EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

02/2013

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

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SISUKORD

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 90/385/EMÜ
Aktiivsed siirdatavad meditsiiniseadmed
(EL Teataja 2013/C 22/01)

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 vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2012 Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 12: Proovieksemplari ettevalmistamine ja etalonained (ISO 10993-12:2012) / *Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials (ISO 10993-12:2012)*	24.01.2013	EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2009 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 14971:2012 Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskijuhtimise rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele / *Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2007, Corrected version 2007-10-01)*	30.08.2012	EVS-EN ISO 14971:2009 Märkus 2.1	Kehtivuse lõppkuupäev (30.08.2012)

Direktiiv 93/42/EMÜ
Meditsiiniseadmed
(EL Teataja 2013/C 22/02)

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 vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2012 Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 12: Proovieksemplari ettevalmistamine ja etalonained (ISO 10993-12:2012) / *Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials (ISO 10993-12:2012)*	24.01.2012	EVS-EN ISO 10993-12:2009 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 14971:2012 Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskijuhtimise rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele / *Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2007, Corrected version 2007-10-01)*	30.08.2012	EVS-EN ISO 14971:2009 Märkus 2.1	Kehtivuse lõppkuupäev (30.08.2012)

Direktiiv 98/79/EMÜ
Meditsiinilised in vitro diagnostikavahendid
(EL Teataja 2013/C 22/03)

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 vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2012 Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kiirgus. Osa 2: Steriliseerimisdoosi määramine (ISO 11137-2:2012) / *Sterilization of health care products - Radiation - Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose (ISO 11137-2:2012)*	24.01.2012		
EVS-EN ISO 14971:2012 Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskijuhtimise rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele / *Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2007, Corrected version 2007-10-01)*	30.08.2012	EVS-EN ISO 14971:2009 Märkus 2.1	Kehtivuse lõppkuupäev (30.08.2012)

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 käsitlusala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDI STAATUSE KAOTANUD EESTI STANDARDID

Harmoneeritud standardi staatuse kaotanud Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta pole enam avaldatud viidet EL Teatajas**
EVS-EN 455-2:2009 Ühekordselt kasutatavad meditsiinilised kindad. Osa 2: Nõuded füüsikalistele omadustele ja katsetamine / Medical gloves for single use - Part 2: Requirements and testing for physical properties	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 794-1:1999+A2:2009 Kopsuventilaatorid. Osa 1: Erinõuded intensiivravis kasutatavatele ventilaatoritele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / Lung ventilators - Part 1: Particular requirements for critical care ventilators CONSOLIDATED TEXT	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 12182:2000 Tehnilised abivahendid puuetega inimestele. Üldnõuded ja katsemeetodid / Technical aids for disabled persons- General requirements and test methods	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 13795-1:2002+A1:2009 Kirurgilised linad, kitlid ja kaitseülikonnad, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniliste seadmetena patsientide ja seadmete puhul ning kliinilise personali poolt. Osa 1. Üldnõuded tootjatele, töötlejatele ja toodetele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / Surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits, used as medical devices, for patients, clinical stuff and equipment - Part 1: General requirements for manufacturers, processors and products CONSOLIDATED TEXT	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 13795-2:2005+A1:2009 Kirurgilised linad, kitlid ja kaitseülikonnad, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniliste seadmetena patsientide ja seadmete puhul ning kliinilise personali poolt. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / Surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits, used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment - Part 2: Test methods CONSOLIDATED TEXT	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 13795-3:2006+A1:2009 Kirurgilised linad, kitlid ja kaitseülikonnad, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniliste seadmetena patsientide ja seadmete puhul ning kliinilise personali poolt. Osa 3: Toimimisnõuded ja -tasemed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / Surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits, used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment - Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels CONSOLIDATED TEXT	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 15424:2007 Meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimine. Madala temperatuuriga aur ja formaldehüüd. Nõuded meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimise protsessi väljatöötamiseks, usaldusväärsuse kontrollimiseks ja rutiinseks kontrollimiseks / Sterilization of medical devices - Low temperature steam and formaldehyde - Requirements for development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 1135-4:2011 Meditsiiniliseks kasutamiseks ettenähtud transfusiooniseadmed. Osa 4: Ühekordsed transfusioonikomplektid (ISO 1135-4:2010) / Transfusion equipment for medical use - Part 4: Transfusion sets for single use (ISO 1135-4:2010)	21.01.2013

EVS-EN ISO 7439:2009 Vasktöötlusega emakasisesed kontraseptiivid. Nõuded, katsetamine / Copper-bearing intra-uterine contraceptive devices - Requirements, test	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 9919:2009 Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Erinõuded meditsiiniotstarbelise pulssoksümeetri esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele / Medical electrical equipment - Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of pulse oximeter equipment for medical use	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 11990:2003 Optika ja optilised instrumendid. Laserid ja laseritega seotud seadmestik. Hingetoru tüve laserikindluse kindlaksmääramine / Optics and optical instruments - Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tube shafts	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 14160:1999 Loomse päritoluga materjale sisaldavate ühekordselt kasutatavate meditsiinivahendite steriliseerimine. Vedelate keemiliste sterilantidega steriliseerimise usaldusväärsuse kontrollimine ja rutiinne kontrollimine / Sterilization of single-use medical devices incorporating materials of animal origin - Validation and routine control of sterilization by liquid chemical sterilants	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 14534:2009 Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed ja kontaktläätsede hooldusvahendid. Põhinõuded / Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Fundamental requirements	21.01.2013
EVS-EN ISO 21647:2009 Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Erinõuded gaasi monitooringuseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja toimimise põhinõuetele / Medical electrical equipment - Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of respiratory gas monitors	21.01.2013
EVS-EN 980:2008 Meditsiiniseadmete märgistamiseks kasutatavad graafilised sümbolid / Symbols for use in the labelling of medical devices	21.01.2013

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 algupärased 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	Üldküsimused. 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. Füüsikalised 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. Juveelitooted
43	Maanteesõidukite 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

EVS-EN 15380-4:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 15380-4:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteesõidukite klassifitseerimise süsteem. Osa 4: Funktsioonide grupid

