine vinegar

This European Standard specifies an isotopic method to control the authenticity of wine vinegar. This method is applicable on wine vinegar in order to characterize the 18O/16O ratio of water, and allows differentiating wine vinegar from vinegars made from raisins or alcohol vinegar. The Oxygen 18 isotopic analysis of water from vinegar is based on a similar method already normalised for wine analysis [2].

Keel en

prEN ISO 3657

Identne prEN ISO 3657 rev:2
ja identne ISO/DIS 3657:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value (ISO/DIS 3657:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. The saponification value is a measure of the free and esterified acids present in fats and fatty acids. The method is applicable to refined and crude vegetable and animal fats. If mineral acids are present, the results given by this method are not interpretable unless the mineral acids are determined separately. The saponification value can also be calculated from fatty acid data obtained by gas liquid chromatography analysis as given in Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3657:2003

prEN ISO 3961

Identne prEN ISO 3961 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 3961:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Loomsed ja taimsed rasvad ning õlid. Joodiarvu määramine (ISO/DIS 3961:2012)

This International Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. Annex B describes a method for the calculation of the IV from fatty acid compositional data. This method is not applicable to fish oils. Non refined vegetable oils and (partially) hydrogenated oils might have different results by the two methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3961:2011

prEN ISO 5527

Identne prEN ISO 5527
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Cereals - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 5527:2012)

This International Standard gives a list of terms relating to cereals and their definitions, in English and French. The terms are given under the following headings: 1 General terminology 2 Terminology relating to physiology 3 Terminology relating to morphology 4 Terminology relating to technology of cereals 5 Terminology relating to cereal products 6 Terminology relating to test methods

Keel en

prEN ISO 20483

Identne prEN ISO 20483 rev:2012
ja identne ISO/DIS 20483:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Teravili ja läätsed. Lämmastikusisalduse määramine ja toorproteiini sisalduse arvutamine. Kjeldahli meetod (ISO/DIS 20483:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of cereals, pulses and derived products, according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for calculating the crude protein content. The method does not distinguish between protein nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen. If it is important to determine the non-protein nitrogen content, an appropriate method can be applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20483:2006

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 890:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 890:2012

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Iron (III) sulfate solution

This European Standard is applicable to iron (III) sulfate solution of various iron and/or acid contents (see 3.2) used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of iron (III) sulfate solution and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for iron (III) sulfate solution (analytical methods are given in Annex B) and gives information on its use in water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use of iron (III) sulfate solution (see Annex E).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 890:2005

EVS-EN 13752:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 13752:2012

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Manganese dioxide

This European Standard is applicable to manganese dioxide used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of manganese dioxide and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for manganese dioxide. It gives information on its use in water treatment. Two classes of product are specified: Class 1 with hardness greater than or equal to 6 Mohs, Class 2 with hardness less than 6 Mohs.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13752:2009

EVS-EN 16037:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16037:2012

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Sodium hydrogen sulfate

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hydrogen sulfate used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of sodium hydrogen sulfate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hydrogen sulfate. It gives information on its use in water treatment.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16038:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 16038:2012

Chemicals used for treatment of water for swimming pools - Sodium hydrogen sulfate

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hydrogen sulfate used for treatment of swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hydrogen sulfate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hydrogen sulfate. It gives information on its use in water treatment for swimming pools.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61010-2-091:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61010-2-091:2012

ja identne IEC 61010-2-091:2012

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2-091: Particular requirements for cabinet x-ray systems

This part of IEC 61010 specifies particular safety requirements for CABINET X-RAY SYSTEMS. A CABINET X-RAY SYSTEM is a system that contains an X-ray tube installed in a cabinet which, independently of existing architectural structures except the floor on which it may be placed, is intended to contain at least that portion of a material being irradiated, provide radiation attenuation, and exclude personnel from the interior during generation of X-radiation. These CABINET X-RAY SYSTEMS are used in industrial, commercial, and public environments, for example, to inspect materials, to analyze materials, and to screen baggage.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 890:2005

Identne EN 890:2004

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Iron(III) sulfate

This European Standard is applicable to iron(III) sulfate of various iron and/or acid contents (see 3.2) used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of iron(III) sulfate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for iron(III) sulfate and gives information on its use in water treatment

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 890:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 890:2012

EVS-EN 13752:2009

Identne EN 13752:2009

Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Manganese dioxide

This European Standard is applicable to manganese dioxide used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of manganese dioxide and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for manganese dioxide. It gives information on its use in water treatment. This standard is not applicable to manganese dioxide with purity ranging from 85 % to 90 % and bulk density loose greater than 1850 kg/m³.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13752:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 13752:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 61010-2-051

Identne FprEN 61010-2-051:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-051:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-051: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele segamisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 is applicable to electrically operated laboratory equipment and its accessories for mechanical mixing and stirring, where mechanical energy influences the shape or size or homogeneity of materials and their accessories. Such devices may contain heating elements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-051:2004

FprEN 61010-2-061

Identne FprEN 61010-2-061:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-061:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-061: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele termilisel atomiseerimisel ja ioniseerimisel põhinevatele aatomspektromeetritele

This part of IEC 61010 applies to electrically powered laboratory atomic spectrometers with thermal atomization.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-061:2004

FprEN 61010-2-081

Identne FprEN 61010-2-081:2012
ja identne IEC 61010-2-081:201X
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-081: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele automaatsetele ja poolautomaatsetele analüüsi- ja muuotstarbelistele seadmetele

This part 2 applies to automatic and semi-automatic laboratory equipment for analysis and other purposes. Automatic and semi-automatic laboratory equipment consists of instruments or systems for measuring or modifying one or more characteristics or parameters of samples, performing the complete process or parts of the process without manual intervention. Equipment forming part of such a system is within the scope of this standard. Examples of equipment within the scope of this standard include: - analytical equipment; - automatic sampler (pipettor, aliquoter); - equipment for sample replication and amplification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61010-2-081:2003; EVS-EN 61010-2-081:2003/A1:2004

prEN 16263-1

Identne prEN 16263-1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 1: Terminology

This part of EN 16263 defines various terms relating to the design, construction, performances, labelling and testing of other pyrotechnic articles as defined by Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel en

prEN 16263-2

Identne prEN 16263-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 2: Requirements

This part of EN 16263 specifies requirements for the construction and performances of other pyrotechnic articles, except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, ignition devices and cartridges for powder actuated tools (PAT), of the following generic types: - flares; - flash devices; - gas generators; - heaters; - other cartridges; - pyromechanical devices; - rockets and rocket motors; - semi-finished pyrotechnic articles; - smoke / aerosol generators; - sound emitters; - pyrotechnic liquid dispersers. This European Standard does not apply to pyrotechnic articles containing blasting agents or military explosives except black powder and flash composition.

Keel en

prEN 16263-3

Identne prEN 16263-3:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 3: Categories and types

This part of EN 16263 defines the procedure for categorisation of other pyrotechnic articles. This European Standard excludes fireworks (Cat.1 to Cat. 4), theatrical pyrotechnic articles (T1 and T 2), pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, ignition devices and cartridges for powder actuated tools.

Keel en

prEN 16263-4

Identne prEN 16263-4:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 4: Test methods

This part of EN 16263 specifies test methods for other pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel en

prEN 16263-5

Identne prEN 16263-5:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 5: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use

This part of EN 16263 specifies minimum labelling requirements for the article and its instructions for use applicable to other pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16389:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16389:2012

Automotive fuels - Paraffinic diesel fuel and blends - Background to the parameters required and their respective limits and determination

This Technical Report explains the requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered paraffinic diesel from synthesis (XTL) or hydrotreatment (HVO) and of blends thereof with fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) according to European fuel specifications. It provides background information to judge the (approval of the) final text of the standard and gives guidance and explanations to the producers, blenders, marketers and users of paraffinic automotive diesel.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13075-1:2009

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13075-1:2009

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour - Part 1: Determination of breaking value of cationic bitumen emulsions, mineral filler method

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions. WARNING — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13075-1:2002

EVS-EN 16028:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 16028:2012

Raudteelased rakendused. Rataste/rööbaste määrimissüsteemid. Määrdeained veeremi rattaharjade ja rööbaste siseservade määrimiseks

This European Standard specifies the requirements of lubricants intended for lubrication of the wheelrail interface between the wheel flange and the rail gauge corner (active interface) applied either directly or indirectly to the wheel flange or to the rail to achieve an acceptable level of friction and wear. It covers the approval procedure, the method of testing and routine control/monitoring of the lubricant.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16345:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16345:2012

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of efflux time of bituminous emulsions using the Redwood No. II Viscometer

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the efflux time (in seconds) of a bituminous emulsion at 85 °C using the Redwood No. II Viscometer. WARNING – The use of this European Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 4404-1:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 4404-1:2012

ja identne ISO 4404-1:2012

Petroleum and related products - Determination of the corrosion resistance of fire-resistant hydraulic fluids - Part 1: Watercontaining fluids (ISO 4404-1:2012)

This part of ISO 4404 specifies a test method to determine the influence on metals of fire-resistant fluids in categories HFA, HFB and HFC, as classified in ISO 6743-4. It evaluates the corrosion protection provided by these fluids towards metal components used in hydraulic systems and installations. A similar technique for fluids in category HFD is described in ISO 4404-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4404-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 12211:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 12211:2012

ja identne ISO 12211:2012

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Spiral plate heat exchangers (ISO 12211:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of spiral plate heat exchangers for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to stand-alone spiral plate heat exchangers and those integral with a pressure vessel.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12212:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 12212:2012

ja identne ISO 12212:2012

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Hairpin type heat exchangers (ISO 12212:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of hairpin heat exchangers for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Hairpin heat exchangers include double-pipe and multi-tube type heat exchangers.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19905-1:2012

Hind 33,25

Identne EN ISO 19905-1:2012

ja identne ISO 19905-1:2012

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Site-specific assessment of mobile offshore units - Part 1: Jack-ups (ISO 19905-1:2012)

This part of ISO 19905 specifies requirements and guidance for the site-specific assessment of independent leg jack-up units for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. It addresses a) manned non-evacuated, manned evacuated and unmanned jack-ups; b) the installed phase at a specific site. To ensure acceptable reliability, the provisions of this part of ISO 19905 form an integrated approach, which is used in its entirety for the site-specific assessment of a jack-up. This part of ISO 19905 does not apply specifically to mobile offshore drilling units operating in regions subject to sea ice and icebergs. When assessing a jack-up operating in such areas, it is intended that the assessor supplement the provisions of this part of ISO 19905 with the provisions relating to ice actions and procedures for ice management contained in ISO 19906. This part of ISO 19905 does not address design, transportation to and from site, or installation and removal from site. However, it is advisable that the assumptions used in the assessment be checked against the as-installed configuration. To ensure that the design of the jack-up is sound and the structure is adequately maintained, this part of ISO 19905 is applicable only to independent leg jack-ups that either - hold a valid classification society certification from a recognized classification society (RCS) throughout the duration of the operation at the specific site subject to assessment; or - have been verified by an independent competent body to be structurally fit for purpose for elevated situations and are subject to periodic inspection, both to the standards of an RCS.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13075-1:2012

Identne EN 13075-1:2012

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour - Part 1: Determination of breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions, mineral filler method

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions. WARNING - The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 4404-1:2006

Identne EN ISO 4404-1:2006

ja identne ISO 4404-1:2001

Petroleum and related products - Determination of the corrosion resistance of fire-resistant hydraulic fluids - Part 1: Water-containing fluids

This part of ISO 4404 specifies a test method to determine the influence on metals of fire-resistant fluids in categories HFA, HFB and HFC, as classified in ISO 6743-4. It evaluates the corrosion protection provided by these fluids towards metal components used in hydraulic systems and installations.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4404-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 11299-1

Identne FprEN ISO 11299-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11299-1:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground gas supply networks - Part 1: General (ISO 11299-1:2011)

This part of ISO 11299 specifies the requirements and test methods for plastics piping systems for use in the renovation of underground gas supply networks. It is applicable to pipes and fittings as manufactured, as well as to the installed lining system. It is not applicable to sprayed coatings, the existing pipeline or any annular filler. This part of ISO 11299 establishes the general requirements common to all relevant renovation techniques.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14408-1:2004

FprEN ISO 11299-3

Identne FprEN ISO 11299-3:2012

ja identne ISO 11299-3:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground gas supply networks - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11299-3:2011)

This part of ISO 11299, in conjunction with ISO 11299-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of gas supply networks. It is applicable to polyethylene (PE) pipes for both independent and interactive pressure pipe liners as well as associated fittings and joints for the construction of the lining system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14408-3:2004

prEN 1601

Identne prEN 1601:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Liquid petroleum products - Unleaded petrol - Determination of organic oxygenate compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)

This European Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method for the quantitative determination, in unleaded petrol having a final boiling point not greater than 220 °C, of individual organic oxygenate compounds in the range 0,17 % (m/m) to 15 % (m/m) in a direct analysis (without dilution), and total organically bound oxygen up to 3,9 % (m/m). For samples for which one of the oxygenate compounds content is higher than 15 % (m/m), a procedure with a dilution of the sample before the analysis is given. NOTE 1 Precision data are not available for an oxygenate compound content higher than 15 % (m/m). NOTE 2 For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent respectively the mass fraction, μ , and the volume fraction, φ . WARNING - The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1601:2000

prEN 12662

Identne prEN 12662 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of total contamination in middle distillates, diesel fuels and fatty acid methyl esters

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of total contamination as the content of undissolved substances in middle distillates, in diesel fuels containing up to 30 % (V/V) fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), and in pure FAME. This method is applicable for contaminant contents from about 12 mg/kg to about 30 mg/kg. NOTE 1 Excessive contamination in a fuel system can give rise to premature blocking of filters and/or hardware failure, and is therefore undesirable. This standard in general applies to products having a kinematic viscosity not exceeding 8 mm²/s at 20 °C, or 5 mm²/s at 40 °C, e.g. diesel fuel as specified in EN 590 [1]. Although the test method precision has not been defined, the method described may also be used for blends containing more than 30 % (V/V) FAME and for petroleum products having a viscosity exceeding the above. For liquid petroleum products having a kinematic viscosity exceeding 8 mm²/s at 20 °C or 5 mm²/s at 40 °C a separate procedure is in 11.2. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this European Standard, the term "% (V/V)" is used to represent the volume fraction. WARNING - Use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12662:2008

prEN ISO 6974-5

Identne prEN ISO 6974-5 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 6974-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography - Part 5: Isothermal method for nitrogen, carbon dioxide, C1 to C5 hydrocarbons and C6+ hydrocarbons (ISO/DIS 6974-5:2012)

Part 5 of this International Standard describes a gas chromatographic method for the quantitative determination of the content of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and C1 to C5 hydrocarbons individually and a composite C6+ measurement, which represents all hydrocarbons of carbon number 6 and above in natural gas samples. It is applicable to the analysis of gases containing constituents within the working ranges given in Table 1, expressed as mole fraction % or moles/100 moles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6974-5:2002

prEVS 918

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vedelkütuste koguste mõõtmine ja arvutamine. Vertikaalsed silindrilised kaldamahutid

Selles Eesti standardis standard antakse juhised naftasaaduste ja muude vedelkütuste, edaspidi vedelik, sügavuse ja temperatuuri käsitsi mõõtmiseks. Samuti annab standard juhised saadud mõõtetulemuste ja standardis p. 5.2 toodud paranduskoefitsientide alusel vedeliku standardtingimustele vastava mahu ja massi arvutamiseks. Lisatud on ka juhised mõõtemääramatuse hindamiseks. Standard on kasutatav atmosfääriõhu all olevate vertikaalsete silindriliste mahutite puhul. Standard on rakendatav järgmistel tingimustel: vedelike tihedus peab olema piirides 610,6 kg/m³ kuni 1163,5 kg/m³; vedelike temperatuur mõõtmise ajal -50°C kuni +150°C; - vedeliku minimaalne mõõdetav sügavus või vedeliku ülekande puhul sügavuste erinevus enne ja peale tehingu sooritamist on 500 mm; kasutades mahutite kalibreerimistabeleid, mille mahu laiendmääramatus 95 % tõenäosustaseme juures on 0,3% või väiksem ja standardis sätestatud mõõtemeetodeid ning mõõtevahendeid, ei ületa naftasaaduste koguste mõõtetulemuse laiendmääramatus $Upv \pm 0,7 \%$ tõenäosustasemel 95 %. Vedelikukoguse mõõtmine toimub vedeliku sügavuse ja temperatuuri käsitsi mõõtmise teel, kasutades loodmöödulinti ja kaasaskantavat elektroonset termomeetrit. Mahuti juures toimuvate mõõtmiste käigus võetakse proovid, mille alusel mõõdetakse laboratooriumis vedelike standardtingimustele vastav tihedus ja vajadusel ka lahustunud vee ja tahkete osiste sisaldus. Vedeliku standardtingimustele vastava koguse saamiseks kasutatakse p. 6.2 toodud parandeid ja korrigeerimistegureid. MÄRKUS: Käesolev standard ei sisalda vedelkütuste käitlemisel rakendatavaid ohutusnõudeid.

Keel et

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 2739:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 2739:2012

ja identne ISO 2739:2012

Metallkeraamilised puksid. Radiaalse purustustugevuse määramine (ISO 2739:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method of measuring the radial crushing strength of sintered metal parts in the form of hollow cylinders, commonly known as bushings. This method is applicable to sintered bushings composed of pure or alloyed metal powders.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2739:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 2739:2010

Identne EN ISO 2739:2010

ja identne ISO 2739:2006

Metallkeraamilised puksid. Radiaalse purustustugevuse määramine

This International Standard specifies a method of measuring the radial crushing strength of sintered metal parts in the form of hollow cylinders, commonly known as bushes. This method is applicable to sintered bushes composed of pure or alloyed metal powders.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2739:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 2739:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 505

Identne FprEN 505:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Lehtmetailist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate teraslehest katusetoodete spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coatings. The European Standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labelling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. Products can be prefabricated or semifinished products as well as strip, coil and sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing-seam and clip fixroofs). The European Standard applies to all discontinuously laid and fully supported roofing products made of steel sheets. No requirements for supporting construction, design of roof system and execution of connections and flashings are included.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 505:2005

FprEN 14783

Identne FprEN 14783:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

This European Standard specifies the terminology, requirements and test methods for metal coil, strip, and flat sheets and factory made pieces intended for fully supported applications in roofing and wall cladding or lining. It does not apply to products manufactured on site. This European Standard covers fully-supported aluminium, copper, lead, steel, stainless steel and zinc products with or without coatings, e.g. metallic, organic, inorganic or multi-layer (see Annex A). This European Standard also includes rules for marking, labelling and evaluation of conformity. Requirements concerning acoustical and insulation properties are not considered in this European Standard. This European Standard does not include calculation or design requirements with regards to the works, installation techniques or the performance of the installed products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14783:2006

FprEN ISO 643

Identne FprEN ISO 643:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 643:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Terased. Tera näivsuuruse mikrograafiline määramine (ISO/FDIS 643:2012)

This International Standard specifies a micrographic method of determining apparent ferritic or austenitic grain size in steels. It describes the methods of revealing grain boundaries and of estimating the mean grain size of specimens with unimodal size distribution. Although grains are three-dimensional in shape, the metallographic sectioning plane can cut through a grain at any point from a grain corner, to the maximum diameter of the grain, thus producing a range of apparent grain sizes on the two-dimensional plane, even in a sample with a perfectly consistent grain size.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 643:2007

prEN 1559-2

Identne prEN 1559-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Founding - Technical conditions of delivery - Part 2: Additional requirements for steel castings

This part of EN 1559 specifies the additional technical delivery conditions for steel castings unless other conditions have been agreed at the time of enquiry and order. This part of EN 1559 is also applicable to nickel and cobalt alloy castings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1559-2:2000

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 408:2010+A1:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 408:2010+A1:2012

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Ehituspuit ja liimpuit. Mõnede füüsikaliste ja mehaaniliste omaduste määramine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies test methods for determining the following properties of structural timber and glued laminated timber: modulus of elasticity in bending; shear modulus; bending strength; modulus of elasticity in tension parallel to the grain; tension strength parallel to the grain; modulus of elasticity in compression parallel to the grain; compression strength parallel to the grain; modulus of elasticity in tension perpendicular to the grain; tension strength perpendicular to the grain; modulus of elasticity in compression perpendicular to the grain; compression strength perpendicular to the grain and shear strength. In addition, the determination of dimensions, moisture content, and density of test pieces are specified. The methods apply to rectangular and circular shapes (of substantially constant cross section) of solid unjointed timber or finger-jointed timber and glued laminated timber unless stated otherwise.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 408:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 408:2010

Identne EN 408:2010

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Ehituspuit ja liimpuit. Mõnede füüsikaliste ja mehaaniliste omaduste määramine

See standard spetsifitseerib meetodid ehituspuidu ja liimpuidu järgmiste omaduste määramiseks: paindeelastsusmoodul, nihkemoodul, paindetugevus, tõmbeelastsusmoodul pikikiudu tõmbel, tõmbetugevus pikikiudu tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul pikikiudu surve, survetugevus pikikiudu surve, tõmbeelastsusmoodul puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, tõmbetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul puidukiuga ristsuunalisel surve, survetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel surve ja nihketugevus. Lisaks on kirjeldatud mõõtmete, niiskussisalduse ja tiheduse määramist.