This European Standard is concerned with the functions associated with general railway vehicles or their assemblies. It covers functionality associated with systems and equipment such as wheelsets and bogies, doors, brakes and traction. This standard may also be applied to railway vehicles with very specific functions like track machines and snow ploughs. However, while the functions that are common with general railway vehicles are included, the functions which are specific to their work processes are not included in this standard. They will be added for these individual projects.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1041:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 1041:2008/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Information supplied by the manufacturer of medical devices

This standard specifies requirements for information to be supplied by a manufacturer for medical devices regulated by Council Directive 90/385/EEC relating to active implantable medical devices and Council Directive 93/42/EEC concerning medical devices. It does not specify the language to be used for such information, nor does it specify the means by which the information is to be supplied. It is also intended to complement the specific requirements of the cited EU Directives on medical devices by providing guidance on means by which certain requirements can be met. If a manufacturer follows these means, they will provide a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements regarding information to be supplied. This standard does not cover requirements for provision of information for in vitro diagnostic medical devices, which are covered by other labelling standards (see Bibliography).

Keel en

FprEN 62682

Identne FprEN 62682:2013

ja identne IEC 62682:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Management of alarms for the process industries

This international standard specifies general principles and processes for the lifecycle management of alarm systems based on programmable electronic controller and computer-based Human-Machine Interface (HMI) technology for facilities in the process industries. It covers alarms from all systems presented to the operator, which includes basic process control systems, annunciator panels, safety instrumented systems, fire and gas systems, and emergency response systems. The practices in this standard are applicable to continuous, batch, and discrete processes. There may be differences in implementation to meet the specific needs based on process type. In jurisdictions where the governing authorities (e.g., national, federal, state, province, county, city) have established process safety design, process safety management, or other requirements in addition to the requirements of this standard, these should be taken into consideration. The primary function of the alarm system is to notify operators of abnormal process conditions or equipment malfunctions. It may include both the basic process control system (BPCS) and the safety instrumented system (SIS), each of which uses measurements of process conditions and logic to generate alarms (see Figure 1). The alarm system also includes a mechanism for communicating the alarm information to the operator via an HMI, usually a computer screen or an annunciator panel. Additional functions of the alarm system are to provide an alarm and event log, an alarm historian, and the generation of performance metrics for the alarm system. There are external systems that may use the data from the alarm system.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 10579

Identne FprEN ISO 10579:2013

ja identne ISO 10579:2010 including Cor 1:2011

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensioning and tolerancing - Non-rigid parts (ISO 10579:2010 including Cor 1:2011)

ISO 10579:2010 gives rules for dimensioning and tolerancing non-rigid parts where restraining of features is required during verification of dimensions and tolerances specified on a drawing.

Keel en

prEN ISO 4618

Identne prEN ISO 4618:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 4618:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions (ISO/DIS 4618:2012)

This International Standard defines terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes). Terms relating to specific applications and properties are dealt with in standards concerning those applications and properties, e.g. corrosion protection, coating powders. Terms on nanotechnologies are harmonized with ISO/DTS 80004-4. In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions. Note to entry: Those terms that are defined elsewhere in the standard are shown in bold type.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006

prEN ISO 15007-1

Identne prEN ISO 15007-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 15007-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Road vehicles - Measurement of driver visual behaviour with respect to transport information and control systems - Part 1: Definitions and parameters (ISO/DIS 15007-1:2013)

Part 1 of ISO 15007 defines key terms and parameters applied in the analysis of driver visual behaviour focused on glance and glance-related measures. These terms and parameters can be applied in environments from real-world driving experiments to laboratory-based driving simulator studies. The procedures described in this part of ISO 15007 could also apply to more general assessments of driver visual behaviour without the introduction of TICS-specific systems. The parameters and definitions described below are intended to assist development of a common source of reference for driver visual behaviour data. Minimum requirements for reporting the results of Transport Information and Control Systems (TICS) evaluations are provided. Further guidance including the specification of how to analyse and present the results of studies of visual behaviour is available in other ISO publications (see, for example, ISO ISO 2854 and ISO/TR 13425:2006). However, data collected and analysed according to this standard will allow comparisons to be performed across different TICS applications and experimental scenarios.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2002

prEN ISO 16559

Identne prEN ISO 16559:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16559:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions (ISO/DIS 16559:2013)

This international standard determines the terminology and definitions for solid biofuels. According to the scope of the ISO/TC 238 this standard only includes raw and processed material originating from - forestry and arboriculture, - agriculture and horticulture, - aquaculture NOTE 1 Raw and processed material includes woody, herbaceous, fruit and aquatic biomass from the sectors mentioned above. NOTE 2 Chemically treated material may not include halogenated organic compounds and heavy metals more than typical virgin material values (see ISO document on fuel specification and classes Part I). Treatment by air, water and heat is considered not to be chemical treatment. Solid biofuels originating from different recycling processes of end-of-life-products are not within the scope but relevant terms are included for information. Areas covered by ISO/TC28/SC7 “Liquid biofuels” and ISO/TC193 “Natural gas” are excluded. Other standards with a different scope than this International Standard may have different definitions than this standard.

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 16175-1:2013

ja identne ISO 16175-1:2010

Tähtaeg 31.03.2013

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas. Osa 1: Ülevaade ja lähtekohad.