Meetodid on rakendatavad täisnurkse ja ringikujulise (oluliselt konstantse ristlõikega) mitteliidetud monoliitse või sõrmliidetega puidu ja liimpuidu suhtes, kui ei ole teisiti kindlaks määratud.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 408:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 408:2010+A1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1807-1

Identne FprEN 1807-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of woodworking machines - Band sawing machines - Part 1: Table band saws and band re-saws

This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable table band saws and band re-saws with manual loading and/or unloading, also when mounted to and powered by a motor tractor, hereinafter together referred to as "machines", designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood, and also these materials covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Machines designed to cut wood based material may also be used to cut rigid plastic materials with similar characteristics as wood. This European Standard does not apply to: a)

Transportable machines, i.e. machines set up on a bench or a table similar to a bench, which are intended to carry out work in a stationary position, capable of being lifted by one person by hand; the bench can also be an integrated part of the machine if it consists of hinged legs which can be extended down; NOTE 1 Transportable electrically driven machines are covered by the requirements of EN 61029-1:2009 together with EN 61029-2-5:2011. b) hand held motor-operated electric tools including any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, i.e. bench mounting; NOTE 2 Hand-held motor-operated electric tools are covered by the requirements of EN 60745-1:2009 together with EN 60745-2-20:2009. c) log band saws. NOTE 3 Log sawing machines are covered by FprEN 1807-2:2012. This European Standard does not deal with the specific hazards related to thermal engine and P.T.O. equipment that may be fitted to the machine. This European Standard is not applicable to machines manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE 4 Machines covered by this document are listed under 4 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1807:2000+A1:2009

FprEN 1807-2

Identne FprEN 1807-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of woodworking machines - Band sawing machines - Part 2: Log sawing machines

This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable log band sawing machines with either manual or automatic loading and/or unloading, hereinafter referred to as "machines", designed to cut solid wood, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. This European Standard does not apply to: a) table band saws and band re-saws; NOTE 1 Table band saws and band re-saws are covered by FprEN 1807-1:2012. b) specific hazards related to automatic loading and/or unloading; c) any hazards relating to the combination of a single machine being used with any other machine (as part of a line – e.g. loading and/or unloading automated systems); d) any hazards arising from any other machining processes (e.g. milling and sawing) related to associated machines or cutting groups, e.g. canters and circular saws. This European Standard does not deal with the specific hazards related to thermal engine and P.T.O. equipment fitted to the machine. This European Standard is not applicable to machines manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE 2 Machines with manual loading and/or unloading covered by this document are listed under 4 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1807:2000+A1:2009

prEN 15534-1

Identne prEN 15534-1 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 1: Test methods for characterisation of compounds and product

This part of EN 15534 specifies test methods for the determination of properties of composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC). NOTE 1 For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics". This part is applicable to cellular or non-cellular compounds and products, made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, intended to be or being processed through plastics processing techniques, without threshold for the cellulose-based material content. All the properties listed in this part of EN 15534 are not necessarily to be assessed for a given application. Test parameters and requirements of the test methods for a given application are specified in the relevant part of EN 15534. NOTE 2 For load bearing applications, modification factors for bending properties of profiles are defined in prCEN/TS 15534-2 [1]. Profiles for the management of electrical power cables, communication cables and power track systems used for the distribution of electrical power, profiles for windows or doors and profiles for guttering are not covered by EN 15534(1).

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-1:2007

prEN 15534-4

Identne prEN 15534-4 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 4: Specifications for decking profiles and tiles

This part of EN 15534 specifies the characteristics of decking profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC), for external use. It is applicable to extruded profiles but also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, e.g. injection moulding. It is not applicable to kits (i.e. support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and hardware) which are out of the scope of this part of EN 15534. prEN 15534-1 specifies the test methods relevant to this part of EN 15534. NOTE 1 For load bearing applications, modification factors for bending properties are defined in prCEN/TS 15534-2 [1]. NOTE 2 For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics".

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-3:2007

prEN 15534-5

Identne prEN 15534-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 5: Specifications for cladding profiles and tiles

This part of EN 15534 specifies the characteristics of cladding profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC), for external or internal use. It is applicable to extruded profiles but also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, e.g. injection moulding. It is not applicable to support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and fastener devices which are out of the scope of this part of EN 15534. prEN 15534-1 specifies the test methods relevant to this part of EN 15534. NOTE For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose based materials and thermoplastics".

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-3:2007

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 572-1:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-1:2012

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 1: Määratlused ja üldised füüsilised ning mehaanilised omadused

This Part of this European Standard specifies and classifies basic glass products and indicates their chemical composition, their main physical and mechanical characteristics and defines their general quality criteria. Specific dimensions and dimensional tolerances, description of faults, quality limits and designation for each basic product type are not included in this Part, but are given in other Parts of EN 572 specific to each product type: - EN 572-2 Float glass - EN 572-3 Polished wired glass - EN 572-4 Drawn sheet glass - EN 572-5 Patterned glass - EN 572-6 Wired patterned glass - EN 572-7 Wired or unwired channel shaped glass - EN 572-8 Supplied and final cut sizes - EN 572-9 Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-1:2004

EVS-EN 572-2:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 572-2:2012

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 2: Float-klaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard applies only to float glass supplied in jumbo sizes (see Note 1), split sizes (see Note 2) and oversize plates (see Note 3). NOTE 1 Jumbo sizes - PLF (plateau largeur de fabrication) - Bandmasse. NOTE 2 Split sizes - DLF (dimension largeur de fabrication) - Geteilte Bandmasse. NOTE 3 Oversize plates - these are plates where the nominal length, H, is greater than 6 000 mm. These plates are produced to special order. EN 572-8 gives information on float glass in sizes (i.e. supplied and final cut sizes) other than those covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-2:2004

EVS-EN 572-3:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-3:2012

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 3: Lihvitud sardklaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical, visual and wire faults) for polished wired glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard applies only to polished wired glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes. EN 572-8 gives information on polished wired glass in sizes other than those covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-3:2004

EVS-EN 572-4:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-4:2012

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 4: Tõmmatud tahvelklaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for drawn sheet glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard applies only to drawn sheet glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes. EN 572-8 gives information on drawn sheet glass in sizes other than those covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-4:2004

EVS-EN 572-5:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-5:2012

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 5: Ornamentklaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of visual and pattern faults) for patterned glass as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard applies only to patterned glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes. EN 572-8 gives information on patterned glass in sizes other than those covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-5:2004

EVS-EN 572-6:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-6:2012

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 6: Sarrustatud ornamentklaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for wired patterned glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard applies only to wired patterned glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes. EN 572-8 gives information on patterned wired glass in sizes other than those covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-6:2004

EVS-EN 572-7:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 572-7:2012

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 7: Sarrustatud ja sarrustamata laineklaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of visual and wire faults) for channel shaped glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. This European Standard covers channel shaped glass supplied in stock sizes and final cut sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-7:2004

EVS-EN 572-8:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 572-8:2012

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 8: Tarnemõõdus ja mõõtulõigatud klaas

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for basic soda lime silicate glass products, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building. It applies to supplied sizes or cut sizes for final end use. This European Standard does not apply to final cut sizes having a dimension less than 100 mm or a surface area less than 0,05 m². This European Standard does not apply to float glass supplied as jumbo, split sizes or oversize plates nor to polished wired glass, drawn sheet glass, patterned glass, patterned wired glass supplied as stock sizes. For specifications regarding these types of glass, see EN 572-2:2012, EN 572-3:2012, EN 572-4:2012, EN 572-5:2012 and EN 572-6:2012 respectively. This European Standard does not apply to final cut sizes of wired or unwired channel shaped glass. For specifications on this type of glass, see EN 572-7:2012.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-8:2004

EVS-EN ISO 1927-1:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 1927-1:2012

ja identne ISO 1927-1:2012

Monolithic (unshaped) refractory products - Part 1: Introduction and classification (ISO 1927-1:2012)

This part of ISO 1927 defines terms relating to monolithic (unshaped) refractory products and establishes a classification for the various types of product. Raw materials and crushed or granulated refractory materials, which do not contain any binder, are excluded.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1402-1:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 572-1:2004**

Identne EN 572-1:2004

Ehitusklaas. Lubisilikaatklaasist põhitooted. Osa 1: Määratlused ja üldised füüsikalised ning mehaanilised omadused

Standardi käesolev osa spetsifitseerib ja liigitab põhiklaastooted, esitab nende keemilise koostise, tähtsamad füüsikalised ja mehaanilised omadused ning määratleb üldised kvaliteedikriteeriumid.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 572-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-1:2012

EVS-EN 572-2:2004

Identne EN 572-2:2004

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-2:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-2:2012

EVS-EN 572-3:2004

Identne EN 572-3:2004

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 3: Lihvitud sardklaas

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical, visual and wire faults) for polished wired glass, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building. This Part of this standard applies only to polished wired glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-3:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-3:2012

EVS-EN 572-4:2004

Identne EN 572-4:2004

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 4: Tõmmatud tahvelklaas

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for drawn sheet glass, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-4:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-4:2012

EVS-EN 572-5:2004

Identne EN 572-5:2004

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 5: Ornamentklaas

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of visual and pattern faults) for patterned glass as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building. This Part of this standard applies only to patterned glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-5:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-5:2012

EVS-EN 572-6:2004

Identne EN 572-6:2004

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 6: Sarrustatud ornamentklaas

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building. This Part of this standard applies only to wired patterned glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-6:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-6:2012

EVS-EN 572-7:2004

Identne EN 572-7:2004

Ehitusklaas. Põhilised lubiliivklaasist tooted. Osa 7: Sarrustatud ja sarrustamata laineklaas

This Part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of visual and wire faults) for channel shaped glass, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building. This Part of this standard covers channel shaped glass supplied in stock sizes and final cut sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 572-7:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-7:2012

EVS-EN 572-8:2004

Identne EN 572-8:2004

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 8: Supplied and final cut sizes

This part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for basic soda lime silicate glass products, as defined in EN 572-1, for use in building. It applies to supplied sizes or cut sizes for final end use.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 572-8:2012

EVS-EN 1402-1:2004

Identne EN 1402-1:2003

Unshaped refractory products - Part 1: Introduction and classification

This European Standard defines terms relating to unshaped refractory products and establishes the classification for the various types of products. Raw materials and crushed or granulated refractory materials which do not contain any binder are excluded

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1927-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16477-1

Identne prEN 16477-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Glass in building - Painted glass for internal use - Part 1: Requirements

This European Standard specifies minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical, visual and edge faults) and durability tests for painted glass for internal use in building. This standard applies only to painted glass manufactured from annealed soda lime silicate float glass or coated annealed soda lime silicate float glass (see EN 572-1, 572-2 and EN 1096-4). The painted glass may be translucent, transparent or opaque and supplied in stock/standard sizes and as-cut finished sizes. NOTE 1 Painted glass may be manufactured from other annealed glass or thermally treated glass.

However the standard does not give information on minimum quality requirement for this substrate. The durability test methods are applicable. For painted glass used in aggressive and/or constantly high humidity atmospheres, e.g. horse riding halls, swimming pools, medical baths, saunas, etc. this standard is not applicable. NOTE 2 Bathrooms and kitchens are not considered as constantly high humidity atmospheres. This standard does not give requirements for framing, fixing or other support systems. NOTE 3 Useful advice on these items is contained in the informative annex C.

Keel en

prEN 16477-2

Identne prEN 16477-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Glass in building - Painted glass for internal use - Part 2: Evaluation of conformity

This European Standard covers requirements, the evaluation of conformity and the factory production control of flat painted glass for internal use in buildings. NOTE For glass products with electrical wiring or connections for, e.g. alarm or heating purposes, other directives, e.g. Low Voltage Directive, may apply.

Keel en

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 1628-1:2009/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 1628-1:2009/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 1628-1:2009/Amd 1:2012

Plastics - Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers - Part 1: General principles - Amendment 1 (ISO 1628-1:2009/Amd 1:2012)

This part of ISO 1628 defines the general conditions for the determination of the reduced viscosity, intrinsic viscosity and K-value of organic polymers in dilute solution. It defines the standard parameters that are applied to viscosity measurement, and can be used to develop standards for measuring the viscosities in solution of individual types of polymer. It can also be used to measure and report the viscosities of polymers in solution for which no separate standards exist.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 3673-2:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 3673-2:2012

ja identne ISO 3673-2:2012

Plastics - Epoxy resins - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties of crosslinked epoxy resins (ISO 3673-2:2012)

This part of ISO 3673 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of crosslinked epoxy resins. The properties determined have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350-1:2007. Test methods for the determination of the properties of non-crosslinked epoxy resins are not included in this part of ISO 3673. NOTE Test methods for non-crosslinked epoxy resins are specified in ISO 18280. In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the test methods, sample preparation and conditioning, and specimen dimensions specified herein. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using test specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures. Other standards exist concerning the determination of properties and preparation of test specimens for epoxybased products, to which reference will be made, if required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3673-2:2000

EVS-EN ISO 11833-1:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 11833-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11833-1:2012

Plastics - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) sheets - Types, dimensions and characteristics - Part 1: Sheets of thickness not less than 1 mm (ISO 11833-1:2012)

This part of ISO 11833 specifies the requirements for flat extruded sheets and pressed sheets of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and the test methods to be used to measure the required values. It applies only to sheets of thickness not less than 1,0 mm. It does not cover biaxially stretched PVC-U sheets.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11833-1:2007

EVS-EN ISO 16014-5:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 16014-5:2012

ja identne ISO 16014-5:2012

Plastics - Determination of average molecular mass and molecular mass distribution of polymers using size-exclusion chromatography - Part 5: Method using light-scattering detection (ISO 16014-5:2012)

This part of ISO 16014 specifies a general method for determining the average molecular mass and the molecular mass distribution of polymers using SEC-LS, i.e. size-exclusion chromatography coupled with lightscattering detection. The average molecular mass and the molecular mass distribution are calculated from molecular mass data and mass concentrations determined continuously with elution time. The molecular mass at each elution time is determined absolutely by combining a light-scattering detector with a concentrationsensitive detector. Therefore, SEC-LS is classified as an absolute method. For the applicability of the method, see ISO 16014-1:2012, Clause A.1.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 17556:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 17556:2012

ja identne ISO 17556:2012

Plastics - Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved (ISO 17556:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved. The method is designed to yield an optimum degree of biodegradation by adjusting the humidity of the test soil. If a non-adapted soil is used as an inoculum, the test simulates the biodegradation processes which take place in a natural environment; if a pre-exposed soil is used, the method can be used to investigate the potential biodegradability of a test material. This method applies to the following materials: - natural and/or synthetic polymers, copolymers or mixtures of these; - plastic materials which contain additives such as plasticizers or colorants; - water-soluble polymers. It does not necessarily apply to materials which, under the test conditions, inhibit the activity of the microorganisms present in the soil. Inhibitory effects can be measured using an inhibition control or by another suitable method. If the test material inhibits the microorganisms in the soil, a lower test material concentration, another type of soil or a pre-exposed soil can be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17556:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3673-2:2000

Identne EN ISO 3673-2:1999

ja identne ISO 3673-2:1999

Plastics - Epoxy resins - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

This part of ISO 3673 specifies procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens of epoxy resins in a specified state, and methods for measuring their properties. The purpose of this standard is to refer to the intrinsic properties of epoxy resins

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3673-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11833-1:2007

Identne EN ISO 11833-1:2007

ja identne ISO 11833-1:2007

Plastics - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) sheets - Types, dimensions and characteristics - Part 1: Sheets of thickness not less than 1 mm

This part of ISO 11833 specifies the requirements for flat extruded sheets and pressed sheets of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and the test methods to be used to measure the required values. It applies only to sheets of thickness not less than 1,0 mm. It does not cover biaxially stretched PVC-U sheets.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11833-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 17556:2005

Identne EN ISO 17556:2004

ja identne ISO 17556:2003

Plastics - Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved. The method is designed to yield an optimum degree of biodegradation by adjusting the humidity of the test soil.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17556:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1242

Identne FprEN 1242:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Liimid. Isotsüanaadi sisalduse määramine

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the isocyanate content of adhesives, adhesive components and their basic constituents. It is not applicable to products containing blocked isocyanate groups which can be liberated by the reagents used in this test method.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1242:2005

FprEN ISO 11403-2

Identne FprEN ISO 11403-2:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 11403-2:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties (ISO/FDIS 11403-2:2012)

This part of ISO 11403 specifies test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of multipoint data on the following thermal and processing properties of plastics: - enthalpy/temperature curve; - linear-expansion/temperature curve; - melt shear viscosity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2004

FprEN ISO 14855-1

Identne FprEN ISO 14855-1:2012
ja identne ISO/FDIS 14855-1:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions - Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide - Part 1: General method (ISO/FDIS 14855-1:2012)

This part of ISO 14855 specifies a method for the determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastics, based on organic compounds, under controlled composting conditions by measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide evolved and the degree of disintegration of the plastic at the end of the test. This method is designed to simulate typical aerobic composting conditions for the organic fraction of solid mixed municipal waste. The test material is exposed to an inoculum which is derived from compost. The composting takes place in an environment wherein temperature, aeration and humidity are closely monitored and controlled. The test method is designed to yield the percentage conversion of the carbon in the test material to evolved carbon dioxide as well as the rate of conversion. Subclauses 8.6 and 8.7 specify a variant of the method, using a mineral bed (vermiculite) inoculated with thermophilic microorganisms obtained from compost with a specific activation phase, instead of mature compost. This variant is designed to yield the percentage of carbon in the test substance converted to carbon dioxide and the rate of conversion. The conditions described in this part of ISO 14855 may not always correspond to the optimum conditions for the maximum degree of biodegradation to occur.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14855-1:2007; EVS-EN ISO 14855-1:2007/AC:2009

prEN 289

Identne prEN 289 rev:2012
Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics and rubber machines - Compression moulding machines and transfer moulding machines - Safety requirements

This document specifies the essential safety requirements for compression moulding machines and transfer moulding machines for the moulding of plastics and/or rubber with a closing movement more than 6 mm. In this document the word "presses" is used to designate the above described compression moulding machines and transfer moulding machines. All hazards listed in clause 4 are covered by this document. The following machines or units are excluded: - pneumatic presses for plastic and rubber; - injection moulding machines (see EN 201:2009); - presses for curing pneumatic tyres; - presses for curing inner tubes and curing bags; - hydraulic presses for the cold working of metals as covered by EN 693:2001+A2:2011; - mechanical presses for the cold working of metals as covered by EN 692:2005+A1:2009; - pneumatic presses for the cold working of metals as covered by EN 13736+A1:2009; - thermoforming machines (see EN 12409:2008+A1:2011); - reaction injection moulding (RIM) machines (see EN 1612-1:1997+A1:2008). The safety requirements for the additional hazards arising from the interaction between presses and ancillary equipment especially loading and unloading devices are specified. The safety requirements for the ancillary equipment itself are not specified. This standard covers presses equipped with magnetic clamping systems only if such systems are integrated by the press manufacturer. This document does not cover: - hazards caused by the processing of materials which may lead to a risk of explosion; - the requirements of Directive 94/9/CE concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres; - requirements for the design of exhaust ventilation systems. This document is not applicable to presses manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 289:2004+A1:2008

prEN 15534-1

Identne prEN 15534-1 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 1: Test methods for characterisation of compounds and product

This part of EN 15534 specifies test methods for the determination of properties of composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC). NOTE 1 For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics". This part is applicable to cellular or non-cellular compounds and products, made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, intended to be or being processed through plastics processing techniques, without threshold for the cellulose-based material content. All the properties listed in this part of EN 15534 are not necessarily to be assessed for a given application. Test parameters and requirements of the test methods for a given application are specified in the relevant part of EN 15534. NOTE 2 For load bearing applications, modification factors for bending properties of profiles are defined in prCEN/TS 15534-2 [1]. Profiles for the management of electrical power cables, communication cables and power track systems used for the distribution of electrical power, profiles for windows or doors and profiles for guttering are not covered by EN 155341).