Projekti „Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas“ mõte on luua üleilmselt harmoniseeritud põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded tarkvarale, mida kasutatakse digitaaldokumentide loomiseks ja haldamiseks kontorikeskkonnas. Hetkel on olemas rida haldusala- ja õigusruumikeskseid funktsionaalsusnõudeid ja tarkvara spetsifikatsioone. Projekti eesmärk on vormida olemasolevast nõuded ja juhised, mis vastaksid rahvusvahelise arhiivide ning dokumendi- ja teabehalduse kogukonna vajadustele ning võimaldaksid selle kogukonna koostöö üleilmse tarkvaratööstusega. Projekti eesmärgid on: • võimaldada organisatsioonides parem dokumendihalduse korraldus; • suurema toimimisefektiivsuse kaudu toetada organisatsiooni ärilisi vajadusi; • pakkuda läbi automatiseeritud dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsuse laiema käsitluse paremat võimalust auditeerimistegevusteks; • parandada võimalusi vastavuse saavutamiseks teavet puudutavas õigusruumis (näiteks andmekaitse ja eraelu puutumatus) esitatud kohustustega; • kindlustada hea dokumendihaldusega head valitsemist (näiteks aruandekohustuslikkus, läbipaistvus, paremad teenused); • suurendada olulisemate põhimõtete levitamisega üldise teadlikkuse taset dokumendihalduse võimalustest; • maksimeerida haldusalade-ülest kooskõla dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsusnõuete sõnastamisel ning võimaldada üleilmsel arhiivide-, dokumendi- ja teabehalduse kogukonnal ühtsete arusaamade järgi suhelda tarkvara tarnijate kogukonnaga. Standardis toodud juhised ja nõuded keskenduvad peamiselt digitaaldokumentide loomisele ja haldamisele. Kuna standardi osad üksnes toetavad digitaaldokumentide pikaajalist säilitamist, jäävad konkreetsed protsessid pikaajalise säilitamise saavutamiseks projekti skoobist välja. Ootuseks on, et esitatud nõuded on oma olemuselt globaalset laadi. Sellest johtuvalt ja arvestades erinevaid õigusruume, on võimatu anda ka detailsemaid nõuete juurutamise juhiseid. Lisaks sellele pole standardi osade testimist konkreetses keskkonnas läbi viidud ning tarkvara testimise juhtumite esitamine on jäänud väljaspoole standardi osade skoopi.

Keel en

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16405:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne CEN/TR 16405:2013

Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall additional optional data set for heavy goods vehicles eCall

This Technical Report defines an additional data concept that may be transferred as an ‘optional additional data concept’ as defined in ‘Block 12’ of CEN 15722 eCall MSD, that may be transferred from a goods vehicle to a PSAP in the event of a crash or emergency via an eCall communication session. Two variants are provided, one (schema A) for use where dangerous goods (ADR classified); the second variant (schema B) is for use where no ADR classified load is known. NOTE The communications media protocols and methods for the transmission of the eCall message are not specified in this Technical Report. Additional data concepts may also be transferred, and any such data concepts should be registered using a data registry as defined in EN ISO 24978.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16326:2013

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TS 16326:2013

Postal Services - Hybrid Mail - Functional Specification for postal registered electronic mail

This Technical Specification constitutes the functional specification of a secure electronic postal service, referred to as the postal registered electronic mail or PReM service. PReM provides a trusted and certified electronic mail exchange between mailer, postal operators and addressee/mailee. In addition, evidence of corresponding events and operations within the scope of PReM will be generated and archived for future attestation. The PReM service is defined by reference to the concepts, schemas and operations defined in CEN/TS 15121-1:2011. It utilises six SePS operational verbs (CheckIntegrity, LogEvent, Postmark, RetrieveResults, Sign and Verify) and the five additional server-side operational verbs (SendMessagetoDestination, Subscribe Notification, UnscbscribeNotification, RejectMessage and ReceiveNotification) to fulfil the operational requirements of a PReM System. Return of Investment (ROI), market potential, revenues model, business plan and pricing policy are outside the scope of this functional specification. Postal operators are advised to make the necessary marketing study and research prior to considering leasing, procuring or developing such a PReM system in accordance with this functional specification.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16406:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TS 16406:2013

Intelligentsed transpordisüsteemid. Ühistransport. Sõidudokumentide elektroonilise vahendamise korraldamine raudteel

This Technical Specification provides, in Clause 2, new and changed glossary items needed to define indirect fulfilment and its characteristics and to support the changes to the TAP-TSI and ERA Technical Document B5. Clause 3 defines the layout formats used for international rail services fulfilled using the ticket on departure and print-at-home ticket methods. Clause 4 provides the changes to ERA Technical Document B5 that are required to provide the generic indirect fulfilment framework, covering ticket on departure, print-at-home and e-ticket fulfilment methods, although the main use of the specification is expected to be for ticket on departure. Clause 5 provides the analysis of the security requirements of indirect fulfilment, and the conclusion that no rail-specific specifications are needed.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9115:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 9115:2013

Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defence Organizations - Deliverable Software (Supplement to EN 9100)

The requirements of EN 9100 apply with the following clarification for software. This document supplements the EN 9100 standard requirements for deliverable software and contains quality management system requirements for organizations that design, develop, and/or produce deliverable software for the aviation, space, and defence industry. This includes, as required, support software that is used in the development and maintenance of deliverable software. The deliverable software may be stand-alone, embedded, or loadable into a target computer. Where the use of Hardware Description Language (HDL) or high order language is utilized as the design source of electronic hardware [e.g., Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), Programmable Logic Device (PLD)], the organization and customer shall agree on the extent of applicability of this supplement. NOTE 1 For airborne electronic hardware guidance, see RTCA/DO-254 or EUROCAE ED-80; and for product realization requirements, see EN 9100. Where Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) or non-developmental software is integrated into a deliverable product, the organization and customer shall agree on the extent of applicability of this supplement. For the purposes of this document, the terms “product” and “software product” are considered synonymous. NOTE 2 This document is independent of the life cycle models (e.g., waterfall, spiral, evolutionary, incremental) or methodology (e.g., objected oriented design, unified modeling language, agile).