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-1:2007

prEN 15534-4

Identne prEN 15534-4 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 4: Specifications for decking profiles and tiles

This part of EN 15534 specifies the characteristics of decking profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC), for external use. It is applicable to extruded profiles but also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, e.g. injection moulding. It is not applicable to kits (i.e. support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and hardware) which are out of the scope of this part of EN 15534. prEN 15534-1 specifies the test methods relevant to this part of EN 15534. NOTE 1 For load bearing applications, modification factors for bending properties are defined in prCEN/TS 15534-2 [1]. NOTE 2 For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics".

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-3:2007

prEN 15534-5

Identne prEN 15534-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Composites made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics (usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC)) - Part 5: Specifications for cladding profiles and tiles

This part of EN 15534 specifies the characteristics of cladding profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called wood-polymer composites (WPC) or natural fibre composites (NFC), for external or internal use. It is applicable to extruded profiles but also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, e.g. injection moulding. It is not applicable to support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and fastener devices which are out of the scope of this part of EN 15534. prEN 15534-1 specifies the test methods relevant to this part of EN 15534. NOTE For editorial reasons, in EN 15534 the abbreviation "WPC" is used for "composites made from cellulose based materials and thermoplastics".

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15534-3:2007

prEN 16465

Identne prEN 16465:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics - Calibration method of black-standard and whitestandard thermometers and black-panel and white-panel thermometers for use in natural and artificial weathering

This European Standard specifies a traceable calibration method of black-standard thermometers (BST), white-standard thermometers (WST), black-panel thermometers (BPT) and white-panel thermometers (WPT) for used in natural and artificial weathering. This calibration method takes into account all relevant material and stress factors which appear in weathering applications. A basic design of types of the thermometers is described in EN ISO 4892-1.

Keel en

prEN 16472

Identne prEN 16472:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics - Method for accelerated photoageing using medium pressure mercury vapour lamps

This document specifies a method for carrying out accelerated photoageing of test specimens by exposing them to medium pressure filtered mercury vapour lamp as light source, under controlled temperature conditions.

Keel en

prEN 16474

Identne prEN 16474:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics and rubber machines - Tyre curing presses - Safety requirements

This European Standard applies to the tyre curing presses 1) as defined in 3.36 having the following configuration. - Crossing flow tyre curing presses, with two cavities with: - common curing cycle and common safeguarding; or - independent curing cycles and common safeguarding; or - independent curing cycles and independent safeguarding. - Tyre curing presses with one cavity. - Tyre curing presses with automatic rear feeding and discharge. The requirements and/or safety measures specified in this European Standard apply to tyre curing presses for passenger vehicle tyres and truck tyres. Only automatic tyre loading into the mould and automatic tyre unloading from the mould are covered by this European Standard. Feeding system and discharge system are not covered by this European Standard. Hazard associated with falling of parts of the container or mould are not covered by this European Standard. Safety requirements relating to the design of ancillary equipment which is not an integral part of the tyre curing press, e.g. conveying equipment are not covered in this European Standard. Safety requirements relating the design of exhaust systems are not covered in this European Standard. This European Standard covers the significant hazards listed in Clause 4. NOTE This European Standard is not intended to support the PED [1]. For pressure hazards, see informative Annex A. This document is not applicable to tyre curing presses which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

prEN ISO 5999

Identne prEN ISO 5999:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 5999:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Flexible cellular polymeric materials - Polyurethane foam for load-bearing applications excluding carpet underlay - Specification (ISO/DIS 5999:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements for flexible load-bearing polyurethane foam of the polyether type. It is applicable to flexible polyurethane cellular materials manufactured in block, sheet and strip form, in moulded and fabricated shapes, and as reconstituted material, used for load-bearing applications in general, but excluding carpet backing and underlay. It thus primarily relates to the quality of polyurethane foam used for comfort cushioning purposes. The foam is classified according to the type of foam, the performance during a fatigue test, and the indentation hardness index used as a means of grading materials. This International Standard is not applicable to polyurethane foams foamed in place or to foams for use in heat-welded systems unless for load-bearing purposes. Recommended applications for the range of flexible polyurethane foams covered by this International Standard are listed in Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5999:2008

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1034-17:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 1034-17:2012

Masinate ohutus. Ohutusnõuded paberivalmistus- ja viimistlusmasinate projekteerimisele ja ehitamisele. Osa 17: Pabersalvrätikute valmistamise masinad

This European Standard applies to tissue making machines for the production of soft and crepe paper and applies together with EN 1034-1:2000+A1:2010. It deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and hazard events relevant to tissue making machines when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document does not deal with pressure hazards in steam-heated drying cylinders and Yankee cylinders. NOTE Directive 97/23/EC gives essential safety requirements for equipment under pressure. This document does not apply to: - paper and board making machines; - tissue winder (plying machines); - tissue converting machines. At this stage this standard does not deal with tissue making machines which apply the dry process for sheet forming. These machines are intended to be included in the standard at a later date. This document is not applicable to tissue making machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 536:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 536:2012

ja identne ISO 536:2012

Paber ja papp. Ruutmeetrimassi määramine (ISO 536:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the grammage of paper and board.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 536:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 536:2000

Identne EN ISO 536:1996

ja identne ISO 536:1995

Paber ja papp. Ruutmeetrimassi määramine

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks meetodi paberi ja kartongi ruutmeetrimassi määramiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 536:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 643

Identne prEN 643:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Paper and board - European list of standard grades of paper and board for recycling

This document defines grades of paper and board for recycling used as raw material for recycling in the manufacture of paper and board products in the paper industry. This document also specifies levels/limits of tolerance for the composition of paper and board for recycling and unusable materials (prohibited and unwanted materials). It also defines concepts clarifying them for all the people involved in the management of paper and board for recycling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 643:2002

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16358:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne CEN/TS 16358:2012

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Assessment of air inclusions/microfoam in coating films

This Technical Specification specifies a test method for assessing microfoam in coating films on stable wood components. Samples are taken from finished wood components that are produced in a production plant, by craftsmen or a laboratory.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16359:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne CEN/TS 16359:2012

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Assessment of knot staining resistance of wood coatings

This Technical Specification specifies a test method for assessing the discoloration of coating systems on wood due to wood extractives from knots. The discoloration is measured by colorimetry and the result is stated as the colour difference between the coated surface on the knot and the coated surface beside the knot.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16360:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN/TS 16360:2012

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Assessment of film extensibility by indentation of a coating on a wooden substrate

This Technical Specification specifies a test method for assessing film extensibility by indentation of a coating on a defined and carefully selected wooden extensibility substrate for coatings on stable wood components in exterior use. The method is preferably be used on coatings that have not been exposed to weathering.

Keel en

EVS-EN 927-3:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 927-3:2012

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 3: Natural weathering test

This European Standard specifies a natural weathering test for exterior wood coating systems mainly intended for decoration and protection of planed and sawn wood. The test provides a means of evaluating the performance of a wood coating system during outdoor exposure. It forms the basis for the performance specification in accordance with EN 927-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 927-3:2007

EVS-EN 50177:2009/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50177:2009/A1:2012

Kohtkindlad süttiva pulber-pinnakattematerjali elektrostaatilised pihustusseadmed. Ohutusnõuded

This European Standard specifies the requirements for stationary electrostatic application equipment for ignitable coating powders to be used in explosive atmospheres generated by their own spray cloud. A distinction is made between spraying systems corresponding to EN 50050:2001 and spraying systems designed for higher discharge energies and/or currents. The charging of ignitable coating powder can be achieved by applying high voltage or triboelectrically.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 2812-3:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 2812-3:2012

ja identne ISO 2812-3:2012

Värvid ja lakid. Vedelikukindluse määramine. Osa 3: Absorbeerival materjalil põhinev meetod (ISO 2812-3:2012)

This part of ISO 2812 specifies a method, using an absorbent medium, for determining the resistance of an individual-layer or multi-layer system of coating materials to the effects of liquids or paste-like products. This method enables the tester to determine the effects of the test substance on the coating and, if necessary, to assess the damage to the substrate.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2812-3:2007

EVS-EN ISO 9117-4:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 9117-4:2012

ja identne ISO 9117-4:2012

Paints and varnishes - Drying tests - Part 4: Test using a mechanical recorder (ISO 9117-4:2012)

This part of ISO 9117 specifies a test for determining the times taken to reach various stages of drying of organic coatings, using a mechanical straight-line or circular drying-time recorder. The use of a mechanical recorder is valuable in comparing the drying behaviour of coatings of the same generic type, when one coating might form a gel at a faster rate than another or might resist scratching better than another. The test is intended to simulate the conditions which exist when painted articles are stacked upon each other.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9117-5:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 9117-5:2012

ja identne ISO 9117-5:2012

Paints and varnishes - Drying tests - Part 5: Modified Bandow-Wolff test (ISO 9117-5:2012)

This part of ISO 9117 specifies a method for determining whether coatings, including those produced using multi-coat systems, have reached various stages of drying (see Table 1). Furthermore, it allows the drying speed to be assessed. In the case of plastic coatings, it is only possible to determine to a limited extent whether drying stages 4 to 7 have been reached, as the elasto-plastic behaviour of these coatings cannot be evaluated on the basis of a temporary visible change in the coating surface.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9117-6:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 9117-6:2012

ja identne ISO 9117-6:2012

Paints and varnishes - Drying tests - Part 6: Print-free test (ISO 9117-6:2012)

This part of ISO 9117 specifies a method for assessing, by means of a simple empirical test, the resistance of a coat of paint, varnish or related product to imprinting by a nylon gauze under a specified force applied for a specified time. The method may be carried out - either as a "pass/fail" test by determining whether the print-free state has been reached after a specified period of drying or, in the case of stoving coatings, after stoving and ageing under specified conditions, - or by repeating the print-free test at suitable intervals until the print-free time is obtained.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3678:2000

EVS-EN ISO 13076:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 13076:2012

ja identne ISO 13076:2012

Paints and varnishes - Lighting and procedure for visual assessments of coatings (ISO 13076:2012)

This International Standard specifies the lighting and procedure for the visual assessment of degraded areas, spots or other defects on or in coatings. It is not applicable to the visual comparison of colour, which may be assessed using ISO 3668.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13632:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 13632:2012

ja identne ISO 13632:2012

Binders for paints and varnishes - Rosin - Sampling and sample preparation for colour measurement (ISO 13632:2012)

This International Standard specifies a procedure for sampling of rosin and rosin derivatives from - drums, - the molten/liquid form, - flakes, pellets or pastilles and preparation of the samples for colour measurement. The method to be used for the colour measurement is specified in other standards. The colour of the rosin can be measured with neat rosin or rosin in solution. The two most commonly used colour-measurement methods are those based on the USDA1) scale and the Gardner colour scale. Annex A provides information on the correlation between these two scales.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 927-3:2007

Identne EN 927-3:2006

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 3: Natural weathering test

This part of EN 927 specifies a natural weathering test for exterior wood coating systems mainly intended for decoration and protection of planed and sawn wood.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 927-3:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 927-3:2012

EVS-EN ISO 2812-3:2007

Identne EN ISO 2812-3:2007

ja identne ISO 2812-3:2007

Värvid ja lakid. Vedelikukindluse määramine. Osa 3: Absorbeerival materjalil põhinev meetod

This part of ISO 2812 specifies a method, using an absorbent medium, for determining the resistance of an individual-layer or multi-layer system of coating materials to the effects of liquids or paste-like products. This method enables the testers to determine the effects of the test substance on the coating and, if necessary, to assess the damage to the substrate.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 2812-3:2012

EVS-EN ISO 3678:2000

Identne EN ISO 3678:1995

ja identne ISO 3678:1976

Värvid ja lakid. Puutejäljekatse

Standard määrab kindlaks katsemeetodi värvi, laki ja nendega seotud materjalidest katete vastupidavuse hindamiseks lihtsa empiirilise katse abil, vajutades määratud aja jooksul nailonriiet pinnale kindla survega.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9117-6:2012

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 13737-1:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN/TR 13737-1:2012

Implementation Guide for functional standards prepared by CEN/TC 234 Gas infrastructure - Part 1: General

This part of the Technical Report contains the definition of "Functional Standardisation" in the context of CEN/TC 234 and explains their relationship with relevant European Directives, national legislation and national standards. It is intended as a guideline for the national implementation of the functional European Standards elaborated by CEN/TC 234 "Gas infrastructure".

Keel en

CEN/TR 16355:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16355:2012

Recommendations for prevention of Legionella growth in installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption

This Technical Report provides basic information about the conditions for Legionella growth in drinking water installations in accordance with EN 806 series up to draw-off points and gives recommendations for preventing the growth of Legionella in these installations.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16388:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16388:2012

Gas-Specific Environmental Document - Guideline for incorporating within standards to minimize the environmental impact of gas infrastructure across the whole life cycle

The gas supply companies, in the widest sense of their activities (production, transport, distribution), have a long tradition in ensuring that networks and facilities are operated according to well-defined procedures. These procedures are the centrepiece of quality management systems. They are based on the general criteria of the series ISO 9000 and are currently being developed gas-specifically as EQAS (European Quality Assurance System) in CEN/TC 234 in order to adhere more efficiently to the procedures peculiar to the gas activities. Companies are more and more inclined to take into account environmental aspects since the series ISO 14000 resulting in EMAS (Environment Management System). As both the series and the system possess a similar structure, the measures to be taken are directly linked to the technical operations and therefore cannot be dissociated from them. Environmental issues are expected to feature increasingly in CEN standardisation as the European Commission and its affiliated Member States press ahead with an array of proposals for potential directives. These directives are aimed at boosting the reduction of energy consumption, reducing emissions to air/water and, more generally, at forcing industry to consider any process which may have adverse impacts on the environment.

Keel en

CLC/TR 50579:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne CLC/TR 50579:2012

Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Severity levels, immunity requirements and test methods for conducted disturbances in the frequency range 2 kHz - 150 kHz

This European Technical Report applies to newly manufactured static watt-hour meters intended for residential, commercial and light industrial use, of class indexes A, B and C, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50 Hz networks. It specifies particular requirements and immunity test for direct connected and transformer connected electricity meters as an extension for EN 50470-1 and EN 50470-3. The tests are designed to achieve immunity against disturbing currents of up to 2 A (2 kHz-30 kHz) and up to 1 A (30 kHz-150 kHz) for direct connected meters and 2 % I_{max} (2 kHz-30 kHz) and 1 % I_{max} (30 kHz-150 kHz) for transformer connected meters. It applies to static watt-hour meters for indoor and outdoor application, consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. If the meter has (a) measuring element(s) for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, like maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces etc. are enclosed in the meter case (multi-function meters) then this Technical Report applies only for the active energy metering part. This Technical Report distinguishes between: - meters of class indexes A, B and C; - direct connected and transformer operated meters; It does not apply to: - watt-hour meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600 V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems); - portable meters; - reference meters.

Keel en

EVS 875-8:2012

Hind 11,67

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused ning kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardid loovad aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi.

Standard käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmäärke ja võimalusi ning maa ja ehitiste hindamist kulumeetodi abil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-8:2007

EVS-EN 81-21:2009+A1:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 81-21:2009+A1:2012

Liftide valmistamise ja paigaldamise ohutuseeskirjad. Inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid. Osa 21: Olemasolevatesse hoonetesse paigaldatavad uued inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies the safety rules related to new passenger and goods/passenger lifts permanently installed in existing buildings where in some circumstances due to limitations enforced by building constraints, some requirements of EN 81-1 and EN 81-2 cannot be met (see also 4th sentence of Introduction). This European Standard addresses a number of these constraints and gives requirements for alternative solutions. It shall be read and applied in conjunction with the European Standards EN 81-1 or EN 81-2 deleted text, including their Clause 0. This European Standard covers: - Either the construction and installation of one or more complete new lift(s) including new well and machinery spaces in an existing building; or - The replacement of one or more existing lift(s) by new ones in existing well(s) and machinery spaces. This European Standard does not cover: - Replacement or modifications of some parts to a lift already installed; - Other applications outside of the scope of EN 81-1 or EN 81-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 81-21:2009

EVS-EN 408:2010+A1:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 408:2010+A1:2012

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Ehituspuit ja liimpuit. Mõnede füüsikaliste ja mehaaniliste omaduste määramine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies test methods for determining the following properties of structural timber and glued laminated timber: modulus of elasticity in bending; shear modulus; bending strength; modulus of elasticity in tension parallel to the grain; tension strength parallel to the grain; modulus of elasticity in compression parallel to the grain; compression strength parallel to the grain; modulus of elasticity in tension perpendicular to the grain; tension strength perpendicular to the grain; modulus of elasticity in compression perpendicular to the grain; compression strength perpendicular to the grain and shear strength. In addition, the determination of dimensions, moisture content, and density of test pieces are specified. The methods apply to rectangular and circular shapes (of substantially constant cross section) of solid unjointed timber or finger-jointed timber and glued laminated timber unless stated otherwise.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 408:2010

EVS-EN 450-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 450-1:2012

Betooni valmistamisel kasutatav lendtuhk. Osa 1: Määratlus, spetsifikatsioon ja vastavuskriteeriumid

This European Standard specifies requirements for the chemical and physical properties as well as quality control procedures for siliceous fly ash, as defined in 3.2, for use as a type II addition for production of concrete conforming to EN 206-1. Fly ash according to this document may also be used in mortars and grouts. Fly ash produced with other types or higher percentages of co-combustion materials than those provided for in Clause 4 is outside the scope of this European Standard. It is beyond the scope of this European Standard to specify provisions governing the practical application of fly ash in the production of concrete, i.e. requirements concerning composition, mixing, placing, curing etc. Of concrete containing fly ash. Regarding such provisions, reference should be made to other European or national standards for concrete, such as EN 206-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 846-5:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 846-5:2012

Müüritarvikute katsemeetodid. Osa 5: Müüriankrute tõmbe- ja survekandevõime ning koormuse all asetleidva nihke määramine (kivipaari katse)

This European Standard specifies the couplet method for determining the tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties embedded in mortar joints. The test is intended for ties used for connecting together two leaves of masonry and for the mortar-bedded end of ties for connecting masonry leaves to other structures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 846-5:2000

EVS-EN 846-6:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 846-6:2012

Müüritarvikute katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Müüriankrute tõmbe- ja survekandevõime ning koormuse all asetleidva nihke määramine (ühe otsa katse)

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties screwed, nailed, grouted or otherwise attached to frame elements or to inner leaf materials. The test is intended for ties for connecting masonry leaves to frame structures and to the inner leaves of cavity walls other than by embedding the inner connection in a mortar joint.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 846-6:2000

EVS-EN 846-7:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 846-7:2012

Müüritarvikute katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Nihke- ja liugankrute nihkekandevõime ning koormuse all asetleidva nihke määramine (seguvuugipaari katse)

This European Standard specifies the couplet method for determining the horizontal and vertical shear load resistance and load-deflection behaviour of shear ties and slip ties embedded in mortar joints. The test is intended for ties for connecting together two leaves of masonry forming a collar jointed wall or two walls at right angles. It also applies to ties used for connecting the edges of infill panel walls to frames which encircle them.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 846-7:2000

EVS-EN 934-3:2009+A1:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 934-3:2009+A1:2012

Betooni, mördi ja süstmördi keemilised lisandid. Osa 3: Müürimördi keemilised lisandid. Määratlused, nõuded, vastavus, tähistus ja sildistus. KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Standardis määratakse kindlaks nõuded ja vastavuskriteeriumid tsemendipõhistes müürimörtides kasutatavatele keemilistele lisanditele. Standard hõlmab kaht tüüpi keemilisi lisandeid: kestvatoimelised aeglustavad lisandid ja õhkumanustavad/plastifitseerivad keemilised lisandid, mida kasutatakse tehases ja ehitusplatsil valmistatavates mörtides. Keemiliste lisandite müürimörtides kasutamise eeskirjad on esitatud standardites EN 998-1 ja EN 998-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 934-3:2009

EVS-EN 997:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN 997:2012/AC:2012

Hüdrolokuga WC potid ja seadmed

Keel en

EVS-EN 1993-1-8:2005+NA:2006/AC:2012

Hind 0

Eurokoodeks 3: Teraskonstruktioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-8: Liidete projekteerimine

Standardi EVS-EN 1993-1-8:2005+NA:2006 eestikeelse versiooni parandus.

Keel et

EVS-EN 12327:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 12327:2012

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Surveproov, kasutusse võtmine ja kasutusest eemaldamine. Talitluslikud nõuded

This European Standard describes common principles for pressure testing, commissioning and decommissioning of gas infrastructures as covered by the functional European Standards of the Technical Committee CEN/TC 234, see Annex B. They have been extracted from the detailed codes of practice and operating manuals in the member countries. This European Standard does not cover installation pipework which is covered by EN 1775. The specified procedures are applicable to strength testing, tightness testing and combined testing. Test pressure levels, test periods and acceptance criteria are not covered by this European Standard. Additional measures or different methods of testing, commissioning or decommissioning can be required by legislation of the individual member countries or at the discretion of the pipeline operator. This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructure. Users of this European Standard should be aware that more detailed national standards and/or code of practice may exist in the CEN member countries. This European Standard is intended to be applied in association with these national standards and/or codes of practice setting out the above-mentioned basic principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation should take precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts). CEN/TR 13737 (all parts) give: - clarification of all legislations/regulations applicable in a member state; - if appropriate, more restrictive national requirements; - a national contact point for the latest information.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12327:2000

EVS-EN 12405-2:2012

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 12405-2:2012

Gas meters - Conversion devices - Part 2: Energy conversion

This European Standard specifies the requirements and tests for the construction, performance, safety and conformity of conversion devices used to determine the energy of fuel gases described in the Table 1, including those of the 1st and 2nd families according to EN 437. The energy conversion device (ECD) considered in this standard consists of an energy calculator (EC) and is associated with the following devices and/or functions: - a volume conversion device (VCD) or a flow computer used as gas meter conversion, either conforming to EN 12405-1:2005+A2:2010, or to prEN 12405-3, for high accuracy measurements; - a calorific value determination device (CVDD). Requirements for type approval tests of the devices, not included in the above-mentioned standards are described in appropriate annexes specified in Table 6. For the purpose of this European Standard, the term "volume conversion devices" (VCDs) includes flow computers (FCs). A single calculator may undertake the volume conversion functions for different metering lines.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13075-1:2009

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13075-1:2009

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour - Part 1: Determination of breaking value of cationic bitumen emulsions, mineral filler method

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions. **WARNING** — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13075-1:2002

EVS-EN 13583:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 13583:2012

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of hail resistance

This European Standard specifies the determination of the resistance of flexible sheets for roofing to hail using a test for puncture by simulated hail. This European Standard may also be applied for waterproofing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13583:2002

EVS-EN 15269-3:2012

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 15269-3:2012

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 3: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted timber doorsets and openable timber framed windows

This European Standard covers hinged or pivoted doorsets with timber based leaves, timber framed glazed doors and openable timber framed windows. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from fire resistance test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. This standard covers doorsets with internal structural elements which are comprised of timber. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests, the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - integrity (E), integrity/radiation (EW) or integrity/insulation (E11 or E12) classification; - glazed elements including vision panels and framed glazed doorsets, - louvres and/or vents; - side, transom or overpanels; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; - alternative supporting construction(s). The effect on the Classification 'C' for the doorsets following an extended application process is not addressed in this European Standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15502-1:2012

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 15502-1:2012

Gas-fired heating boilers - Part 1: General requirements and tests

This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods concerning, in particular the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification and marking of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as "boilers". This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C, according to CEN/TR 1749:2009: a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; c) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a "condensing" boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a "standard boiler". If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a "standard boiler" f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16345:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16345:2012

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of efflux time of bituminous emulsions using the Redwood No. II Viscometer

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the efflux time (in seconds) of a bituminous emulsion at 85 °C using the Redwood No. II Viscometer. **WARNING** – The use of this European Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 6927:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 6927:2012

ja identne ISO 6927:2012

Buildings and civil engineering works - Sealants - Vocabulary (ISO 6927:2012)

This International Standard defines technical terms for self-levelling and gun-grade (gunnable) sealants for above-ground exposed structures. It is not applicable to sealants used in roads and airfields, sealants for water-retaining structures, or structural glazing sealants.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 26927:2000

EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012

Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 10077-2:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2012

Hind 47,1

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2012

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2012

Building automation and control systems - Part 5: Data communication protocol (ISO 16484-5:2012)

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building

systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2011

EVS-EN ISO 19432:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 19432:2012

ja identne ISO 19432:2012

Ehitusmasinad ja -seadmed. Kantavad käeshoitavad sisepõlemismootoriga lõikeseadmed. Ohutusnõuded (ISO 19432:2012)

This International Standard specifies safety requirements, and measures for their verification, for the design and construction of portable, hand-held, internal combustion engine-driven, cut-off machines, intended to be used by a single operator in the cutting of construction materials, such as asphalt, concrete, stone and metal. It is applicable only to those machines designed purposely for use with a rotating, bonded-abrasive and/or super-abrasive (diamond) cut-off wheel having a maximum outer diameter of 430 mm, centre-mounted on, and driven by, a spindle shaft, where the top of the wheel rotates away from the operator (see Figure 1). This International Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events significant to these machines when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. (See Annex F for a list of significant hazards.) This International Standard specifies methods for the elimination or reduction of hazards arising from their use, as well as the type of information on safe working practices to be provided with the machines. Cut-off wheel specifications are not considered in this International Standard; for such specifications, see, for example, ISO 603-7[1], ISO 13942[12] and ISO 22917[15]. This International Standard is not applicable to machines manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 19432:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS 875-8:2007****Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod**

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutuselaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenu tagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediitiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Käesolev standard EVS 875-8 "Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod" käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärgi ja võimalusi, maa ja ehitiste hindamist, kulumise määramist ning maa ja ehitiste väärtuse lahutamist.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 875-8:2012

EVS-EN 81-21:2009

Identne EN 81-21:2009

Liftide valmistamise ja paigaldamise ohutuseeskirjad. Inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid. Osa 21: Olemasolevatesse hoonetesse paigaldatavad uued inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid

This European Standard specifies the safety rules related to new passenger and goods/passenger lifts permanently installed in existing buildings where in some circumstances due to limitations enforced by building constraints, some requirements of EN 81-1 and EN 81-2 cannot be met (see also 4th sentence of Introduction).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 81-21:2009+A1:2012

EVS-EN 408:2010

Identne EN 408:2010

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Ehituspuit ja liimpuit. Mõnede füüsikaliste ja mehaaniliste omaduste määramine

See standard spetsifitseerib meetodid ehituspuidu ja liimpuidu järgmiste omaduste määramiseks: paindeelastsusmoodul, nihkemoodul, paindetugevus, tõmbeelastsusmoodul pikikiudu tõmbel, tõmbetugevus pikikiudu tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul pikikiudu surve, survetugevus pikikiudu surve, tõmbeelastsusmoodul puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, tõmbetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul puidukiuga ristsuunalisel surve, survetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel surve ja nihketugevus. Lisaks on kirjeldatud mõõtmete, niiskussisalduse ja tiheduse määramist.

Meetodid on rakendatavad täisnurkse ja ringikujulise (oluliselt konstantse ristlõikega) mitteliidetud monoliitse või sõrmliidetega puidu ja liimpuidu suhtes, kui ei ole teisiti kindlaks määratud.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 408:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 408:2010+A1:2012

EVS-EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007

Betooni valmistamisel kasutatav lendtuhk. Osa 1: Definitsioon, spetsifikatsioonid ja vastavuskriteeriumid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies requirements for the chemical and physical properties as well as quality control procedures for siliceous fly ash, as defined in 3.2, for use as a type II addition for production of concrete, including in particular cast-in-situ or prefabricated structural concrete conforming to EN 206-1. Fly ash according to this document may also be used in mortars and grouts. Fly ash produced with other types or higher percentages of co-combustion materials than those provided for in 4 is outside the scope of this document. It is, however, beyond the scope of this document to specify provisions governing the practical application of fly ash in the production of concrete, i.e. requirements concerning composition, mixing, placing, curing etc. Of concrete containing fly ash. As regards such provisions, reference should be made to other European or national standards for concrete, such as EN 206-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 450-1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 450-1:2012

EVS-EN 846-5:2000

Identne EN 846-5:2000

Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry - Part 5: Determination of tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties (couple test)

This Standard specifies the couplet method for determining the tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties embedded in mortar joints. The test is intended for ties used for connecting together two leaves of masonry and for the mortar-bedded end of ties for connecting masonry leaves to other structures.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 846-5:2012

EVS-EN 846-6:2000

Identne EN 846-6:2000

Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry - Part 6: Determination of tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties (single and test)

This Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile and compressive load capacity and stiffness of wall ties screwed, nailed or grouted to frame elements or to inner leaf materials. The test is intended for ties for connecting masonry leaves to frame structures and to the inner leaves of cavity walls other than by embedding the inner connection in a mortar joint

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 846-6:2012

EVS-EN 846-7:2000

Identne EN 846-7:2000

Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry - Part 7: Determination of shear load capacity and load displacement characteristics of shear ties and slip ties (couplet test for mortar joint connections)

This Standard specifies the couplet method for determining the shear load resistance and stiffness of ties embedded in mortar joints. The test is intended for ties for connecting together two leaves of masonry forming a collar jointed wall or two walls at right angles. It also applies to ties used for connecting the edges of infill panel walls to frames which encircle them.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 846-7:2012

EVS-EN 934-3:2009

Identne EN 934-3:2009

Betooni, mördi ja süstmördi keemilised lisandid. Osa 3: Müürimördi keemilised lisandid. Määratlused, nõuded, vastavus ja märgistus

Standardis määratakse kindlaks nõuded ja vastavuskriteeriumid tsemendipõhistes müürimörtides kasutatavatele keemilistele lisanditele. Standard hõlmab kaht tüüpi keemilisi lisandeid: kestvatoimelised aeglustavad lisandid ja õhkuhanustavad/plastifitseerivad keemilised lisandid, mida kasutatakse tehases ja ehitusplatsil valmistatavates mörtides.

Keemiliste lisandite müürimörtides kasutamise eeskirjad on esitatud standardites EN 998-1 ja EN 998-2.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 934-3:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 934-3:2009+A1:2012

EVS-EN 12327:2000

Identne EN 12327:2000

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Surveproov, kasutusse võtmine ja kasutusest eemaldamine. Talitluslikud nõuded

Standard kirjeldab üldisi talitluslikke nõudeid gaasivarustussüsteemidele, mida käsitlevad Tehnilise Komitee CEN/TC 234 standardid (vaata lisa B), surveproovile, kasutusse võtmisele ja kasutusest eemaldamisele. Ehitise siseturustikele kehtib standard EN 1775.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 12327:2012

EVS-EN 13075-1:2012

Identne EN 13075-1:2012

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour - Part 1: Determination of breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions, mineral filler method

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the breaking value of cationic bituminous emulsions. WARNING - The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13583:2002

Identne EN 13583:2001

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of hail resistance

This European Standard specifies the determination of the resistance of flexible sheets for roofing to hail using a test for puncture by simulated hail. This European Standard may also be applied for waterproofing.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13583:2012

EVS-EN 26927:2000

Identne EN 26927:1990

ja identne ISO 6927:1981

Ehitamine. Vuugimaterjalid. Tihendusmaterjalid. Sõnastik

See standard määrab kindlaks ehituses kasutatavate tihendusmaterjalide terminid ning kehtib kindla kujuta kõvastuva, plastse või elastse materjaliga täidetud vuukide kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6927:2012

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2011

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2010

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2010

Building automation and control systems - Part 5: Data communication protocol (ISO 16484-5:2010)

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008; EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008/A1:2009

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2012

EVS-EN ISO 19432:2008

Identne EN ISO 19432:2008

ja identne ISO 19432:2006

Ehitusmasinad ja -seadmed. Kantavad käeshoitavad sisepõlemismootoriga lõikeseadmed. Ohutusnõuded ja katsetamine

See Euroopa standard kehtib seadmete kohta, mis on ette nähtud peamiselt ehitusmaterjalide lõikamiseks, kuid millega saab vastava lõikeketta kasutamisel lõigata ka metalli. See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks konstrueerimis- ja valmistusnõuded, kaasa arvatud ohutus-, jõudlus- ja katsetingimused, mis kehtivad kantavate käeshoitavate sisepõlemismootoriga lõikeseadmete kohta. Lisaks kirjeldab standard infot, mille tootja peab esitama ohutu töötamise tagamiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 19432:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19432:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**EN 1859:2009/FprA1**

Identne EN 1859:2009/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Chimneys - Metal chimneys - Test methods

This European Standard describes test methods for metal chimney products.

Keel en

prEVS 846

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Hoone kanalisatsioon

Käesolev standard kehtib hoone kanalisatsioonile, mille kaudu reoveed suubuvad linna, asula ühiskanalisatsiooni või otse loodusesse (veekogusse või pinnasesse). Hoone kanalisatsiooni all mõeldakse hoonesisest veeneeludega ühendatud kanalisatsioonitorustikku koos võimalike lisaseadmetega (sulgeseadmed, pumplad, puhastusavad) kuni hoone välisseinani ja võimalike eelpuhastitega hoones (joonis 1). Standardis ei käsitleta tulekustutuspaigaldiste rakendamisel või katsetamisel tekkinud vete äravoolu. Standardi nõudeid tuleb täita nii uue hoone kanalisatsiooni projekteerimisel, paigaldamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasolevate kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ümberehitamisel. Kõik standardis toodud joonised on esitatud näidetena. Nendel esitatu ei ole tehniliste lahenduste osas kohustuslik ega muid lahendusi välistav.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 846:2003

prEVS 848

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Väliskanalisatsioonivõrk

Käesolev standard on rakendatav hooneväliste kanalisatsioonivõrkude kohta, s.o hooneviimast (hoone välisseinast) või sademevee restkaevust kohani, kus vesi jõuab reoveepuhastisse või heitvee suublasse. Hoonealused torustikud kuuluvad kanalisatsioonivõrgu hulka siis, kui nad ei ole osa hoone kanalisatsioonisüsteemist. Standardis määratakse kindlaks funktsionaalsed nõuded kanalisatsioonivõrgule seoses planeerimise, projekteerimise, ehitamise, käitamise, hoolduse ja eksploatatsiooniga ning tegevused nõuete täitmiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 848:2003

prEVS 865-1

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ehitusprojekti kirjeldus. Osa 1: Eelprojekti seletuskiri

Käesolev standard käsitleb hoone, tehnovõrkude, asendiplaani ja maastikuarhitektuuri eelprojekti seletuskirja.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 865-1:2006

FprEN 502

Identne FprEN 502:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Lehtmetailist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate roosteabast plekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from stainless steel, terne coated, tin coated or organic coated stainless steel sheet. The European Standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labelling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. Products can be prefabricated or semifinished products as well as strip, coil and sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs, roll cap). The European Standard applies to all discontinuously laid and fully supported roofing products made of stainless steel sheet. No requirements for application (e.g. methods of fixing, supporting construction, design of roof system, execution of connections and flashings) are included. NOTE The standard deals partly with flat products, partly with formed (prefabricated) products. Requirements for preformed self-supporting roofing products are given in EN 508-3.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 502:2000

FprEN 505

Identne FprEN 505:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Lehtmetailist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate teraslehest katusetoodete spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coatings. The European Standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labelling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. Products can be prefabricated or semifinished products as well as strip, coil and sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing-seam and clip fixroofs). The European Standard applies to all discontinuously laid and fully supported roofing products made of steel sheets. No requirements for supporting construction, design of roof system and execution of connections and flashings are included.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 505:2005

FprEN 1504-5

Identne FprEN 1504-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Betoonkonstruktsioonide kaitsmiseks ja parandamiseks kasutatavad tooted. Määratlused, nõuded, kvaliteedikontroll ja vastavuse hindamine.**Osa 5: Betoonelementide injekeerimine**

This European Standard specifies requirements and conformity criteria for the identification, performance (including durability aspects) and safety of injection products for the repair and protection of concrete structures, used for: - force transmitting filling of cracks, voids and interstices in concrete (category F, see 3.1); - ductile filling of cracks, voids and interstices in concrete (category D, see 3.1); - swelling fitted filling of cracks, voids and interstices in concrete (category S, see 3.1). The performance requirements in this part of this document may not be applicable to highly specialised applications in extreme environmental conditions, e.g. cryogenic use, nor do they cover specialised circumstances such as accidental impact, e.g. due to traffic or ice, or earthquake loading, where specific performance requirements will apply. This European Standard does not cover: - the treatment of cracks by widening them and sealing them with an elastomeric sealing compound; - external filling of cavities, that is the placement of product outside the structure (generally within the surrounding foundation soils, or at the interface between the structure and the soil); this is covered by EN 12715, under contact grouting; - preliminary injection works, if necessary, to temporarily stop water passage during waterproofing injection

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1504-5:2005

FprEN 1935

Identne FprEN 1935:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Üheteljelised hinged. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European standard specifies requirements for single-axis hinges intended for use on: - access windows and doors; - fire and smoke compartmentation doors fitted with door closing devices, to enable such doors to close reliably and thus achieve self-closing in the event of fire; - locked doors on escape routes, to enable the door leaves to move freely once released. This European standard also includes tests for static loads and allowable wear during durability cycling for hinges mounted on the edge of the door leaf or window sash and opening in one direction only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1935:2007

FprEN 13381-4

Identne FprEN 13381-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 4: Applied passive protection to steel members

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution made by applied passive fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural steel members, which can be used as beams or columns. It considers only sections without openings in the web. It is not directly applicable to structural tension members without further evaluation. Results from analysis of I or H sections are directly applicable to angles, channels and T-sections for the same section factor, whether used as individual elements or as bracing. This European Standard does not apply to solid bar or rod. This European standard covers fire protection systems that involve only passive materials and not to reactive fire protection materials as defined in this document. The evaluation is designed to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material, a range of steel sections, characterized by their section factors, a range of design temperatures and a range of valid fire protection classification periods. This European standard contains the fire test procedures, which specifies the tests which should be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and attached to the steelwork, and to provide data on the thermal characteristics of the fire protection system, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve specified in EN 1363-1. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data, which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of steel structural members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1993-1-2 and EN 1994-1-2.

Keel en

FprEN 14315-1

Identne FprEN 14315-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and rigid polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products when applied to walls, ceilings, roofs, suspended ceilings and floors. This Part 1 of this European Standard is a specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation. Part 1 of this European Standard describes the product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling and the rules for evaluation of conformity. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular end-use application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam insulation products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

Keel en

FprEN 14315-2

Identne FprEN 14315-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation products

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products when applied to walls, ceilings, roofs, suspended ceilings and floors. This Part 2 of this European Standard is a specification for the installed insulation product. This Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1 of EN 14315, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

Keel en

FprEN 14318-1

Identne FprEN 14318-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Ehituslikud soojustisolatsioonitooted. Peenpihustatavad vahtpolüüretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraatooted (PIR). Osa 1: Peenpihustatavate vahtsüsteemide spetsifikatsioon enne paigaldamist

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed dispensed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and rigid polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products when installed into cavity walls. This Part 1 of this European Standard is a specification for the rigid foam dispensing system before installation. Part 1 of this European Standard describes the product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling and the rules for evaluation of conformity. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties that should be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular end-use application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam insulation products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

Keel en

FprEN 14318-2

Identne FprEN 14318-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed dispensed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation products

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed dispensed polyurethane foam (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products when installed into cavity walls. This Part 2 of this European Standard is a specification for the installed insulation product. This Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1 of EN 14318, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations

Keel en

FprEN 14319-1

Identne FprEN 14319-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - In-situ formed dispensed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) products - Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam dispensed system before installation

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed dispensed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations, for example industrial storage vessels, pipes and ducts used for the supply of fuels, oil, other liquids, hot and cold water, air and other gases. Depending on the type of foam products complying with this standard, they may have service temperature ranges which lie within the limits of ± 200 °C. This Part 1 of this European Standard is a specification for the rigid foam system before installation. Part 1 of this European Standard describes the product characteristics and it includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling and the rules for evaluation of conformity. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular end-use application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane or polyisocyanurate foam insulation products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of buildings. This European Standard does not specify performance requirements for direct airborne sound insulation and acoustic absorption applications.

Keel en

FprEN 14319-2

Identne FprEN 14319-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - In-situ formed dispensed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation products

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed dispensed polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products for the insulation of building equipment industrial installations, for example storage vessels, pipes and ducts used for the supply of fuels, oil, other liquids, hot and cold water, air and other gases. Depending on the type of foam products complying with this standard, they may have service temperature ranges which lie within the limits of ± 200 °C. This Part 2 of this European Standard is a specification for the installed insulation product. This Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1 of EN 14319, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of buildings. The products are not intended for use for direct airborne sound insulation or acoustic absorption applications.

Keel en

FprEN 14320-1

Identne FprEN 14320-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) products - Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations, for example storage vessels, pipes and ducts used for the supply of fuels, oil, other liquids, hot and cold water, air and other gases. Depending on the type of foam products complying with this standard, they may have service temperature ranges which lie within the limits of ± 200 °C. This Part 1 of this European Standard is a specification for the rigid foam system before installation. Part 1 of this European Standard describes the product characteristics and it includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling and the rules for evaluation of conformity. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties that should be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular end-use application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane or polyisocyanurate foam insulation products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of buildings. This standard does not specify performance requirements for direct airborne sound insulation and acoustic absorption applications.