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15628

Identne prEN 15628:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Maintenance - Qualification of maintenance personnel

This European Standard describes the qualification of the personnel with regard to the tasks to be performed in the context of the maintenance of plants, infrastructure and production systems. In this European Standard, maintenance of plants and buildings is included in terms of technical aspects of services. This European Standard guides to define the knowledge, skills and competencies required for the qualification of maintenance personnel. This European Standard covers the following professional persons in the maintenance organisation: Maintenance Technician Specialist; Maintenance Supervisor and Maintenance Engineer; Maintenance Manager (Responsible of Maintenance Function or Service). This European Standard does not specify the verification criteria nor the specialised training of the personnel, which is related to the specific commodity sector. NOTE Specialisation and profession are the subject of the training carried out in the relevant sector.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15628:2007

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 16140-1

Identne prEN ISO 16140-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16140-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Microbiology of food and animal feed - Method validation - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 16140-1:2013)

This part of ISO 16140 defines general terms and definitions relating to method validation of microbiology in the food chain. This part of ISO 16140 is applicable to the validation of methods for the analysis (detection or quantification) of microorganisms in: products intended for human consumption and for animal feeding; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; samples from the primary production stage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16140:2003; EVS-EN ISO 16140:2003/A1:2011

prEN ISO 16140-2

Identne prEN ISO 16140-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16140-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Microbiology of food and animal feed - Method validation - Part 2: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods against a reference method (ISO/DIS 16140-2:2013)

This part of ISO 16140 specifies the general principle and the technical protocol for the validation of alternative, mostly proprietary, methods in the field of microbiological analysis of food, animal feed, and environmental and primary production stage samples for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods. Validation studies according to this standard are intended to be performed by organizations involved in method validation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16140:2003; EVS-EN ISO 16140:2003/A1:2011

prEN ISO 17468

Identne prEN ISO 17468:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17468:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Microbiology of food and animal feed - Technical requirements and guidance on establishment or revision of standard methods (ISO/DIS 17468:2013)

This International Standard gives technical requirements and guidance on the establishment or revision of standardized reference methods for the analysis (detection or quantification) of microorganisms in: products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; samples from the primary production stage. This International Standard defines the pre-standardization stage (the early stage) of the establishment of a new standardized reference method or of the revision of an existing standardized reference method. It includes in particular requirements and guidance on the validation of the methods to be selected.

Keel en

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16386:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne CEN/TR 16386:2013

Dentistry - Guidelines for handling methacrylate-based materials in the dental laboratory

This Technical Report gives guidance for handling all methacrylate-based materials for dental purposes used in dental laboratories. The intention is to lower the risk of adverse effects on skin and airways when working with such materials. Aspects of this document may be applicable for other areas in Dentistry.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16427:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne CEN/TR 16427:2013

Intelligent transport systems - Public transport - Traveller Information for Visually Impaired People (TI-VIP)

This Technical Report is based on work undertaken to define the scope for a possible Technical Specification that would specify the information needed by blind and visually impaired people (VIP) when they are travelling. This information is primarily intended for users of road-based transport like buses, trolleybuses and trams, but it can also be used for subway, regional and inter-city trains. The Technical Specification that is suggested would aim to define the contents of the information required at an urban or regional level. Its goal would be to make consistent information for VIP who are travelling anywhere in Europe. It would define the nature and the structure of the information for VIP using public transport to make it familiar, homogeneous and consistent. The Technical Specification would be applicable to organisations and operators of facilities for Public Transport and related services, either urban or regional, who want to guarantee “accessibility for all” and comply with local laws and recommendations in that field. The suggested Technical Specification should comply with relevant laws and recommendations throughout European countries. Such a Technical Specification should define the information and remotely controlled functions that should be available for VIPs at stops, platforms, access areas and inside/outside vehicles. The provision and the updating of the available information would be undertaken by the Public Transport operators or their partners. It would have to be linked with existing information and management systems. A Technical Specification would identify the contents of the information, the events, the validity time periods and the information which should be offered by different classes of end-user devices. The Technical Specification would state which information is to be provided by each one of the different classes of end-user devices. “Traveller information for Visually Impaired People” is defined in a three layer top-down framework: 1. “Contents of the information”: this should be in accordance with relevant standards and other Technical Specifications (Transmodel, IFOPT, SIRI, TPEG, etc.) to achieve consistency of end-user information. All information has to be defined (including events for triggering, devices on which the information is presented and validity time periods). This will be based on use-cases; 2. “Messaging and Dialogues”: this part of the processing would have to comply with existing standards and Technical Specifications SIRI, TPEG, etc. to allow interoperability; 3. “Hardware or physical media”: this would define how to implement the messaging system specified above with different technical solutions to assure delivery of traveller information to the end-user. This could include collaboration with ETSI (layer for radio-communication). The work to develop such a Technical Specification may identify additional information elements that need to be added to existing standards and Technical Specifications. It is suggested that the first part of the Technical Specification should encompass only the first upper layer “Contents of the information” – and it is on this layer that this report concentrates.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 60601-2-22:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-22:2007 + A1:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-22: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of surgical, cosmetic, therapeutic and diagnostic laser equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of laser equipment for either surgical, therapeutic, medical diagnostic, cosmetic, or veterinary applications, intended for its use on humans or animals, classified as a CLASS 3B or CLASS 4 LASER PRODUCT as defined by 3.22 and 3.23 in IEC 60825-1, hereafter referred to as LASER EQUIPMENT. Throughout this International Standard, light emitting diodes (LED) are included whenever the word “laser” is used. NOTE 1 Refer to Definition 3.49 in IEC 60825-1. NOTE 2 Laser products for these applications classified as a CLASS 1, 1M, 2, 2M or CLASS 3R LASER PRODUCT, are covered by IEC 60825-1 and IEC 60601-1. 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. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the General Standard. NOTE See also 4.2 of the General Standard. This standard can also be applied to surgical, cosmetic, therapeutic and diagnostic laser equipment used for compensation or alleviation of disease, injury or disability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2001