Keel en

FprEN 14320-2

Identne FprEN 14320-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation products

This European Standard specifies requirements for in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products for the insulation of building equipment industrial installations, for example storage vessels, pipes and ducts used for the supply of fuels, oil, other liquids, hot and cold water, air and other gases. Depending on the type of foam products complying with this standard, they may have service temperature ranges which lie within the limits of ± 200 °C. This Part 2 of this European Standard is a specification for the installed insulation product. This Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1 of EN 14320, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product. This European Standard does not specify the required levels of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular end-use application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made rigid polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of buildings. The products are not intended for use for direct airborne sound insulation or acoustic absorption applications.

Keel en

FprEN 14783

Identne FprEN 14783:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

This European Standard specifies the terminology, requirements and test methods for metal coil, strip, and flat sheets and factory made pieces intended for fully supported applications in roofing and wall cladding or lining. It does not apply to products manufactured on site. This European Standard covers fully-supported aluminium, copper, lead, steel, stainless steel and zinc products with or without coatings, e.g. metallic, organic, inorganic or multi-layer (see Annex A). This European Standard also includes rules for marking, labelling and evaluation of conformity. Requirements concerning acoustical and insulation properties are not considered in this European Standard. This European Standard does not include calculation or design requirements with regards to the works, installation techniques or the performance of the installed products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14783:2006

FprEN 15501

Identne FprEN 15501:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations - Factory made expanded perlite (EP) and exfoliated vermiculite (EV) products - Specification

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made expanded perlite and exfoliated vermiculite products which are used for the thermal insulation of building equipment and industrial installations with an operating temperature in the range of approximately 0 °C to + 1 100 °C. Expanded perlite and exfoliated vermiculite products can be used below 0 °C but special tests regarding the suitability of the product in the intended application are advised (e.g. liquefaction of oxygen). Manufacturer's advice should be heeded in all cases. The products are manufactured in the form of boards, pipe sections, segments, prefabricated ware and special ware. This European Standard describes product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling. Products covered by this European Standard are also used in prefabricated thermal insulation systems and composite panels; the structural performance of systems incorporating these products is not covered. This European Standard does not specify the required level of a given property that is achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application can be found in regulations and invitations to tender. Products with a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,6 W/(mK) at 10 °C are not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard does not cover products intended to be used for the insulation of the building structure. The European Standard does not cover the following acoustical aspects: direct airborne sound insulation and impact transmission noise index.

Keel en

FprEN 16236

Identne FprEN 16236:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Evaluation of Conformity (EoC) of Aggregates - Factory Production Control

This European Standard specifies both initial type testing and factory production control requirements for use during the evaluation and production of aggregates. Additional testing carried out within contracts is beyond the scope of this standard. This European Standard is applicable to European Standards for aggregates if regulatory marking of conformity is to be applied. It is also applicable to European Standards for aggregates where regulatory marking does not apply. This European Standard is applicable to the control of aggregates within the scope of EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13242, EN 13139, EN 13383-1 and EN 13450.

Keel en

prEN 35

Identne prEN 35:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Pedestal and wall-hung bidets with over-rim supply - Connecting dimensions

This European Standard specifies the connecting dimensions of pedestal and wall-hung bidets with over-rim supply (further on: bidets) in accordance with EN 14528 regardless of materials used for their manufacture.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 35:2000; EVS-EN 36:2000

prEN 12309-1

Identne prEN 12309-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 1: Terms and definitions

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-1:2000; EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-3

Identne prEN 12309-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 3: Test conditions

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-4

Identne prEN 12309-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 4: Test methods

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating or cooling or refrigeration with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-5

Identne prEN 12309-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW- Part 5: Requirements

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water/brine or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-6

Identne prEN 12309-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 6: Calculation of seasonal performances

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 12309-7

Identne prEN 12309-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 7: Specific provisions for hybrid appliances

Appliances covered by EN 12309 include one or a combination of the following: - gas-fired sorption chiller; - gas-fired sorption chiller/heater; - gas-fired sorption heat pump. EN 12309 applies to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. EN 12309 applies to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. EN 12309 applies to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. EN 12309 only applies to appliances having - integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems, - closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated, - mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery – see definitions in prEN 12309-1:2012) and EN 12309 applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-2:2000

prEN 16475-7

Identne prEN 16475-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Chimneys - Accessories - Part 7: Rain caps - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for rain caps that are used as components, subject to flue gas, in order to prevent rain entry into the chimneys. Rain caps already tested together with system chimney products or other chimney components, e.g. terminals, are not covered by this standard. Rain caps incorporating a bird guard are also included. It also specifies the requirements for marking, manufacturers' instruction, product information and evaluation of conformity.

Keel en

prEVS 875-9

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Standard EVS 875-9 „Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod” käsitleb tulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi kinnisvara hindamisel ja investeringute analüüsil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-9:2007

93 RAJATISED**UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID****EVS 875-8:2012**

Hind 11,67

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused ning kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardid loovad aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi.

Standard käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi ning maa ja ehitiste hindamist kulumeetodi abil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-8:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 875-8:2007

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenu tagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediitiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Käesolev standard EVS 875-8 "Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod" käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärgi ja võimalusi, maa ja ehitiste hindamist, kulumise määramist ning maa ja ehitiste väärtuse lahutamist.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 875-8:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 13877-1

Identne FprEN 13877-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Concrete pavements - Part 1: Materials

This document specifies requirements for - the constituents (concrete and other materials) of concrete pavements, - the properties of fresh and hardened concrete. This document is applicable to concrete pavements cast in-situ. Concrete compacted by rollers is not covered by this document. This document covers concrete pavements for roads, motorways and airports, pedestrian footpaths, cycle tracks, storage areas, and in general all traffic-bearing structures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13877-1:2004

FprEN 13877-2

Identne FprEN 13877-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Concrete pavements - Part 2: Functional requirements for concrete pavements

This document specifies requirements for concrete pavements cast in-situ and compacted by vibration. It also covers concrete sub-bases as well as concrete wearing courses on bridges. This document covers concrete pavements in motorways, airfields, pedestrian streets, cycle tracks, storage areas and, in general, all traffic-bearing structures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13877-2:2004

FprEN ISO 11296-7

Identne FprEN ISO 11296-7:2012

ja identne ISO 11296-7:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground nonpressure drainage and sewerage networks - Part 7: Lining with spirally-wound pipes (ISO 11296-7:2011)

This part of ISO 11296, in conjunction with Part 1, specifies requirements and test methods for pipes which are formed on site by spirally winding and jointing a pre-manufactured profiled plastics strip, or a profiled plastics strip and integral locking joiner strip, and used for the renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks. It applies to spirally-wound pipes of fixed or variable diameter installed by one of two methods. The first method employs a dedicated winding machine in front of the open end of an existing pipeline, e.g. in a manhole. The pipes thus formed are simultaneously inserted into the existing pipeline by the winding forces, and by certain techniques can also be expanded in diameter after or during insertion. The second method employs a dedicated winding machine which forms the pipe as it traverses the existing pipeline from one manhole to the next. It covers spirally-wound pipes of fixed or variable diameter made of profiled plastics strips, with or without steel stiffening elements, of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) with integral locking mechanism or high density polyethylene (HDPE) with integrally welded joints.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13566-7:2007

prEN 14654-1

Identne prEN 14654-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Management and control of operational activities in drain and sewer systems outside buildings - Part 1: Cleaning

This part of EN 14654 establishes the general principles for the management and control of operational activities in drain and sewer systems outside buildings and specifies requirements for development and implementation of work programmes, and the selection of techniques. This part of EN 14654 covers the management and control of cleaning. It is applicable to drain and sewer systems, which operate essentially under gravity, from the point where wastewater leaves a building, roof drainage system, or paved area, to the point where it is discharged into a treatment works or receiving water body. Drains and sewers below buildings are included provided that they do not form part of the drainage system of the building.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14654-1:2005

prEVS 875-9

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Standard EVS 875-9 „Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod” käsitleb tulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi kinnisvara hindamisel ja investeringute analüüsil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-9:2007

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16384:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne CEN/TS 16384:2012

Synthetic sport systems - Leaching test

This Technical Specification specifies testing methods concerning the release from synthetic sport systems for outdoor of substances in ground water, surface water and drainage water by performing a dedicated leaching test on a sample of a "synthetic sport" system for outdoor. In addition, this Technical Specification provides tools for a relative leaching assessment of system's components (e.g. granules) of different origin or nature. This Technical Specification does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1728:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 1728:2012

Mööbel. Istmed. Katsemeetodid tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks

This European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of strength and durability of the structure of all types of seating without regard to use, materials, design/construction or manufacturing process. This European Standard does not apply to children's highchairs, table mounted chairs and bath seats which are covered by other European Standards. Test methods for the assessment of ageing, degradation, ergonomics and electrical functions are not included. The test methods are not intended to assess the durability of upholstery materials, such as upholstery filling materials and upholstery covers. This European Standard does not include any requirements. Requirements for different end uses can be found in other Standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1728:2001

EVS-EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012

Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for children's high chairs intended for children from 6 months to 36 months of age. If the product can be converted into a product for which an EN safety standard exists, the product shall also fulfil the requirements of that standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14988-1:2006

EVS-EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012

Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods CONSOLIDATED TEXT

This European Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the requirements of children's high chairs.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14988-2:2006

EVS-EN 15151-1:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 15151-1:2012

Mägironimisvarustus. Pidurdusseadmed. Osa 1: Käsitsi lukustatavad pidurdusseadmed, ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for braking devices with manually assisted locking used in mountaineering, climbing and related activities for belaying, with manually assisted locking function, to protect against falls from a height and/or for abseiling with speed regulation. This European Standard applies to braking devices which are loaded with one person and which use mountaineering ropes according to EN 892. In case of abseiling and lowering down, this standard also applies to braking devices, used with low stretch kernmantel ropes according to EN 1891. It does not apply to manual braking devices which are addressed in EN 15151-2:2012, nor to fully automatic fixed installations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15151-2:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 15151-2:2012

Mountaineering equipment - Braking devices - Part 2: Manual braking devices, safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for manual braking devices used in mountaineering, climbing and related activities for belaying and abseiling, with only manual control, to protect against falls from a height. This European Standard applies to braking devices which are loaded with one person and which use mountaineering ropes according to EN 892. In case of abseiling and lowering down this standard also applies to braking devices, used with low stretch kernmantel ropes according to EN 1891.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16085:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 16085:2012

Conservation of Cultural property - Methodology for sampling from materials of cultural property - General rules

This European Standard provides a methodology and criteria for sampling cultural property materials for their scientific investigation. It covers, for example, how to characterize the material(s), assess the condition, determine the deterioration causes and/or mechanism(s) and decide on and/or evaluate the conservation treatment(s). Apart from sampling, this document also provides requirements for documentation, and handling of sample(s). This European Standard does not deal with the decision making process for taking a sample nor how the sample is to be used.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16095:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 16095:2012

Conservation of cultural property - Condition recording for movable cultural heritage

This European Standard sets out the purpose and context of condition recording for movable cultural heritage and provides a framework for a condition report. It specifies the status of a condition report and its essential contents. This European Standard applies to all kinds of movable cultural heritage, whether individual objects or whole collections. It can also be used for immovable features in buildings or monuments.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16096:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16096:2012

Conservation of cultural property - Condition survey and report of built cultural heritage

This European Standard provides guidelines for a condition survey of built cultural heritage. It states how the condition of the built cultural heritage should be assessed, documented, recorded and reported on. It encompasses evaluation of the condition of a building or other structure mainly by visual observation, together – when necessary – with simple measurements. The relevant data and documentation on the built cultural heritage should be collected and included in the report. This European Standard can be applied to all built cultural heritage such as buildings, ruins, bridges and other standing structures. Built cultural heritage comprises both protected and non-protected significant buildings and structures. Archaeological sites and cultural landscapes are not dealt with in this standard. This European Standard does not specify how to carry out a diagnosis (3.7) of the built cultural heritage. For listed/protected immovable heritage, specific national rules for expert documentation and works may apply. This European Standard may be applied in order to: a) identify maintenance measures and the need for further investigation and diagnostics of damage; b) define procurement needs and the requirement for detailed specification; c) provide a unified method to obtain comparative data, when carrying out a condition survey for a group of buildings or a region.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16122:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 16122:2012

Domestic and non-domestic storage furniture - Test methods for the determination of strength, durability and stability

This European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of strength, durability and stability for all types of domestic and non-domestic storage furniture including domestic kitchen furniture. It does not apply to office, industrial, catering equipment and retail storage, nor to industrial storage lockers. Strength and durability tests do not assess the structure of the building (for example the strength of wall hanging cabinets); rather, they include only the cabinets and the parts used for attachment. The wall and the wall attachments are not included. Requirements for safety, strength and durability can be found in other European Standards. Assessment of the effects of ageing, degradation and flammability is not included. Annex A (normative) contains details of test equipment for the slam open/shut testing of extension elements.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-6:2003/A12:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/A12:2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-6: Erinõuded stantsionaarsetele pliitidele, pliidiplaatidele, ahjudele ja muudele taolistele seadmetele

Applicable to the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances

Keel en

Asendatud FprEN 60335-2-6

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 1728:2001**

Identne EN 1728:2000

Kodumööbel. Istmed. Katsemeetodid tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks

This European Standard specifies test methods for determining the strength and durability of the structure of all types of domestic seating for adults without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1728:2012

EVS-EN 14988-1:2006

Identne EN 14988-1:2006

Children's high chair - Part 1: Safety requirements

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for children's high chairs intended for children from 6 months to 36 months of age. If the product can be converted into a product for which an EN safety standard exists, the product shall also fulfil the requirements of that standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ENV 1178-1:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012

EVS-EN 14988-2:2006

Identne EN 14988-2:2006

Children's high chair - Part 2: Test methods

This European Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the requirements of children's high chairs.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ENV 1178-2:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 71-1:2011/prA1

Identne EN 71-1:2011/prA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties - Amendment 1: "Legibility of warnings" including "correction of specification for Gauss-meter"

Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded ja katsemeetodid mänguasjade mehaanilistele ja füüsikalistele omadustele.

Standard kohaldub laste mänguasjadele, kus mänguasi on mis tahes toode või materjal, mis on kavandatud või mõeldud, kas eranditult või mitte, mängimiseks kuni 14-aastastele lastele. See puudutab uusi mänguasju, võttes arvesse nende eeldatavat ja normaalset kasutusperioodi, ning et mänguasja kasutatakse ettenähtud või eeldataval viisil, pidades silmas laste käitumist.

Standard sisaldab erinõudeid mänguasjadele, mis on mõeldud alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele, alla 18 kuu vanustele lastele ning neile, kes on liiga noored kõrvalise abita istukile tõusmiseks. Vastavalt direktiivile 2009/48/EÜ tähendab „mõeldud kasutamiseks“ seda, et lapsevanem või järelevaataja peab mänguasja funktsionaalsete omaduste, mõõtude ja tunnuste alusel põhjendatult suutma eeldada, et mänguasi on mõeldud kasutamiseks selleks ettenähtud vanusegrupi lastele. Seejuures käsitletakse selle standardi tähenduses näiteks lihtsaid pehme täidisega mänguasju, mis on mõeldud käes või kaisus hoidmiseks, kui alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele mõeldud mänguasju.

MÄRKUS Informatsiooni seonduvalt mänguasjade jaotamisega vanusegrupi alusel ning eriti seda, millised mänguasjad on mõeldud ja millised mitte alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele, võib leida CEN-i raportist CR 14379, Tarbekaupade Ohutuse Komisjoni (CPSC) vanuse määramise juhistest, CEN-i/CENELEC-i juhendist 11 ning Euroopa Komisjoni juhenddokumentidest.

See standard määrab samuti kindlaks erinõuded pakendile, märgistamisele ja etikettimisele.

Standard ei hõlma muusikainstrumente, spordivarustust või sarnaseid esemeid, kuid sisaldab nende mänguasjadena määratletavaid analooge.

Standard ei laiene järgmistele mänguasjadele: mänguväljaku seadmed, mis on mõeldud avalikuks kasutamiseks;

mänguautomaadid, mündiga töötavad või mitte, mis on mõeldud avalikuks kasutamiseks;

sisepõlemismootoriga varustatud mängusõiduvahendid (vt A.2);

mänguaurumasinad;

lingud ja katapultid.

Esemeid, mille laps üles keerab ja laseb vabale lennule elastse paela vabastamisega (nt lennukid ja raketid), käsitletakse katapultidena (vt viies punkt ülalpool). See standard ei hõlma mänguasjade elektrilise ohutuse aspekte. Neid käsitletakse standardis EN 62115.

Peale selle ei hõlma standard järgmisi esemeid, mida selle standardi mõistes ei käsitleta mänguasjadena: dekoratiivsed esemed pidustuste ja pidulike juhtude tarvis;

tooted kollektsioneerimiseks, kui on tagatud, et tootele või selle pakendile on nähtavalt ja loetavalt kantud teave, et see on mõeldud kollektsionääridele vanuses 14 aastat ja üle selle. Selle kategooria näited on:

detailised täpse mõõtkavaga mudelid (vt A.2), komplektid detailsete mudelite kokkupanemiseks, suveniirnukud ja dekoratiivsed nukud ning teised sarnased tooted,

mänguasjade ajaloolised koopiad,

päris tulirelvade täpsed koopiad.

spordivahendid, sh rulluisud, reasuisud ja rulad (roller

skates, inline skates, skateboards), mis on mõeldud lastele kehakaaluga üle 20 kg;

jalgrattad sadula maksimaalse kõrgusega 435 mm, mõõdetuna vertikaalsuunas kaugusena maapinnast istme pealispinnani, kui iste on horisontaalasendis ning sadula varras on sisestatud minimaalse sisestamise tähiseni;

tõukerattad ja muud liikumisvahendid, mis on mõeldud sportimiseks või liikumiseks avalikel teedel või radadel; elektriajamiga sõidukid, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks liikumisel avalikel teedel, radadel või ka kõnniteedel; sügavas vees kasutamiseks mõeldud vahendid ning laste ujuma õpetamise vahendid, nagu ujumisistmed ja ujumisabivahendid;

mosaiikpildid, mis koosnevad rohkem kui 500 osast;

püssid ja püstolid, mis kasutavad suruõhku, v.a

veepüssid ja -püstolid;

sportvibud, mille pikkus on üle 120 cm;

ilutulestikuvahendid, sealhulgas tongid, mis ei ole

spetsiaalselt mänguasjadele mõeldud;

tooted ja mängud, mis kasutavad teravaotsalisi

viskevahendeid, nt metallist otstega

nooleviskekomplektid;

funktsionaalsed õppevahendid, nagu elektriahjud,

triikraud või muud funktsionaalsed tooted, nagu on

määratletud direktiivis 2009/48/EÜ, mis töötavad

nimipingel üle 24 V ning mida müüakse ainult

õppeotstarbeks täiskasvanute järelevalve all

kasutamiseks.

tooted, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks õppeotstarbel

koolides ja muus pedagoogilises tegevuses

täiskasvanud juhendaja järelevalve all, näiteks

teadusliku otstarbega seadmed;

elektronikaseadmed, nagu personaalarvutid ja

mängukonsoolid, mida kasutatakse interaktiivse

tarkvaraga, ning nendega kaasnevad lisaseadmed, kui

need elektronikaseadmed või nendega kaasnevad

lisaseadmed ei ole spetsiaalselt kavandatud ja suunatud

lastele ning neil endil on mänguline väärtus, nagu eraldi

kavandatud personaalarvutid, klaviatuurid, juhtkangid või

roolid;

interaktiivne tarkvara, mis on mõeldud vaba aja

sisustamiseks või meelelahutuseks, ning nende

salvestamiseks mõeldud meedia, nagu CD-d;

imikulutid;

lastele atraktiivsed valgustid;

mänguasjade elektritrafod;

laste moeehted, mis ei ole mõeldud mängimiseks (vt

A.2);

isikukaitsevahendid, k.a ujumisvahendid, nagu

käepaelad ja ujumisistmed (vt A.23), ja ujumisprillid,

päikesepillid ja muud silmakaitsevahendid, samuti ratta-

ja rulakiivrid (vt A.19).

Keel en

EN 71-1:2011/prA3

Identne EN 71-1:2011/prA3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties - Amendment 3: Toy books

Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded ja katsemeetodid mänguasjade mehaanilistele ja füüsikalistele omadustele.

Standard kohaldub laste mänguasjadele, kus mänguasi on mis tahes toode või materjal, mis on kavandatud või mõeldud, kas eranditult või mitte, mängimiseks kuni 14-aastastele lastele. See puudutab uusi mänguasju, võttes arvesse nende eeldatavat ja normaalset kasutusperioodi, ning et mänguasja kasutatakse ettenähtud või eeldataval viisil, pidades silmas laste käitumist.

Standard sisaldab erinõudeid mänguasjadele, mis on mõeldud alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele, alla 18 kuu vanustele lastele ning neile, kes on liiga noored kõrvalise abita istukile tõusmiseks. Vastavalt direktiivile 2009/48/EÜ tähendab „mõeldud kasutamiseks“ seda, et lapsevanem või järelevaataja peab mänguasja funktsionaalsete omaduste, mõõtude ja tunnuste alusel põhjendatult suutma eeldada, et mänguasi on mõeldud kasutamiseks selleks ettenähtud vanusegrupi lastele. Seejuures käsitletakse selle standardi tähenduses näiteks lihtsaid pehme täidisega mänguasju, mis on mõeldud käes või kaisus hoidmiseks, kui alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele mõeldud mänguasju.

MÄRKUS Informatsiooni seonduvalt mänguasjade jaotamisega vanusegrupi alusel ning eriti seda, millised mänguasjad on mõeldud ja millised mitte alla 36 kuu vanustele lastele, võib leida CEN-i raportist CR 14379, Tarbekaupade Ohutuse Komisjoni (CPSC) vanuse määramise juhistest, CEN-i/CENELEC-i juhendist 11 ning Euroopa Komisjoni juhenddokumentidest.

See standard määrab samuti kindlaks erinõuded pakendile, märgistamisele ja etikettimisele.

Standard ei hõlma muusikainstrumente, spordivarustust või sarnaseid esemeid, kuid sisaldab nende mänguasjadena määratletavaid analooge.

Standard ei laiene järgmistele mänguasjadele: mänguväljaku seadmed, mis on mõeldud avalikuks kasutamiseks;

mänguautomaadid, mündiga töötavad või mitte, mis on mõeldud avalikuks kasutamiseks;

sisepõlemismootoriga varustatud mängusõiduvahendid (vt A.2);

mänguaurumasinad; lingud ja katapuldid.

Esemeid, mille laps üles keerab ja laseb vabale lennule elastse paela vabastamisega (nt lennukid ja raketid), käsitletakse katapultidena (vt viies punkt ülalpool). See standard ei hõlma mänguasjade elektrilise ohutuse aspekte. Neid käsitletakse standardis EN 62115.

Peale selle ei hõlma standard järgmisi esemeid, mida selle standardi mõistes ei käsitleta mänguasjadena: dekoratiivsed esemed pidustuste ja pidulike juhtude tarvis;

tooted kollektsioneerimiseks, kui on tagatud, et tootele või selle pakendile on nähtavalt ja loetavalt kantud teave, et see on mõeldud kollektsionääridele vanuses 14 aastat ja üle selle. Selle kategooria näited on: detailsed täpse mõõtkavaga mudelid (vt A.2), komplektid detailsete mudelite kokkupanemiseks, suveniirnukud ja dekoratiivsed nukud ning teised sarnased tooted,

mänguasjade ajaloolised koopiad, päris tulirelvade täpsed koopiad.

spordivahendid, sh rulluisud, reasuisud ja rulad (roller skates, inline skates, skateboards), mis on mõeldud lastele kehakaaluga üle 20 kg;

jalgrattad sadula maksimaalse kõrgusega 435 mm, mõõdetuna vertikaalsuunas kaugusena maapinnast istme pealispinnani, kui iste on horisontaalasendis ning sadula varras on sisestatud minimaalse sisestamise tähiseni;

tõukerattad ja muud liikumisvahendid, mis on mõeldud sportimiseks või liikumiseks avalikel teedel või radadel; elektriajamiga sõidukid, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks liikumisel avalikel teedel, radadel või ka kõnniteedel; sügavas vees kasutamiseks mõeldud vahendid ning laste ujuma õpetamise vahendid, nagu ujumisistmed ja ujumisabivahendid;

mosaiikpildid, mis koosnevad rohkem kui 500 osast; püssid ja püstolid, mis kasutavad suruõhku, v.a veepüssid ja -püstolid;

sportvibud, mille pikkus on üle 120 cm;

ilutulestikuvahendid, sealhulgas tongid, mis ei ole spetsiaalselt mänguasjadele mõeldud;

tooted ja mängud, mis kasutavad teravaotsalisi viskevahendeid, nt metallist otstega

nooleviskekomplektid;

funktsionaalsed õppevahendid, nagu elektriahjud, triikraud või muud funktsionaalsed tooted, nagu on määratletud direktiivis 2009/48/EÜ, mis töötavad nimipingel üle 24 V ning mida müüakse ainult õppeotstarbeks täiskasvanute järelevalve all kasutamiseks.

tooted, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks õppeotstarbel koolides ja muus pedagoogilises tegevuses täiskasvanud juhendaja järelevalve all, näiteks teadusliku otstarbega seadmed;

elektroonikaseadmed, nagu personaalarvutid ja mängukonsoolid, mida kasutatakse interaktiivse tarkvaraga, ning nendega kaasnevad lisaseadmed, kui need elektroonikaseadmed või nendega kaasnevad lisaseadmed ei ole spetsiaalselt kavandatud ja suunatud lastele ning neil endil on mänguline väärtus, nagu eraldi kavandatud personaalarvutid, klaviatuurid, juhtkangid või roolid;

interaktiivne tarkvara, mis on mõeldud vaba aja sisustamiseks või meelelahutuseks, ning nende salvestamiseks mõeldud meedia, nagu CD-d; imikulutid;

lastele atraktiivsed valgustid; mänguasjade elektritrafod;

laste mõehted, mis ei ole mõeldud mängimiseks (vt A.2);

isikukaitsevahendid, k.a ujuvabivahendid, nagu käepaelad ja ujumisistmed (vt A.23), ja ujumisprillid, päikesepillid ja muud silmakaitsevahendid, samuti rattaja rulakiivrid (vt A.19).

Keel en

EN 1949:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 1949:2011/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabaajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-6:2003/FprAD

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/FprAD:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-6: Erinõuded statsionaarsetele pliitidele, pliidiplaatidele, ahjudele ja muudele taoliste seadmetele

Applicable to the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances

Keel en

EN ISO 24342:2012/FprA1

Identne EN ISO 24342:2012/FprA1:2012

ja identne ISO 24342:2007/FDAM 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Resilient and textile floor-coverings - Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles - Amendment 1 (ISO 24342:2007/FDAM 1:2012)

This International Standard describes methods for determining side lengths, straightness of edges and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles. The side lengths, straightness and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles are important considerations because installed flooring will have an objectionable appearance if these performance criteria are not followed. This may cause the installed tiles to line up unevenly, producing unsightly seams and corners that do not match.

Keel en

prEN 71-14

Identne prEN 71-14:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Safety of toys - Part 14: Trampolines for domestic use

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for domestic trampolines, their means of access and their enclosures (surrounds), intended for outdoor use by one person at a time. This European Standard also specifies requirements and test methods for small (mini) trampolines, intended for children with a body mass of 25 kg or less, which are intended to be used indoors or outdoors. The scope of this European Standard excludes: - trampolines used as gymnastic equipment, covered by EN 13219 - floating inflatable trampolines, covered by EN 15649 - trampolines used in public playgrounds - inclined mat trampolines - inflatable trampolines - fitness trampolines, including trampolines for medical use - trampolines with additional features, e.g. tents.

Keel en

prEN 1729-1

Identne prEN 1729-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Mööbel. Haridusasutuste toolid ja lauad. Osa 1: Funktsionaalmõttmed

This part of EN 1729 specifies functional dimensions and markings for chairs, tables, stools and tall chairs for general educational purposes in educational institutions. It includes fixed height and adjustable furniture as well as standing work height tables for use without chairs. It applies to all chairs both un-upholstered and upholstered as well as both non-swivel and swivel chairs. It applies to furniture for use with laptop computers or portable devices, but not to special purpose workstations, e.g. laboratories, ranked seating and workshops. The standard does not apply to furniture used by teaching personnel. Assessment shall be carried out to Part 1 before testing to EN 1729, Part 2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1729-1:2007

prEN 13451-10

Identne prEN 13451-10:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Swimming pool equipment - Part 10: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for diving platforms, diving springboards and associated equipment

This part of EN 13451 specifies safety requirements for diving platforms, diving springboards and associated equipment in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1 and should be read in conjunction with it. The requirements of this part of EN 13451 take priority over those in EN 13451-1. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to platforms and springboards, and associated equipment for use in classified swimming pools as specified in EN 15288-1 and EN 15288-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13451-10:2004

prEN 13451-11

Identne prEN 13451-11:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2012

Swimming pool equipment - Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for movable pool floors and movable bulkheads

This part of EN 13451 specifies safety requirements for moveable pool floors and moveable bulkheads in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1 and should be read in conjunction with it. The requirements of this part of EN 13451 take priority over those in EN 13451-1. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to manufactured moveable pool floors and moveable bulkheads for use in classified swimming pools as specified in EN 15288-1 and EN 15288-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13451-11:2004

STANDARDITE TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste standardite kohta.

Standardite tõlgetega tutvumiseks palume ühendust võtta EVS-i standardiosakonnaga standardiosakond@evs.ee või ostmiseks klienditeenindusega standard@evs.ee.

Tõlgete kommenteerimise ja ettepanekute esitamise perioodi lõpp on 01.10.2012

EVS-EN 1096-1:2012

Ehitusklaas. Pinnatud klaas. Osa 1:

Määratlused ja liigitus

Euroopa standard määratleb ehituses kasutatava pinnatud klaasi näitajad, omadused ja liigituse. Vastupidavuse määramiseks rakendatavad katsemeetodid ja -moodused on esitatud selle standardi osades 2 ja 3. Tehase tootmisohje ja vastavushindamine, kaasa arvatud lisa ZA, on selle standardi osas 4. Pinnatud klaasi isepuhastuvuse määramise katsemeetodid on osas 5. See standard kehtib tavatingimustes käitatavate olme- ja ärihoonete klaasimiseks kasutatava pinnatud klaasi kohta. Standard ei kehti järgmiste materjalide kohta: — kleepuva tagaküljega polümeersed kelmed klaasil; — hõbetatud floatklaasist valmistatud peeglid (EN 1036-1); — emailitud klaas (EN 12150-1, EN 1863-1, 14179-1); — värvitud klaas (standard on ettevalmistamisel.

Identne: EN 1096-1:2012

EVS-EN 12697-11:2012

Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 11: Täitematerjali ja bituumeni vahelise nakke määramine

Euroopa standard määratleb tegevused täitematerjali ja bituumeni vahelise nakke määramiseks ning selle mõju määramiseks nimetatud kombinatsiooni paljandumistundlikkusele. Käsitletav omadus on mõeldud abistama segukoostise projekteerijat, mitte niivõrd kasutamiseks tüübikatsena. Paljandumistundlikkus, määratuna nende tegevustega, on kaudne mõõdupuu sellele energiale, millega üks bituumen kleepub mitmesuguste täitematerjalide külge või erinevad bituumenid kleepuvad ühe konkreetse täitematerjali külge. Neid protseduure võib kasutada niiskuse mõju hindamiseks vaadeldavale täitematerjali/bituumeni kombinatsioonile kas ilma või koos naket parandavate lisanditega, kaasa arvatud vedelad,

nagu amiinid, või pulbrilised lisandid, nagu kustutatud lubi või tsement.

Identne: EN 12697-11:2012

EVS-EN 12697-30:2012

Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 30: Proovikehade valmistamine lööktihendamise

See Euroopa standard käsitleb meetodeid asfaltsegudest proovikehade vormimiseks lööktihendamise. Selliseid proovikehi kasutatakse peamiselt mahumassi ja muude tehnoloogiliste omaduste, nt EN 12697-34 kohaselt Marshalli stabiilsuse ning voolavuse, määramiseks. Standard sobib asfaltsegudele (nii neile, mis on valmistatud laboris, kui ka neile, mis on saadud tootmiskohalt võetud proovina), mille massist kuni 15 % jääb sõelale avamõõduga 22,4 mm ning mis läbib täielikult sõela avamõõduga 31,5 mm.

Identne: EN 12697-30:2012

EVS-EN 12697-6:2012

Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Asfaltproovikehade mahumassi määramine

Euroopa standard kirjeldab kompaksete asfaltproovikehade mahumassi määramise katsemeetodeid. Katsemeetodid on mõeldud kasutamiseks laboratoorsete tihendatud proovikehade või paigaldatud ja tihendatud katendist välja puuritud või saetud proovikehade puhul. Euroopa standard kirjeldab nelja järgnevat protseduuri, mille valik sõltub hinnangulisest poorsusest ja proovikeha pooride avatusest: a) kuiva proovikeha mahumass (täiesti suletud pooridega proovikehade puhul); b) immutatud ja kuivatatud pinnaga (saturated surface dry, SSD) proovikeha mahumass (suletud pooridega proovikehade puhul); c) hermetiseeritud proovikeha mahumass (avatud või koreda pinnaga proovikehade puhul); d)

mõõtmepõhine mahumass (korrapärase pinna ja geomeetrilise vormiga, nt täisnurksete, ristküliku-, silindri- jne kujuliste proovikehade puhul). MÄRKUS Lisa A (teatmelisa) annab üldjuhised sobiva protseduuri valimiseks.
Identne: EN 12697-6:2012

EVS-EN 12767:2007

Teepäraldiste tugistruktuuride passiivne ohutus. Nõuded, klassifikatsioon ja katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard täpsustab toimivusnõuded ja määratleb passiivse ohutuse tasemed, mille eesmärk on vähendada püsivate teepäraldiste tugistruktuuridega kokkupõrkavates sõidukites viibijate vigastuste raskust. Samuti võetakse arvesse muu liiklus ja jalakäijaid. Arvestatakse kolme energia neelamise tüübiga ja antakse katsemeetodid toimivustaseme määramiseks erinevates kokkupõrketingimustes. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma sõidukipiirdesüsteeme, müratõkkeid ega sisevalgustusega tähistulpi. See ei hõlma ka ajutisi liikluskorraldusvahendeid.

Identne: EN 12767:2007

EVS-EN 13629:2012

Puidust põrandakate. Täispuidust üksikud ja eelkoostatud lehtpuulauad

Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks sisetingimustes põrandakattena kasutatavate üksikute lehtpuulaudade ja sulundi ja soonega eelkoostatud lehtpuu põrandalaudade näitajad. See dokument hõlmab pinnakattega ja ilma pinnakatteta lehtpuulaudu. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma täispuidust parketielemente. (Vt lisa C).

Identne: EN 13629:2012

EVS-EN 15250:2007

Tahkel kütusel töötavad aeglaselt soojust eraldavad kütteseadmedkatsemeetodid

Standard sätestab nõuded, mis on seotud tahketel kütustel töötavate aeglaselt soojust eraldavate elamute kütteseadmete projekteerimise, valmistamise, konstruktsiooni, ohutuse ja tõhususe (efektiivsus, heitmed) juhenditega ja märgistusega koos kaasneva katsemetoodikaga ja katseteks kasutatavate kütustega. Standard on kohaldatav käsitsi töötava, perioodilise põlemisega, aeglaselt soojust eraldavate kütteseadmetele, millel soojussalvestusvõime, nii et need suudaksid anda soojust kindla aja jooksul peale tule kustumist koldes. See standard täpsustab ka

minimaalse ajavahemiku, mil seade saavutab maksimaalse pinna- ja ümbritseva õhu temperatuuri vahe ja millal see langeb alla 50 % suurimast väärtusest. Need seadmed eraldavad soojust ruumi, kuhu need on paigaldatud. Neid aeglaselt soojust eraldavad kütteseadmeid võib tarnida kas kokkumonteerituna või tootja projekti alusel eelnevalt valmistatud komponendid monteeritakse kohapeal vastavalt tootja paigaldusjuhisele. Üksikud komponendid eraldi siia standardi alla ei kuulu. Neis seadmetes võib põletada kas tahkeid mineraalkütuseid (süsi, ligniit jt), turbabriketti, halge (naturaalseid või pressitud – pikad ümarbriketid) ning segukütust vastavalt seadme tootja juhendile, aga ka puitgraanuleid (pelleteid), kui neid laetakse käsitsi ja põletatakse kas kütteseadme olemasoleval restil või spetsiaalses põletuskorvis, mis on paigutatud kütteseadme olemasolevasse koldesse. Standard ei kehti seadmetele, millesse kütus söödetakse mehhaaniliselt, põlemisõhku antakse ventilaatoritega või neil on veesärk (kütteevee ja sooja tarbevee valmistamiseks).

Identne: EN 15250:2007

EVS-EN 1729-2:2012

Mööbel. Haridusasutuste toolid ja laud. Osa 2: Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard osa määrab kindlaks haridusasutustes üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Standard rakendub mööblile, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks sülearvutitega või portatiivsete seadmetega, kuid mitte spetsiaalsuunitlusega töökohtadele nagu näiteks laborid, ridaistmed ja töökojad. Lisa A (normatiivlisa) sisaldab toolide kukkumiskatse meetodit. Joonised illustreerivad ainult katsete põhimõtet ja neid ei saa kasutada katsete sooritamiseks, v.a lisa A. MÄRKUS EN 1729-1 määrab kindlaks üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade funktsionaalmõõtmed ja märgistuse.

Identne: EN 1729-2:2012

EVS-EN 1906:2012

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Ukselingid ja -nupud. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Standardis määratakse kindlaks katsemeetodid ja nõuded ustele paigaldatud küljekatteplaatide või rosettidega, vedruga ja vedruta ukselinkide spindli ja kinnituselementide, surunupu või

sarnaste seadiste rakendamiseks vajalike jõumomentide, lubatava vaba lõtku ja ohutuse, vaba nurkliikumise ja eritelgsuse, vastupidavuse, staatilise tugevuse ja korrosiooni-kindluse kohta. See Euroopa standard kehtib ainult selliste ukseelinkide ja nuppude kohta, mille abil kasutatakse iselukustit või lukku või teisi seadmeid. Standardis esitatakse neli kasutuskategooriat vastavalt sagedusele ja muudele kasutustingimustele.
Identne: EN 1906:2012

EVS-EN 287-1:2011

Keevitajate atesteerimine. Sulakeevitus. Osa 1: Terased

Standard määrab keevitajate atesteerimise katse teraste sulakeevitusel. See annab kogumi tehnilisi reegleid keevitajate süstemaatiliseks atesteerimiseks ja võimaldab neid atesteeringuid ühetaoliselt aktsepteerida sõltumata toote tüübist, asukohast ja atesteerijast/ atesteerivast asutusest. Keevitajate atesteeringu rõhk on pandud keevitaja võimele käsitsi manipuleerida elektroodiga /keevituspüstoliga/ gaasipõletiga ja seejuures valmistada aktsepteeritava kvaliteediga keevisõmblusi. Standard käsitleb käsi- või osaliselt mehaniseeritud sulakeevituse protsesse. Standard ei laiene täielikult mehaniseeritud või automatiseeritud protsessidele (vt EN 1418).
Identne: EN 287-1:2011

EVS-EN 326-2:2010

Puitplaadid. Proovivõtt, lõikamine ja kontroll. Osa 2: Esmane tüübikatsetus ja ettevõtte tootmisohje

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nii ettevõttesisese esmase tüübikatsetuse (ITT) ja ettevõttesisese tootmisohje (FPC) kui ka väliskontrolli meetodid puitplaatide vastavuse hindamiseks standardile EN 13986 või teistele asjakohastele spetsifikatsioonidele. Kuid see standard võib tootja valikul rakenduda ka mitteehtuslikul otstarbel kasutatavatele plaatidele. See Euroopa standard ei rakendu kaubasaadetistes sisalduvate plaatide spetsifikatsioonidele vastavuse hindamisele. Sellisel juhul rakendub standard EN 326-3. Ettevõttesiseseks tootmisohjeks on antud, kui on nõutav, meetodid toodangupartiide ja pikemate perioodide toodangu vastavuse hindamiseks. Väliskontrolliks on antud, kui on nõutav, meetodid ettevõtte esmakontrolliks ja toote esmaseks tüübikatsetuseks ning ettevõtte

tootmisohje järelvalveks. Ettevõtte tootmisohjes kasutatakse väikseid katsekehi. Hindamise statistika baseerub normaaljaotusel.
Identne: EN 326-2:2010

EVS-EN 716-1:2008

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded

Selle standardi EN 716 osa 1 määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded kodus kasutatavatele lastevooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte üle 1400 mm. Nõuded rakenduvad lastevoodile, mis on täielikult koostatud ja kasutusvalmis. Lastevoodid, mida võib muuta teisteks esemeteks, nt mähkimislaudadeks või mänguaedikuteks, peavad pärast muutmist vastama selle eseme asjakohasele Euroopa standardile. Standard ei rakendu kandevooditele, imikuvooditele ja hällidele, millel on olemas oma Euroopa standard.
Identne: EN 716-1:2008

EVS-EN 716-2:2008

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks koduste lastevoodite ja laste klappvoodite ohutuse hindamise katsemeetodid. Standard rakendub lastevooditele ja laste klappvooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte enam kui 1400 mm.
Identne: EN 716-2:2008

EVS-EN 934-2:2009+A1:2012

Betooni, mördi ja süstmördi keemilised lisandid. Osa 2: Betooni keemilised lisandid. Määratlused, nõuded, vastavus, tähistus ja sildistus KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib betoonis kasutatavate keemiliste lisandite määratlused ja neile esitatavad nõuded. Standard hõlmab sarrustamata betooni, raudbetooni ja pingebetooni lisandeid, mida kasutatakse platsibetooni, kaubabetooni ja valmis-elementide valmistamisel. Selles standardis esitatavad toimivusnõuded kehtivad tavalise konsistentsiga betoonis kasutatavatele lisanditele. Need nõuded võivad teist tüüpi betoonides, nagu poolkuivad ja muldniisked segud, kasutatavatele lisanditele mitte rakenduda. Standard ei käsitle lisandite kasutamist betooni tootmisel, nt nõudeid lisandeid sisaldava betooni koostisele, segamisele, paigaldamisele, hooldamisele jne.
Identne: EN 934-2:2009+A1:2012

EVS-EN 934-3:2009+A1:2012

Betooni, mördi ja süstmördi keemilised lisandid. Osa 3: Müürimördi keemilised lisandid. Määratlused, nõuded, vastavus, tähistus ja sildistus. KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Standardis määratakse kindlaks nõuded ja vastavuskriteeriumid tsemendipõhistes müürimörtides kasutatavatele keemilistele lisanditele.