EVS-EN 60601-2-65:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60601-2-65:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-65:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-65: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of dental intra-oral x-ray equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of DENTAL INTRA-ORAL X RAY EQUIPMENT and its main components, hereafter also called ME EQUIPMENT. The scope of this standard is restricted to X RAY EQUIPMENT where the X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY contains the HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER ASSEMBLY. DENTAL EXTRA ORAL X-RAY EQUIPMENT is excluded from the scope of this standard. ASSEMBLY. Therefore in this particular standard the concept of X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY is replaced by that of X-RAY MONOBLOCK ASSEMBLY. NOTE 2 Main components may be for instance the X-RAY MONOBLOCK ASSEMBLY and an ELECTRONIC X-RAY IMAGE RECEPTOR. NOTE 3 Photostimulated phosphor plates and their readers (hardware and software) are excluded from the scope of this particular standard, since they have no electrical APPLIED PARTS in the PATIENT ENVIRONMENT, and are not ME EQUIPMENT. ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS in the scope of IEC 60601-2-63, IEC 60601-2-44, IEC 60601-2-54, IEC 60601-2-45 or IEC 60601-2-43 are excluded from the scope of this particular standard. The scope of this International Standard also excludes RADIOTHERAPY SIMULATORS and equipment for bone or tissue absorption densitometry. Excluded from the scope is also ME EQUIPMENT intended to be used for DENTAL RADIOSCOPY. Within its specific scope, the clauses of this particular standard supersede and replace those of IEC 60601-2-7, Medical electrical equipment – Particular requirements for the safety of high-voltage generators of diagnostic X-ray generators and of IEC 60601-2-32, Medical electrical equipment – Particular requirements for the safety of associated equipment of X-ray equipment. NOTE 4 Requirements for X-RAY GENERATORS and for ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT, which were previously specified in IEC 60601-2-7 and IEC 60601-2-32, have been included in either IEC 60601-1:2005 (Ed3) or in this particular standard. Therefore IEC 60601-2-7 and IEC 60601-2-32 are not part of the IEC 60601-1 3rd edition scheme for DENTAL INTRA-ORAL X-RAY EQUIPMENT. All requirements addressing integrated X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLIES are covered by this particular standard. Therefore IEC 60601-2-28 does not apply to ME EQUIPMENT in the scope of this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60601-2-7:2001; EVS-EN 60601-2-32:2001

EVS-EN 60601-2-66:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60601-2-66:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-66:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-66: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of hearing instruments and hearing instrument systems (IEC 60601-2-66:2012)

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY of HEARING INSTRUMENTS and HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS, hereafter also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to HEARING INSTRUMENTS only, or to HEARING INSTRUMENT 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 HEARING INSTRUMENTS and to HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of HEARING INSTRUMENTS or HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 201.7.9.2 and 201.9.6. NOTE See also 201.4.2. (RISK MANAGEMENT). ACCESSORIES to HEARING INSTRUMENTS in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT (e.g. Remote control units, audio streamers, battery chargers, power supplies) are covered by the most applicable standard, IEC 60065, IEC 60950-1 or other applicable IEC safety standards. Alternatively the general standard may be applied. HEARING INSTRUMENTS do not have a MAINS PART intended for connection to a.c. SUPPLY MAINS. The connection to the SUPPLY MAINS of a HEARING INSTRUMENT system is covered by power supply, charger or other types of ACCESSORIES. ACCESSORIES connected to a HEARING INSTRUMENT may form a HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM. Only the HEARING INSTRUMENT and its detachable parts are subject to all applicable clauses of this particular standard. The remaining components of the HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM are subject to requirements of this particular standard that result from their connection to the HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM. Programming interfaces or ACCESSORIES in a clinical application are covered by the general standard. NOTE Detachable parts of HEARING INSTRUMENTS even if supplied separately (e.g. ear hooks, domes, wax guards etc.), are not regarded as ACCESSORIES. This standard does not apply to: – cochlear implants or other implanted HEARING INSTRUMENTS; – bone conduction HEARING INSTRUMENTS; – educational HEARING INSTRUMENTS (i.e. group HEARING INSTRUMENTS, auditory trainers etc.); – the application of a HEARING INSTRUMENT for the measurement of hearing levels. IEC 60645-1 applies; – audio-frequency induction-loop systems or their component parts, as described in IEC 60118-4 and IEC 62489-1; – assisted HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS using infra-red or radio; – the sound generating function of a tinnitus masker.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 5361:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 5361:2012/AC:2012

ja identne ISO 5361:2012/Cor 1:2012

Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Intubatsioonitorud ja konnektorid (ISO 5361:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11980:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 11980:2012

ja identne ISO 11980:2012

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Guidance for clinical investigations (ISO 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

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1782:1999+A1:2009

Identne EN 1782:1998+A1:2009

Intubatsioonitorud ja -liitmikud KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Standard esitab nõuded plastist ja/või kummist valmistatud (mansetita ja mansetiga) orotrahheaalsetele ja nasotrahheaalsetele intubatsioonitorudele ning nõuded intubatsioonitorude liitmikele. Eriotstarbelised intubatsioonitorud on käesoleva standardi reguleerimisalast välja jäetud.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1782:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5361:2012

EVS-EN 60601-2-7:2001

Identne EN 60601-2-7:1998

ja identne IEC 60601-2-7:1998

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-7 Erinõuded diagnostiliste röntgenigeneraatorite kõrgpingegeneraatorite ohutusele

This Particular Standard applies to high-voltage generators of medical diagnostic X-ray generators and to their assemblies including the following: - high-voltage generators that are integrated with an X-ray tube assembly, - high-voltage generators of radiotherapy treatment simulators. Where appropriate, requirements for X-ray generators are given but only where these concern the functioning of the associated high-voltage generator. This standard excludes: - capacitor discharge high-voltage generators (these are covered by IEC 60601-2-15), - high-voltage generators for mammography, - high-voltage generators for reconstructive tomography.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60601-2-65:2013; EVS-EN 60601-2-54:2009

EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2001

Identne EN 60601-2-22:1996

ja identne IEC 601-2-22:1995

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2: Erinõuded diagnostiliste ja terapeutiliste laserseadmestike ohutusele

Applies to laser equipment for medical applications, classified as a class 3B or class 4 laser product according to the classification in IEC 825-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2013

EVS-EN 60601-2-32:2001

Identne EN 60601-2-32:1994

ja identne IEC 601-2-32:1994

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2: Erinõuded rõntgeniseadmestiku kaasseadmestiku ohutusele

Applies to equipment and devices associated to X-ray equipment as used for supporting and relatively positioning the functional components including the patient support used for the application of the X-radiation. This standard applied to all associated equipment not covered by other Particular Standards.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60601-2-65:2013; EVS-EN 60601-2-54:2009

EVS-EN ISO 11980:2009

Identne EN ISO 11980:2009

ja identne ISO 11980:2009

Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed ja kontaktläätsede hooldusvahendid. Juhised kliinilisteks uuringuteks

This International Standard gives guidelines for the clinical investigation (CI) of the safety and performance of contact lenses and contact lens care products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11980:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11980:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1041:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 1041:2008/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Information supplied by the manufacturer of medical devices

This standard specifies requirements for information to be supplied by a manufacturer for medical devices regulated by Council Directive 90/385/EEC relating to active implantable medical devices and Council Directive 93/42/EEC concerning medical devices. It does not specify the language to be used for such information, nor does it specify the means by which the information is to be supplied. It is also intended to complement the specific requirements of the cited EU Directives on medical devices by providing guidance on means by which certain requirements can be met. If a manufacturer follows these means, they will provide a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements regarding information to be supplied. This standard does not cover requirements for provision of information for in vitro diagnostic medical devices, which are covered by other labelling standards (see Bibliography).