Standard hõlmab kaht tüüpi keemilisi lisandeid: kestvatoimelised aeglustavad lisandid ja õhkmanustavad /plastifitseerivad keemilised lisandid, mida kasutatakse tehases ja ehitusplatsil valmistatavates mörtides. Keemiliste lisandite müürimörtides kasutamise eeskirjad on esitatud standardites EN 998-1 ja EN 998-2.

Identne: EN 934-3:2009+A1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 1043-1:2011

Plastid. Tähisted ja terminilühendid. Osa 1: Põhipolümeerid ja nende eritunnused (ISO 1043-1:2011)

Antud rahvusvahelise standardi osa spetsifitseerib peamiste plastides kasutatavate polümeeride lühendid, komponentide ja lisandite sümbolid ning plastide erikarakteristikute sümbolid. See sisaldab vaid neid lühendeid, mille kasutamine on praktiliselt juurdunud ning selle eesmärk on tagada, et iga plasti kohta oleks kasutusel vaid üks lühend ja iga lühend oleks tõlgendatud vaid ühel viisil. MÄRKUS 1 Täiteainete, armeerivate lisandite- ja terminilühendite puhul vaata standardit ISO 1043-2, plastifikaatorid on toodud standardis ISO 1043-3 ja leegiaeglustid ISO 1043-4. "Kummi ja lateksi nomenklatuur on toodud standardis ISO 1629. Termoplastsete elastomeeride nomenklatuur on toodud standardis ISO 18064. MÄRKUS 2 Juhend uute lühendite loomiseks on toodud lisas A ja lisas B on toodud komponentide sümbolid, mida on kasutatud plastide lühendite moodustamiseks. MÄRKUS 3 Terminilühendite klassifikatsioon liigi järgi grupeeritud polümeeridele on toodud lisas C.

Identne: ISO 1043-1:2011; EN ISO 1043-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 1043-2:2011

Plastid. Sümbolid ja terminilühendid. Osa 2: Täiteained ja armeerivad materjalid (ISO 1043-2:2011)

See rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 1043 osa spetsifitseerib peamiste polümeeride täiteainetele ja lisanditele ühtsed sümbolid. Standard sisaldab vaid neid lühendeid, sisaldab vaid neid lühendeid, mille kasutamine on praktiliselt juurdunud, ja on loodud selleks, et iga plasti ja armeeriva materjali kohta oleks kasutusel vaid üks lühend ja iga lühend oleks tõlgendatud vaid ühel viisil. MÄRKUS Peamiste polümeeride sümbolite, terminilühendite ja erikarakteristikute korral vaata ISO 1043-1, plastifikaatorite korral ISO 1043-3 ja leegiaeglustite korral ISO 1043-4. Identne: ISO 1043-2:2011; EN ISO 1043-2:2011

EVS-EN ISO 14405-1:2010

Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS) - Mõõtmeline tolereerimine - Osa 1: Joonmõõtmed

See ISO 14405 osa kehtestab vaikumisi spetsifikatsiooni (edaspidi eristuskirja) operaatori (edaspidi käitaja) joonmõõtmetele ja määratleb mitmed joonmõõtmete eristuskirja käitajad "silinder-" ja "kahe parallelvastaspinna" tüüpi mõõtmeelemendi kohta. See määratleb samuti eristuskirja modifikaatorid (edaspidi muutjad) ja lineaarmõõtmete kujutamist joonisel. See ISO 14405 osa katab järgmisi joonmõõtmekatte: - kohalik mõõde (local size): kahepunkti mõõde (two-point size); kerajas mõõde (spherical size); lõike mõõde (section size); osamõõde (portion size); - üldmõõde (global size); otsene üldjoonmõõde (direct global linear size); vähimruutude mõõde (least-squares size); suurim sissejoonestatud mõõde (maximum inscribed size); vähim ümberjoonestatud mõõde (minimum circumscribed size); kaudne üldjoonmõõde (indirect global linear size); - arvutatud mõõde (calculated size); ümberringjoone läbimõõt (circumference diameter); pindlääbimõõt (area diameter); mahtlääbimõõt (volume diameter); - järjestatud mõõde (rank-order size); suurim mõõde (maximum size); vähim mõõde (minimum size); keskmine mõõde (average size); mediaanmõõde (median size); kesktaseme mõõde (mid-range size); ulatus (range size). See ISO 14405 määratleb joonmõõtmete tolerantsid, kui seal on: + ja/või – piirhälve (nt

0/-0,019) (vt joonis 9); ülemine piirmõõde (ULS) ja/või alumine piirmõõde (LLS) (nt 15,2 max, 12 min või 30,2/30,181) (vt joonis 11); ISO tolerantsi klassi kood vastavalt ISO 286-1 (nt 10 h6) (vt joonis 10) koos muutjaga või ilma (vt tabelid 1 ja 2). See ISO 14405 osa kehtestab tööriistade võrgu, mis määravad mitut tüüpi mõõtmete karakteristikuid. See ei esita mingit teavet funktsiooni või kasutuse ja mõõtme karakteristikute vahelise suhte kohta.
Identne: ISO 14405-1:2010; EN ISO 14405-1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 17637:2011

Keemisõmbluste mittepurustav kontroll. Sulakeevitusliidete visuaalne kontroll. (ISO 17637:2003)

Rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb metalsete materjalide sulakeewisõmbluste visuaalset kontrolli.

Identne: ISO 17637:2003; EN ISO 17637:2011

EVS-EN ISO 18113-1:2011

In vitro diagnostika meditsiiniseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etikettimine). Osa 1: Terminid, määratlused ja üldnõuded

See ISO 18113 osa määratleb mõisted, sätestab üldised põhimõtted ja nimetab olulised nõuded IVD meditsiiniseadme tootja poolsele teabele. See ISO 18113 osa ei ole suunatud keelenõuetele, kuna see on rahvusliku seaduse ja regulatsiooni valdkond. See ISO 18113 osa ei rakendu järgnevatel juhtudel: a) IVD seadmed toimivuse hindamiseks (nt. kasutamiseks ainult uurimise eesmärgil), b) Instrumendi markeeringule, c) Materjali ohutuskaardile.

Identne: ISO 18113-1:2009; EN ISO 18113-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012

Vastavushindamine. Nõuded eri tüüpi inspekteerimisasutuste toimimiseks (ISO/IEC 17020:2012)

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb nõuded inspekteerimist teostavate asutuste kompetentsusele ning nende inspekteerimistegevuse erapooletusele ja järjepidevusele. Standard kohaldub A, B ja C tüüpi inspekteerimisasutustele, nagu on määratletud käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ning inspekteerimise kõikidele etappidele. MÄRKUS Inspekteerimise etapid hõlmavad kavandamisstaadiumi, tüübihindamise, esmase ülevaatuse, kasutuskontrolli ja järelevalve.

Identne: ISO/IEC 17020:2012; EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012

EVS-ISO/IEC 27035:2012

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid.

Infoturvaentsidentide haldus

See standard annab struktureeritud ja plaanitud meetodika, millega

- a) avastada infoturvaentsidente, neist teatada ja neid hinnata;
- b) reageerida infoturvaentsidentidele ja hallata neid;
- c) avastada, hinnata ja hallata infoturvanõrkusi;
- d) infoturvaentsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldamise tulemusena täiustada pidevalt infoturvaentsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldust.

See standard annab juhiseid suurtele ja keskmistele organisatsioonidele infoturvaentsidentide halduse kohta. Väiksemad organisatsioonid võivad kasutada selles standardis kirjeldatud dokumentide, protsesside ja rutiinide põhikomplekti vastavalt oma suurusele ja tegevusala tüübile sõltuvalt infoturvariskilisest olukorrast. Standard annab juhiseid ka välistele organisatsioonidele, kes osutavad infoturvaentsidentide halduse teenuseid.

Identne: ISO/IEC 27035:2011

FprEN 50083-2

Televisiooni-, heli- ja interaktiivse multimeedia signaalide kaabeljaotussüsteemid. Osa 2: Seadmete elektromagnetiline ühilduvus

EN 50083 ja EN 60728 seeria standardid käsitlevad kaabelvõrke, sealhulgas seadmeid ning - nendega seotud mõõtmete meetodeid televisiooni- ja raadiolevisignaalide ning nendega seotud andmesignaalide vastuvõtuks, töötlemiseks ja jaotamiseks peajaamas - mistahes interaktiivsete teenuste signaalide töötlemist ja liidestamist ning edastamist mistahes võimalikus edastusmeediumis. See sisaldab kaabelvõrke (CATV), MATV ja SMATV võrke, individuaalvastuvõtusüsteeme ka kõiki muid seadmeid, süsteeme ja paigaldisi, mis on eeltoodud võrkudes. Standardi reguleerimisala on alates peajaama antennidest ja/või spetsiaalsetest signaallikatest või muudest võrgu sisendpunktidest kuni süsteemi väljundini või lõpp-punktini, kui süsteemi väljund puudub. Lõppkasutaja lõppseadmetele (näiteks

tüünerid, vastuvõtjad, dekodeerid, multimeedia lõppseadmed jne) samuti koaksiaal-, balansseeritud ja optilistele kaablitele ning tarvikutele käesolev standard seega ei kohaldu.
Identne: EN 50083-2:2012

prEVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008+A2:2012

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine.

Keevitusprotseduuri katse. Osa 1: Teraste gaas- ja kaarkeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus (konsolideeritud tekst)

See Euroopa standard on osa standardite seeriast, mille üksikasjad on toodud standardi EN ISO 15607:2003 lisas A. See standard määratleb, kuidas esialgset keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikaati keevitusprotseduuri katsete alusel atesteeritakse. Standard määrab tingimused keevitusprotseduuri atesteerimiskatsete teostamiseks ja keevitusprotseduuride atesteerimise piirid peatükis 8 loetletud muutujate ulatuses. Katsed tuleb teostada vastavuses selle standardiga. Täiendavad katsed võivad olla nõutud rakendusstandardites. Seda standardit kasutatakse kõikide terastoodete kujude korral kaar- ja gaaskeevitusel ja kõikide niklist ja nikli sulamitest toodete kujude korral kaarkeevitusel. Standardi EN ISO 4063 kohaselt käsitletakse kaarkeevitust ja gaaskeevitust järgmistele keevitusprotsessidele:

- 111 - käsikaarkeevitus (elektroodkeevitus);
 - 114 - kaitsegaasita tädistraadiga kaarkeevitus;
 - 12 - kaarkeevitus räubstis;
 - 131 - metallelektroodiga inertgaas-kaarkeevitus, MIG-keevitus;
 - 135 - metallelektroodiga aktiivgaas-kaarkeevitus, MAG-keevitus;
 - 136 - tädistraadiga aktiivgaas-kaarkeevitus;
 - 137 - tädistraadiga inertgaas-kaarkeevitus;
 - 141 - kaarkeevitus sulamatu elektroodiga inertgaasis; TIG-keevitus;
 - 15 - plasmakaarkeevitus;
 - 311 - hapnik-atsetüleenkeevitus, gaaskeevitus.
- Selle standardi põhimõtteid võib rakendada teistele sulakeevituse protsessidele."
Identne: ISO 15614-1:2004+ A1:2008+ A2:2012; EN ISO 15614-1:2004+A1:2008+ A2:2012

prEVS-ISO 16175-3

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon.

Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas. Osa 3: Juhised ja funktsionaalsusnõuded dokumentidele ärisüsteemides

Standard aitab organisatsioonidel tagada ärisüsteemides menetletud tegevuste tõenduse (dokumentide) asjakohase kindlaksmääramise ja haldamise. Täpsemalt abistab see organisatsioonil: • mõista protsesse ja nõudeid ärisüsteemides olevate dokumentide kindlaksmääramiseks ja haldamiseks;

• välja töötada spetsifikatsioonidesse lisatavaid funktsionaalsusnõudeid, kui rajatakse, uuendatakse või soetatakse ärisüsteemi tarkvara; • hinnata pakutava kohandatud või laiatarbe ärisüsteemi võimekust hallata dokumente; ja • vaadata üle või hinnata olemasolevate süsteemide funktsionaalsuste vastavust. Standard ei paku täielikku spetsifikatsiooni, pigem rõhutab teatud hulka dokumendihalduse võtmenõudeid koos soovitusliku kohustuslikkuse tasemega, mida saab kasutada kui lähte kohta toote arendamiseks. See ei vabasta organisatsioone oma funktsionaalsusnõuete hindamisest, kohandamisest ja väljavalimisest vastavalt ärilisele, tehnilisele ja juriidilisele keskkonnale kus nad tegutsevad ning piirangutele, mis neile kehtivad. See moodul on suunatud vaid dokumendihalduse nõuetele ega käsitle üldist süsteemihaldust. Standardi käsituselast jäävad välja nõuded ärisüsteemi kasutatavusele, aruandlusele, otsimehhanismile, süsteemi administreerimisele ja toimimisele. Standardi kasutamine eeldab mingil tasemel teadmisi spetsifikatsioonide arendamise, hankimise ja hindamise protsessidest, mistõttu ei ole nendega seonduvat siin kuidagi käsitletud. Nõudeid digitaaldokumentide pikaajaliseks säilitamiseks ei ole siin dokumendis otseselt käsitletud. Ekspordile esitatavate nõuete sisaldumine siiski toetab säilitamist, kuna võimaldab dokumente ekspordida pikaajalise säilitamise võimekusega süsteemi või migreerida uutesse süsteemidesse. Kuna siin moodulis esitatud juhised peaksid olema kohandatavad dokumendihaldusele tugevalt integreeritud teenuste-põhistele tarkvaradele, kehtivad taolised põhimõtted ja protsessid üldiselt ning täpsemaid juhiseid pole esitatud. Siiski on tarvilikud täiendavad analüüsid selle kohta, millised andmed erinevates süsteemides

moodustavad kindlale toimingule nõutud tõenduse. Mõiste "süsteem" kasutamine selles standardis viitab arvutitele ja IT süsteemidele. See erineb dokumendihalduses levinud laiemast arusaamast mõistele, mis on seotud inimeste, poliitikate, protseduuride ja praktikatega. Organisatsioonid peavad sellist laiemat arusaama silmas pidama ja

kindlustama, et põhilised dokumendihaldust toetavad abivahendid nagu eraldamise volitused, infoturbe liigitus ja dokumendikultuur organisatsioonis toimivad, kindlustades ärisüsteemides olevate dokumentide asjakohase haldamise.
Identne: ISO 16175-3:2010

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel või aasta enne kehtivusaja lõppu ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, kooskõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne. Ülevaatus tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötamise koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

Alljärgnevalt ootavad ettepanekuid järgmised ülevaatusel olevad standardid:

EVS JUHEND 9:2006

DUBLIN CORE'i Metaandmelementide kasutamine

Juhendis esitatakse Dublin Core'i metaandmelementid koos täpsustajatega. Põhjalikumalt käsitletakse Dublin Core'i elementitäpsustajaid ning Dublin Core'i metaandmete kasutamist inforessursside kirjeldamisel. Dublin Core'i metaandmete ja nende kasutamise põhimõtete paremaks mõistmiseks on lisatud selgitusi metaandmetest üldiselt ning juhitud tähelepanu asjaoludele, millega tuleb arvestada Dublin Core'i rakendamisel.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 31.10.2012

EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 801:2000

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse ning maaparanduse traktorid ja masinad. Liigitus ja terminoloogia.

Liigitussüsteem ja liigitus

Standard kehtestab põllu- ja metsamajanduses, maaparanduses ning niisutusmaaviljeluses kasutatavate traktorite, masinate ning seadmete liigituse ja terminoloogia.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 31.10.2012

EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 803:2001

Linnuliha

Standard kehtib põllumajanduslindude lihale, mis on mõeldud tarbimiseks inimtoiduna.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 31.10.2012

EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS JUHEND 10:2007

Üldkasutatav kommuneeritav telefonivõrk (ÜKTV). Helistaja numbri kuvamise teenuse kliendiliini protokoll

Juhend sisaldab selgitusi ja soovitusi Eesti ning Euroopa telekommunikatsiooni Standardite Instituudi ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) standardites suvandite valikuks ÜKTV kliendiliini kaudu kuvamisteenuse ja sellega seotud teenuste protokollides. Käesolev dokument määratleb FSK (Frequency-Shift Keying, Sagedusmanipulatsioon) protokollide juurutamise, mis võimaldab mitmesuguseid kuvamisteenuseid.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.10.2012

EVS poolne kontaktisik on Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee)

AUGUSTIKUUS KOOSTATUD STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükkivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõpu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

Koostatud standardiparandused ja konsolideeritud standardid:

EVS-EN 1993-1-8:2005+NA:2006/AC:2012

Eurokoodeks 3: Teraskonstruksioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-8: liidete projekteerimine

Parandus on konsolideeritud standardisse: EVS-EN 1993-1-8:2005+NA:2006

Keel: et

AUGUSTIKUUS KINNITATUD JA SEPTEMBRIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSESD STANDARDID

EVS JUHEND 12

Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tehnilistesse komiteedesse ja töögruppidesse Eesti esindajate nimetamise kord ja põhimõtted

Hind paberandjal 8,72; elektroonses formaadis tasuta

See Eesti Standardikeskuse juhend on koostatud esmakordselt.

Juhend käsitleb Eesti ekspertide osalemist Euroopa (CEN ja CENELEC) ja rahvusvaheliste (ISO ja IEC) standardimisorganisatsioonide tehniliste komiteede, projektkomiteede ja tööruhmade töös.

Juhend käsitleb ka osalemist Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tööruhmade kokkulepete (CWA ja IWA) koostamises.

Kirjeldatud on osalemise võimalused, osaleja määramise kord ning osaleja õigused ja kohustused.

EVS-EN 60359:2003

Elektrilised ja elektroonilised mõõteseadmed. Talitluskarakteristikud 15,40

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60359:2002 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Seda standardit saab rakendada järgnevate, esmajoones tööstusotstarbeliste elektriliste ja

elektrooniliste mõõteseadmete omaduste iseloomustamiseks:

- elektriliste suuruste mõõtmiseks ettenähtud näitavad ja salvestavad mõõtevahendid;
- elektrilisi suurusi hoidvad materiaalmõõdud;
- mitteelektrilisi suurusi mõõtvad mõõtevahendid, mis kasutavad kõigis mõõteahelates elektrilist põhimõtet ja esitavad väljundis elektrisignaali.

Standard kehtib tavaliselt tööstusolude püsitingimustel (vt 3.1.15) kasutatavate mõõteriistade omaduste iseloomustamisel.

Standard põhineb mõõtetulemuse määramatuse arvutamise ja kirjeldamise GUM-is selgitatud meetoditel ning viitab GUM-i statistilistele protseduuridele, mida kasutatakse etteantud määramatust iseloomustavate intervallide määramiseks (k.a jälgitavusahelas mittevähetähtsate määramatuste arvestamise viise).

Antud standard ei ole suunatud määramatuse hindamiseks muul kui hinnataval mõõteriistal (või mõõteseadmel), mis võib olla läbinud vastavushindamise katsetused.

Standardi eesmärgiks on kindlustada antud käsitlusalasse kuuluvate seadmete ühetaoline tehniliste nõuete ja määramatuse määramise meetod. Kõik teised antud standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvate eri tüüpi seadmete

vajalikud nõuded on esitatud vastavates IEC tootestandardites.

Näiteks: metrooloogiliste karakteristikute ja nende ulatuste ning mõjurite ja nendele kehtestatud tööpiirkondade valikud.