Keel en

EN 60601-2-52:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-2-52:2010/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-52:2009/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-52: Erinõuded elektriga käitatavate haiglavoodite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of MEDICAL BEDS as defined in 201.3.212, intended for ADULTS as defined in 201.3.201. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to a MEDICAL BED 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 MEDICAL BED and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of MEDICAL BED or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard.

Keel en

FprEN 60601-2-64

Identne FprEN 60601-2-64:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-64:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-64: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of light ion beam medical equipment

1.1 of the General Standard is replaced by: This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of MEDICAL LIGHT ION BEAM EQUIPMENT, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT, used for treatment of PATIENTS. 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. This Particular Standard, with the inclusion of TYPE TESTS and SITE TESTS, applies respectively to the manufacture and some installation aspects of LIGHT ION BEAM MEDICAL EQUIPMENT – intended for RADIOTHERAPY in human medical practice, including those in which the selection and DISPLAY of operating parameters can be controlled automatically by PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC SUBSYSTEMS (PESS), – that, under NORMAL CONDITIONS (NC) and in NORMAL USE, deliver a RADIATION BEAM of LIGHT IONS having ENERGY PER NUCLEON in the range 10 MeV/n to 500 MeV/n, and – intended to be – for NORMAL USE, operated under the authority of appropriately licensed or QUALIFIED PERSONS by OPERATORS having the required skills for a particular medical application, for particular SPECIFIED clinical purposes maintained in accordance with the recommendations given in the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, – subject to regular quality assurance performance and calibration checks by a QUALIFIED PERSON. NOTE 1: In this Particular Standard, all references to installation refer to installation in the RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION'S premises. NOTE 2: In this Particular Standard, all references to ABSORBED DOSE refer to ABSORBED DOSE in water. NOTE 3: NORMAL USE includes PATIENT TREATMENT, equipment calibration, quality assurance procedures, maintenance, and other procedures performed by the OPERATOR required in preparation for PATIENT TREATMENTS.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 11137-2

Identne FprEN ISO 11137-2:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 11137-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Sterilization of health care products - Radiation - Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose (ISO/FDIS 11137-2:2013)

This part of ISO 11137 specifies methods for determining the minimum dose needed to achieve a specified requirement for sterility and methods to substantiate the use of 25 kGy or 15 kGy as the sterilization dose to achieve a sterility assurance level, SAL, of 10−6. This part of ISO 11137 also specifies methods of sterilization dose audit used to demonstrate the continued effectiveness of the sterilization dose. This part of ISO 11137 defines product families for sterilization dose establishment and sterilization dose audit.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2012

prEN 1422

Identne prEN 1422:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Sterilisaatorid meditsiiniliseks otstarbeks. Etüleenoksiidsterilisaatorid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies the requirements and the relevant tests for automatically controlled sterilizers employing ethylene oxide gas (EO) as the sterilant, either as a pure gas or a mixture with other gases, being used in healthcare facilities, medical device companies or by contract sterilization companies for the sterilization of medical devices and their accessories. These sterilizers are primarily used for the sterilization of heat labile medical devices. This European Standard specifies requirements for ethylene oxide sterilizers working at super or sub atmospheric pressure for: - the performance and design of sterilizers to ensure that the process is capable of sterilizing medical devices; - the equipment and controls of these sterilizers necessary for the validation and routine control of the sterilization processes. This standard applies when the sterilizer manufacturer declares compliance with EN 1422 as a means of conformity assessment to the essential requirements of the MDD (see annex ZA1) when intending to supply an EO sterilizer. The test loads described in this European Standard are selected to represent a number of loads for the evaluation of the performance of EO sterilizers for medical devices. However, specific loads may require the use of other test loads. This European standard does not specify those tests which are necessary to determine the probability of a processed product being sterile, nor the routine quality control tests required prior to release of sterile product. These topics are addressed in prEN ISO 11135. This European standard does not specify requirements for occupational safety associated with the design and operation of EO sterilization facilities. NOTE 1 For further information on safety, see examples in the Bibliography. National or regional regulations may also exist. This European Standard does not cover sterilizers which employ the injection of EO or mixtures containing EO directly into packages or into a flexible chamber. NOTE 2 See EN ISO 14937 “General requirements for characterization of a sterilizing agent and the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices”. Requirements on safety are addressed in EN 61010–1, EN 61010–2–040 and Directive 94/9/EC (ATEX) and are not repeated in this European standard. EN 60204–1 also provides guidance. This European standard is not intended as a checklist for suitability of an existing EO sterilizer when assessing compliance with prEN ISO 11135. This standard is not intended to be applied retrospectively. This European Standard does not cover analytical methods for determining levels of residual EO and/or its reaction products. NOTE 3 For further information see ISO 10993-7.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1422:1999+A1:2009

prEN ISO 8836

Identne prEN ISO 8836:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 8836:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Hingamisteedes kasutatavad aspiratsioonikateetrid

This International Standard specifies requirements for suction catheters, including closed suction catheters, made of plastic materials and intended for use in suction of the respiratory tract. Angled-tip suction catheters (e.g. Coudé catheters) and suction catheters with aspirator collectors are not considered to be specialized and are therefore included in the scope of this International Standard. Suction catheters intended for use with flammable anaesthetic gases or agents, lasers or electrosurgical equipment are not covered by this standard. NOTE See ISO/TR 11991-95 for guidance on airway management during laser surgery of the upper airway. [5]

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8836:2009

prEN ISO 10343

Identne prEN ISO 10343:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 10343:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Ophthalmic instruments - Ophthalmometers (ISO/DIS 10343:2012)

This International Standard, together with ISO 15004-1, specifies requirements and test methods for continuously or digitally indicating ophthalmometers. Certain types of ophthalmometer have sufficient resolution and range (Table 2) to adequately measure the radii of curvature of contact lenses complying with ISO 18369-3:2006, 4.1.3 and 5. It is assumed that the local corneal front surface and both contact lens surfaces are spherical or toroidal. This International Standard takes priority over ISO 15004-1, if differences exist.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10343:2009

prEN ISO 24234

Identne prEN ISO 24234:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 24234:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Dentistry - Dental amalgam (ISO/DIS 24234:2013)

This International Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for dental amalgam alloys and dental mercury suitable for the preparation of dental amalgam, together with the requirements and test methods for that dental amalgam and the requirements for packaging and marking (including those for dental mercury). It is applicable to dental amalgam alloys supplied in the form of a free-flowing powder in bulk, or a powder compressed to form a tablet, or a powder in a capsule (i.e. pre-capsulated). With respect to dental mercury, the scope is limited solely to that which is supplied pre-capsulated or in pre-dosed sachets. Both are limited to a mass sufficient for one mix. The mass of dental mercury in one capsule or sachet shall be sufficient to produce a homogeneous plastic mix, appropriate for a small or medium size restoration in a single tooth. This International Standard is not applicable to the supply of mercury in masses greater than this in a single primary container (i.e. dental mercury in bulk). Dental mercury supplied in bulk volumes will not conform to this International Standard. This International Standard does not exclude the supply of dental amalgam alloy or dental mercury separately. This International Standard is not applicable to alloys intended for use with liquid metals that are not dental mercury, nor is it applicable to liquid metal alloys.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 24234:2004; EVS-EN ISO 24234:2004/A1:2011

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16010:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN/TS 16010:2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Sampling procedures for testing plastics waste and recyclates

This Technical Specification specifies a system for sampling procedures for testing plastics waste and recyclates which take into account the specifics of the plastics waste and recyclates. It is intended to cover all stages of the plastic recycling process. The sampling procedures include the statistical specifics of the plastic waste and the behaviour of recyclates. The sampling method should produce a representative testing sample. Differences can arise due to: the mixture of plastics; the origin (e.g. green dot in Germany, or electronic/automotive industry); the previous use of the plastic material; the residual contents (e.g. of containers); inert, residual or moisture content on or in the material. This Technical Specification is without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16011:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 16011:2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Sample preparation

This Technical Specification specifies the preparation of samples of recycled plastics prior to testing and takes account of the specifics of the material. Sample preparation should avoid any process that causes 'de-mixing' of the sample. Following preparation, the sample should remain representative. The behaviour of contaminants should be carefully analysed and observed to ensure this is homogeneous. This Technical Specification does not address any legal or product safety issues.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16415:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TS 16415:2013

Personal fall protection equipment - Anchor devices - Recommendations for anchor devices for use by more than one person simultaneously

This Technical Specification sets out recommendations for requirements, test apparatus, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for anchor devices intended for use by more than one user simultaneously. This Technical Specification is not applicable to: anchor devices intended to allow only one user to be attached at any one time, which are covered by EN 795:2012; 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. NOTE Requirements, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for anchor devices intended for use by a single user are covered by European Standard EN 795:2012.

Keel en

CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet protocol

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms and faults, as well as communications monitoring, between a Supervised Premises Transceiver and a Receiving Centre Transceiver using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data. These include Ethernet, xDSL, GPRS, WiFi, UMTS and WIMAX. The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50136-1. The performance characteristics of the supervised premises equipment should comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms including, but not limited to, fire, intrusion, access control and social alarms. Compliance with this Technical Specification is voluntary.

Keel en

EVS-EN 397:2012+A1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 397:2012+A1:2012

Industrial safety helmets

This European Standard specifies physical and performance requirements, methods of test and marking requirements for industrial safety helmets. The mandatory requirements apply to helmets for general use in industry. Additional optional performance requirements are included to apply only where specifically claimed by the helmet manufacturer. Industrial safety helmets are intended primarily to provide protection to the wearer against falling objects and consequential brain injury and skull fracture.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 397:2012

EVS-EN 966:2012+A1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 966:2012+A1:2012

Helmets for airborne sports

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for protective helmets used in paragliding, hang gliding and flying with ultra-light aeroplanes. Helmets for airborne sports are indicated in this European Standard as follows: - category HPG: Helmets for paragliding and hang gliding; - category UL: Helmets for flying with ultra-light aeroplanes. Requirements and the corresponding methods of test, where appropriate, are given for the following: - construction including chin strap, fastening devices, field of vision, head mobility and eye protection; - penetration resistance; - shock-absorbing properties; - retention system properties; - marking and information for users. NOTE The requirements cover both categories. Special requirements are contained in the relevant clauses. This European Standard does not apply to other kinds of head protection used in airborne sports.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 966:2012

EVS-EN 1078:2012+A1:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1078:2012+A1:2012

Helmets for pedal cyclists and for users of skateboards and roller skates

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets worn by users of pedal cycles, skateboards and roller skates. Requirements and the corresponding methods of test are given for the following: - construction, including field of vision; - shock absorbing properties; - retention system properties, including chin strap and fastening devices; - marking and information.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1078:2012

EVS-EN 1621-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 1621-4:2013

Kaitserõivad mootorratturitele mehaaniliste löökide eest. Osa 4: Täispuhutavad turvapadjad mootorratturile. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard covers requirements and test methods for mechanically activated inflatable protectors for motorcycle riders (in the following text called „protector“). It specifies the minimum level of protection, the minimum intervention time of inflated bag, and the minimum coverage to be provided by motorcyclists' protectors worn by riders. The requirements of this standard are applicable to various design of inflatable protectors and refers to all body areas and their combinations which are claimed to be protected. Inflatable protectors covered by this standard may be incorporated in motorcycle garments or equipped with by appropriate restraint systems and worn on their own. The standard contains the requirements for the performance of the system during an accident and details of the test methods, requirements for sizing, ergonomics, innocuousness, labelling and the provision of information. Inflatable protectors other than mechanically activated are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 12619:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 12619:2013