EVS-EN 1011-1:2009

Keevitus. Soovitused metallsete materjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 1: Üldjuhised kaarkeevituseks 8,72

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1011-1:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard annab üldjuhised erinevate tootetüüpide (näiteks valatud, pressitud, sepistatud, stantsitud) metallsete materjalide kaarkeevituseks.

Selles EN 1011 osas mainitud protsessid või meetodid võivad olla mittekasutatavad kõikidele materjalidele. Täiendav asjakohane teave konkreetsetele materjalidele on antud standardi vastavates osades.

EVS-EN 1011-3:2001+A1:2004

Keevitamine. Soovitused metallmaterjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 3: Roostevabade teraste kaarkeevitus 14,69

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1011-3:2000 ja selle muudatuse A1:2003 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne konsolideeritud tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard annab üldised soovitused roostevaba terase keevitamiseks. Spetsiifilised üksikasjad vastavalt austeniitsete, austeniit-ferriitsete, ferriitsete ja martensiitsete roostevabade teraste osas on toodud lisades A kuni D.

EVS-EN 12068:2001

Katoodkaitse. Maa-aluste ja sukeldatud terastorude korrosioonikaitseks koostoimes katoodkaitsega kasutatavad välised orgaanilised katted. Lindid ja kahanevad materjalid 17,08

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12068:1998 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Standard määrab talitluslikud nõuded ja katsed korrosioonikaitseks kasutatavatele lintidest või kahanevatest materjalidest koosnevatele orgaanilistele katetele pinnases või vees asuval katoodkaitsega terastorustikel.

Standardis liigitatakse katted mehaanilise vastupidavuse ja töötemperatuuride alusel. Arvesse on võetud ka katted erilistele

paigaldustingimustele. Esitatud on talitluslike nõuetega seotud kompleksne katete klassifikatsioon. Lindid ja kahanevad materjalid, mis vastavad nende klasside nõuetele, võivad olla erinevatest standardis kirjeldatud tüüpidest.

Standard ei kehti merre paigaldatavatele ja sagedastest temperatuurimuutustest tingitud pingetest mõjutatud torustikele.

See standard ei käsitle täiteainete spetsifikatsioone.

EVS-EN 71-2:2011

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 2: Süttivus 11,67

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 71-2:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Selle Euroopa standardi käesolev osa määrab kindlaks põlevmaterjalide kategooriad, mis on keelatud kõigis mänguasjades, ja nõuded, mis puudutavad teatud mänguasjade süttivust, kui nad on allutatud väikese süüteallika toimele.

Peatükis 5 kirjeldatud katsemeetodeid kasutatakse mänguasjade süttivuse määramiseks kindlaksmääratud katsetingimustes. Saadud katsetulemusi ei saa käsitleda kui andmeid, mis annaksid üldise ülevaate mänguasjade või materjalide potentsiaalsest tuleohtlikkusest, kui neile rakendatakse teistsuguseid süttimisallikaid.

See Euroopa standard sisaldab kõigi mänguasjade kohta kehtivaid üldisi nõudeid ning spetsiifilisi nõudeid ja katsemeetodeid järgmiste mänguasjade kohta, mida vaadeldakse suurimat ohtu kujutatavana:

- peas kantavad mänguasjad: habemed, vuntsid, parukad jmt, mida valmistatakse juustest, karvadest või sarnaste omadustega materjalist; maskid; kapuutsid, peakatted jmt; lendlevad mänguasjade elemendid, mida kantakse peas, kuid mitte paberist üllatusefektid, mis tavaliselt kaasnevad peo paugukonfettidega;
- maskeerimiskostüümid ning mängu ajal kandmiseks mõeldud mänguasjad;
- lapsele sisenemiseks mõeldud mänguasjad;
- pehmed täidetud mänguasjad.

MÄRKUS Täiendavad nõuded elektriliste mänguasjade süttivusele on määratud standardis EN 62115.

EVS-EN 14350-1:2004

Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Jooginõud ja -abivahendid. Osa 1: Üldised ja mehaanilised nõuded ning katsed 12,51

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14350-1:2004 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Dokumendi see osa määratleb üldised ja mehaanilised nõuded järgnevate toodete tootmisel kasutatavatele materjalidele:

- korduvalt kasutatavad toitmislutid ja joomistarvikud;
- korduvalt kasutatavad lutipudelid ja joogitassid;
- ühekordseks kasutamiseks mõeldud lutipudelid, toitmislutid, toitmis- kotikesed ja joomistarvikud, mis ei sisalda ostmise momendil vedelikku.

Standard sisaldab ka katsemeetodeid kindlaks-määratud mehaanilise ohutuse nõuete jaoks.

See osa ei ole kohaldatav meditsiiniliseks kasutamiseks mõeldud või meditsiinilise järelevalve all kasutatavatele joomis- vahenditele.

See dokument ei ole rakendatav rõngasluttidele. Ohutusnõuded ja katse- meetodid rõngasluttidele on määratletud standardites EN 1400-1, EN 1400-2 ja EN 1400-3.

EVS-EN 13032-1:2004+A1:2012

Valgus ja valgustus. Lampide ja valgustite fotomeetriliste andmete mõõtmine ja esitamine. Osa 1: Mõõtmine ja failiformaat 19,05

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13032-1:2004+A1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Standard kehtestab valgustuses kasutatavate peamiste fotomeetriliste andmete mõõtmiste üldpõhimõtted.

Standard kehtestab mõõtmiskriteeriumid peamiste fotomeetriliste andmete standardimiseks ja üksikasjaliku CEN-faili- formaadi andmete elektrooniliseks edastamiseks.

See dokument on standardisarja esimene osa. Selles osas käsitletakse põhilisi fotomeetrilisi mõõtmisi ja failiformaati. Teistes osades käsitletakse lampide ja valgustite andmeid sõltuvalt nende rakendusala.

EVS-ISO/IEC 25000:2012

Tarkvaratehnika. Tarkvaratoote kvaliteedinõuded ja kvaliteedi hindamine (SQuaRE). Sarja SQuaRE teejuht 16,10

Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO/IEC 25000:2005 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard annab juhiseid tarkvaratoote kvaliteedinõuete ja kvaliteedi hindamise uue standardisarja (SQuaRE) kasutamiseks. Selle teejuhi eesmärk on anda üldine ülevaade sarja SQuaRE sisust, ühistest etalonmudelitest ja määratlustest ning ka seostest dokumentide vahel, võimaldades kasutajail vastavalt nende kasutuseesmärkidele saada head ettekujutust sellest standardisarjast. Selles dokumendis seletatakse üleminekuprotsessi vanadelt sarjadelt ISO/IEC 9126 ja 14598 sarjale SQuaRE ning antakse ka teavet selle kohta, kuidas kasutada sarju ISO/IEC 9126 ja 14598 nende senisel kujul.

Standardisari SQuaRE on mõeldud, kuid mitte ainult, tarkvaratoodete väljatöötajaile, hankijaile ja sõltumatuile hindajaile, eriti neile, kes vastutavad tarkvara kvaliteedinõuete spetsifitseerimise ja tarkvaratoodete hindamise eest. Sarja SQuaRE ning ka standardisarjade ISO/IEC 14598 ja 9126 kasutajail on soovitatav kasutada ka seda standardit juhiseina oma ülesannete täitmisel.

EVS-ISO/IEC 27035:2012

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturvaintsidentide haldus 20,74

Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO/IEC 27035:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard annab struktureeritud ja plaanitud meetodika, millega

- a) avastada infoturvaintsidente, neist teatada ja neid hinnata;
- b) reageerida infoturvaintsidentidele ja hallata neid;
- c) avastada, hinnata ja hallata infoturvanõrkusi;
- d) infoturvaintsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldamise tulemusena täiustada pidevalt infoturvaintsidentide ja -nõrkuste haldust.

See standard annab juhiseid suurtele ja keskmistele organisatsioonidele infoturvaintsidentide halduse kohta. Väiksemad organisatsioonid võivad kasutada selles standardis kirjeldatud dokumentide, protsesside ja rutiinide põhikomplekti vastavalt

oma suurusele ja tegevusala tüübile sõltuvalt infoturvariskilisest olukorrast. Standard annab juhiseid ka välistele organisatsioonidele, kes osutavad infoturvaintsidentide halduse teenuseid.

EVS-EN 60038:2012

CENELECi standardpinged 8,01

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60038:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard kehtib:

- vahelduvvoolu edastus-, jaotus- ja kasutajavõrkudele ning nendes võrkudes kasutamiseks mõeldud elektriseadmetele standardsagedusel 50 Hz nimipingega üle 100 V;
- vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu-elekterveovõrkudele;
- vahelduv- ja alalisvooluseadmetele nimi-vahelduvpingega alla 120 V või nimi-alalispingega alla 750 V, kusjuures vahelduvpinge on ette nähtud rakendamiseks sagedusel 50 Hz (kuid mitte eranditult). Selliste seadmete hulka kuuluvad primaargalvaanielementide ja akumulaatorite patareid, muud vahelduv- ja alalisvoolu toiteallikad, elektriseadmed (k.a tööstus- ja sideseadmed) ning elektritarvitid.

MÄRKUS Euroopa avalikes vahelduvvoolu ülekande- ja jaotusvõrkudes kasutatakse üksnes standardsagedust 50 Hz. Sagedusega 60 Hz võrkude ja seadmete kohta vt standard IEC 60038.

Standard ei kehti signaale või mõõteväärtusi esitavatele või neid edastavatele pingetele.

Standard ei kehti elektriseadmete sees või elektriseadmestiku üksikelementides kasutatavate komponentide ja üksikosade standardpingetele.

Standard määratleb nende standardpingete väärtused, mis on ette nähtud

- elektrivarustussüsteemide nimipingete eelisväärtusteks,
- seadmestiku ja võrgu projekteerimise normväärtusteks.

EVS 875-8:2012

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulumeetod 11,67

See Eesti standard on standardi EVS 875-8:2007 uustöötlus.

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja

hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidasutused ning kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardid loovad aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi.

Standard käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärgi ja võimalusi ning maa ja ehitiste hindamist kulumeetodi abil.

EVS-EN 12595:2007

Bituumen ja bituumensideained.

Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine 10,19

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12595:2007 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard käsitleb meetodit bituumensideainete kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramiseks temperatuuridel 60 °C ja 135 °C ja vahemikus 6 mm²/s kuni 300 000 mm²/s. Bituumenemulsioonid selle meetodi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu.

MÄRKUS See meetod ei ole mõeldud bituumensideainet sisaldavate emulsioonide jaoks. Meetodit võib küll kasutada emulsioonidest saadud veevabade sideainete puhul (stabiliseerunud ja/või taastatud sideained).

Kui on teada katsetatava materjali tihedus või seda saab määrata, võib selle meetodi tulemusi kasutada ka dünaamilise viskoossuse arvutamiseks.

HOIATUS — Selle Euroopa standardi kasutamine võib kätkeada ohtlikke materjale, toiminguid ja seadmeid. Selle Euroopa standardi eesmärgiks ei ole käsitleda kõiki selle kasutamisega seotud ohutusprobleeme. Asjakohaste tervishoiu- ja ohutusnõuete kehtestamise ning regulatiivpiirangute rakendatavuse kindlaksmääramise eest enne kasutamist vastutab selle Euroopa standardi kasutaja.

EVS-EN 12596:2007

Bituumen ja bituumensideained.

Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris 10,90

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12596:2007 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard käsitleb meetodit bituumensideainete dünaamilise viskoossuse

määramiseks 60 °C juures vahemikus 0,0036 Pa s kuni üle 580000 Pa s, kasutades vaakumkapillaarviskosimeetrit. Bituumen-emulsioonid selle meetodi käsitusallas ei kuulu.

MÄRKUS 1 See meetod ei ole mõeldud bituumensideainet sisaldavate emulsioonide jaoks. Meetodit võib küll kasutada emulsioonidest saadud veevabade sideainete puhul (stabiliseerunud ja/või taastatud sideained).

MÄRKUS 2 Mõnede polümeermodifitseeritud bituumenite (PMB) viskoosne käitumine ei

avaldu vaakumkapillarviskosimeetris. Muud meetodid on selleks rohkem asjakohased.

HOIATUS — Selle Euroopa standardi kasutamine võib kätkeda ohtlikke materjale, toiminguid ja seadmeid. Selle Euroopa standardi eesmärgiks pole käsitleda kõiki selle kasutamisega seotud ohutusprobleeme. Asjakohaste tervishoiu- ja ohutusnõuete kehtestamise ning regulatiivpiirangute rakendatavuse kindlaksmääramise eest enne kasutamist vastutab selle Euroopa standardi kasutaja

AUGUSTIKUUS MUUDETUD STANDARDITE PEALKIRJAD

Selles jaotises avaldame infot Eesti standardite eesti- ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade muutmise kohta ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimise kohta.

Lisainformatsioon või ettepanekud standardipealkirjade ebatäpsustest enquiry@evs.ee

Eesti standardite eestikeelsete pealkirjade muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri (et)	UUS pealkiri (et)
EVS-EN 54-21:2006	Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Häire edastamine ja valesignaalide põhjuse leidmise seadmed	Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 21: Häire edastamise ja rikketeadete marsruutimise seadmed
EVS-EN ISO 18113-1:2011	In vitro meditsiinilised diagnostikaseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 1: Terminid, määratlused ja üldnõuded	In vitro diagnostika meditsiiniseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 1: Terminid, määratlused ja üldnõuded
EVS-EN ISO 18113-2:2011	In vitro meditsiinilised diagnostikaseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 2: Professionaalseks kasutamiseks mõeldud in vitro diagnostilised reaktiivid	In vitro diagnostika meditsiiniseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 2: <i>In vitro</i> diagnostika reagentid professionaalseks kasutuseks
EVS-EN ISO 18113-3:2011	In vitro meditsiinilised diagnostikaseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 3: Professionaalseks kasutamiseks mõeldud in vitro diagnostilised instrumendid	In vitro diagnostika meditsiiniseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 3: <i>In vitro</i> diagnostika instrumendid professionaalseks kasutuseks
EVS-EN ISO 18113-4:2011	In vitro meditsiinilised diagnostikaseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 4: In vitro diagnostika reagentid enesetestamiseks	In vitro diagnostika meditsiiniseadmed. Tootja poolt antav teave (etiketamine). Osa 4: <i>In vitro</i> diagnostika reagentid enesetestamiseks
EVS-EN 62052-21:2005	Elektri mõõteseadmed (vahelduvvool). Üldnõuded, katsed ja katsetingimused. Osa 21: Mõõturid ja koormuse kontrollimise seadmed	Elektrimõõteseadmed vahelduvvoolule. Üldnõuded, katsed ja katsetingimused. Osa 21: Mõõturid ja koormuse kontrollimise seadmed

EVS-EN 62053-11:2003	Vahelduvvoolu-elektriarvestusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 11: Elektromehaanilised aktiivenergiaarvestid (klassid 0,5, 1 ja 2)	Elektrimõõteseadmed vahelduvvoolule. Erinõuded. Osa 11: Elektromehaanilised aktiivenergiaarvestid (klassid 0,5, 1 ja 2)
EVS-EN 62053-21:2003	Vahelduvvoolu-elektriarvestusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 21: Staatilised aktiivenergiaarvestid (klassid 1 ja 2)	Elektrimõõteseadmed vahelduvvoolule. Erinõuded. Osa 21: Staatilised aktiivenergiaarvestid (klassid 1 ja 2)
EVS-EN 14350-1:2004	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Jooginõud ja -abivahendid. Üldised- ja mehhaanilised nõuded ja katsed	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Jooginõud ja -abivahendid. Osa 1: Üldised ja mehhaanilised nõuded ning katsed

Eesti standardite ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri (en)	UUS pealkiri (en)
EVS-EN 62059-32-1:2012	Electricity metering equipment - Dependability - Part 32-1: Durability - Testing of the stability of metrological characteristics by applying elevated temperature	Elektrimõõteseadmed. Usaldatavus. Osa 32-1: Vastupidavus. Metrooloogiliste omaduste stabiilsuse kontrolli kõrgema temperatuuri oludes
EVS-EN 16029:2012	Ride-on, motorized vehicles intended for the transportation of persons and not intended for use on public roads - Single-track two-wheel motor vehicles - Safety requirements and test methods	Tänavaliikluseks mittemõeldud ratsa-asendis juhivad inimeste transpordiks kavandatud mootorsõidukid. Kahe järjestikku rattaga mootorsõidukid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
CEN/TS 15790:2008	Animal feeding stuffs - PCR typing of probiotic strains of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (yeast)	Loomasööt. <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (pärm) probiootiliste tüvede PCR tüpiseerimine
EVS-EN 15781:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of maduramicin-ammonium by reversed-phase HPLC using post-column derivatisation	Loomasööt. Maduramütsinammooniumi määramine pöördfaasilise HPLC meetodiga kasutades kolonni järgset derivatsiooni
EVS-EN 15782:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of nicarbazine - High-performance liquid chromatographic method	Loomasööt. Nikarbasiini määramine. Kõrgefektiivne vedelikkromatograafiline meetod
EVS-EN 15784:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of presumptive <i>Bacillus</i> spp.	Loomasööt. Eeldatava <i>Bacillus</i> spp. isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15785:2010	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of <i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	Loomasööt. <i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp. isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15786:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of <i>Pediococcus</i> spp.	Loomasööt. <i>Pediococcus</i> spp. isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15787:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Loomasööt. <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15788:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of <i>Enterococcus</i> (<i>E. faecium</i>) spp.	Loomasööt. <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. (<i>E. faecium</i>) isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15789:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Isolation and enumeration of yeast probiotic strains	Loomasööt. Probiootiliste pärmitüvede isoleerimine ja loendamine
EVS-EN 15791:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of Deoxynivalenol in animal feed - HPLC method with UV detection and immunoaffinity column clean-up	Loomasööt. Deoksünivalenooli määramine söötades. HPLC meetod koos UV detektoriga ja puhastamisega immunoafiinsuskolonniga

EVS-EN 15792:2009	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of zearalenone in animal feed - High performance liquid chromatographic method with fluorescence detection and immunoaffinity column clean-up	Loomasööt. Zearalenooli määramine söötades. Kõrgefektiivne vedelikkromatograafiline meetod koos fluorestsentsi määramisega ja puhastamisega immunoafiinsuskolonnis
EVS-EN 16006:2011	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of the Sum of Fumonisin B1 & B2 in compound animal feed with immunoaffinity clean-up and RP-HPLC with fluorescence detection after pre- or post-column derivatisation	Loomasööt. Fumonisiin B1 ja B2 summa määramine segasöödas imuunafiinsuskolonnis ja RP-HPLC puhastamisega koos fluorestsentsi avastamisega eel- või pärast kolonnderivatsiooni
EVS-EN 16007:2011	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of Ochratoxin A in animal feed by immunoaffinity column clean-up and High Performance Liquid Chromatography with fluorescence detection	Loomasööt. Ochratoksiin A määramine loomasöödas koos immunoafiinsuskolonnis puhastamisega ja kõrgefektiivse vedelikkromatograafiaga koos fluorestsentsi määramisega
EVS-EN 16158:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of semduramicin content - Liquid chromatographic method using a "tree" analytical approach	Loomasööt. Semduramitsiini sisalduse määramine vedelikkromatograafilise meetodiga kasutades „puu“ analüütilist lähenemisviisi
EVS-EN 16159:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of selenium by hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HGAAS) after microwave digestion (digestion with 65 % nitric acid and 30 % hydrogen peroxide)	Loomasööt. Seleeni määramine aatomabsorptsioonspektromeetria hüdriidide genereerimise meetodiga (HD-AAS) pärast mikrolainete digereerimist (digereerimine 65 % lämmastikhappe ja 30 % vesinikperoksiidiga)
EVS-EN 16160:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of Hydrocyanic acid by HPLC	Loomasööt. Vesiniktsüaniidhappe määramine HPLC-ga.
EVS-EN 16162:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of decoquinat by HPLC with fluorescence detection	Loomasööt. Dekokvinaadi määramine kõrgefektiivse vedelikkromatograafiaga (HPLC) ja fluorestsentsi avastamisega
EVS-EN 16206:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of arsenic by hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HGAAS) after microwave pressure digestion (digestion with 65 % nitric acid and 30 % hydrogen peroxide)	Loomasööt. Aaseeni määramine hüdriidide moodustuva aatomabsorptsioonspektromeetriga (HD-AAS) pärast mikrolainete surve digereerimist (digereerimine 65 % lämmastikhappega ja 30 % vesinikühapendiga)
EVS-EN 16215:2012	Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs by GC/HRMS and of indicator PCBs by GC/HRMS	Loomasööt. Dioksiini ja dioksiinisarnaste ainete PCBde määramine GC/HRMSga ja indikaator PCBs GC/HRMS-ga
CEN/TS 16316:2012	Postal services - Open interface - Sortplan	Postiteenused. Avatud liides. Sorteerimisplaan

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