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of total gaseous organic carbon - Continuous flame ionisation detector method

This European Standard specifies a flame ionisation detector (FID) method. It is intended for use as a standard reference method for the measurement of the mass concentration of gaseous and vaporous organic substances (expressed as TVOC) in stationary source emissions (e.g. emissions from waste incinerators and solvent using processes, emission measurements according to 2010/75/EU) in the concentration range up to 1 000 mg/m³. This European Standard specifies the requirements for an instrument using flame ionisation detection, together with procedures for its operation. The results obtained using this standard are expressed in milligrams per cubic metre (mg/m³) as total carbon (TVOC). This European Standard is not applicable for permanently installed automated measuring systems (AMS). Alternative methods to this method may be used provided that the user can demonstrate equivalence, based on the principles of CEN/TS 14793.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12619:2000; EVS-EN 13526:2002

EVS-EN 14052:2012+A1:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 14052:2012+A1:2012

High performance industrial helmets

This European Standard specifies physical, performance, test and marking requirements for high performance industrial helmets. High performance industrial helmets, as specified in this European Standard, are intended to provide to the wearer protection against falling objects and off crown impacts and the consequential brain injury, skull fracture and neck injury. This European Standard includes mandatory requirements that apply to all high performance industrial helmets and additional, optional, performance requirements that apply only where specifically claimed by the helmet manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14052:2012

EVS-EN 16164:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 16164:2013

Water quality - Guidance standard for designing and selecting taxonomic keys

This European Standard defines standard principles for the design of taxonomic keys to ensure proper use of nomenclatural rules and reproducible and traceable identification. These principles also allow for the selection of the best key available.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-6:2003/A13:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/A13:2013

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

IEC/TR 60479-3:1998_et

Hind 8,72

ja identne IEC/TR 60479-3:1998

Voolu toime inimestele ja koduloomadele. Osa 3: Läbi koduloomakeha kulgeva voolu toime

Selles tehnilises aruandes esitatakse kodulooma keha näivtakistus sõltuvana puutepingest, karvkatte või naha niiskustasemest ja vooluteest.
Praegusel ajal on sellised andmed olemas üksnes veiste kohta.
Kirjeldatakse läbi kodulooma keha kulgeva siinuselise vahelduvvoolu toimet sagedusel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz.
MÄRKUS Kui ei ole sätestatud teisiti, on vool selles tehnilises aruandes esitatud efektiivväärtusena.

Keel et

IEC/TS 60479-2:2007_et

Hind 15,4

ja identne IEC/TS 60479-2:2007

Voolu toime inimestele ja koduloomadele. Osa 2: Eriaspektid

IEC/TS 60479-2, mis kujutab endast tehnilist spetsifikatsiooni, kirjeldab toimet inimkehale, kui läbi selle kulgeb siinuseline vahelduvvool sagedusega üle 100 Hz.
On esitatud ka läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toime
— siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul, mis sisaldab alaliskomponenti,
— faasjuhtimisega reguleeritaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul,
— perioodiarvuliselt juhitaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul, kuid rakendatavusega üksnes sagedusel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz.
MÄRKUS 1 Muud lainekujud on arutusel.
Peale selle kirjeldab see standard läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toimet üksikute ühesuunaliste nelinurkimpulsside, siinuseliste impulsside ja kondensaatorite tühjenemisel tekkivate impulsside korral.
MÄRKUS 2 Impulsijadade toime on arutusel.
Esitatud väärtused on mõeldud rakendamiseks impulsi kestusel 0,1 ms kuni 10 ms. Kui impulsi kestus on pikem kui 10 ms, rakendatakse väärtusi, mis on esitatud tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni IEC/TS 60479-1 joonisel 20.
Selles standardis arvestatakse üksnes juhtivusvoolu, mis tekib vooluallika otsesel rakendamisel inimkehale, nagu ka tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis IEC/TS 60479-1 ja tehnilises aruandes IEC/TR 60479-3. See ei arvesta kehas välise elektromagnetvälja toimel indutseeritavat voolu.
EE MÄRKUS Eelmistes lõikudes, nagu ka alljärgnevates normiviidetes, on parandatud originaalteksti toimetamisviga: viited standarditele IEC 60479-1 ja IEC 60479-3 on asendatud viidetega tegelikult kehtivatele publikatsioonidele IEC/TS 60479-1 ja IEC/TR 60479-3, nagu need on kirjeldatud IEC veebilehel seisuga 2013. Sama parandus on vastavalt vajadusele tehtud ka selle standardi muudes osades.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 397:2012

Identne EN 397:2012

Tööstuslikud kaitsekiivrid

This European Standard specifies physical and performance requirements, methods of test and marking requirements for industrial safety helmets. The mandatory requirements apply to helmets for general use in industry. Additional optional performance requirements are included to apply only where specifically claimed by the helmet manufacturer. Industrial safety helmets are intended primarily to provide protection to the wearer against falling objects and consequential brain injury and skull fracture.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 397:1999; EVS-EN 397:1999/A1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 397:2012+A1:2013

EVS-EN 966:2012

Identne EN 966:2012

Kiivrid õhuspordialadele

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for protective helmets used in paragliding, hang gliding and flying with ultra-light aeroplanes. Helmets for airborne sports are indicated in this European Standard as follows: - category HPG: Helmets for paragliding and hang gliding; - category UL: Helmets for flying with ultra-light aeroplanes. Requirements and the corresponding methods of test, where appropriate, are given for the following: - construction including chin strap, fastening devices, field of vision, head mobility and eye protection; - penetration resistance; - shock-absorbing properties; - retention system properties; - marking and information for users. NOTE The requirements cover both categories. Special requirements are contained in the relevant clauses. This European Standard does not apply to other kinds of head protection used in airborne sports.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 966:1999; EVS-EN 966:1999/A1:2000; EVS-EN 966:1999/A2:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 966:2012+A1:2013

EVS-EN 1078:2012

Identne EN 1078:2012

Kiivrid jalgratturitele ja rulade ning rulluiskude kasutajatele

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets worn by users of pedal cycles, skateboards and roller skates. Requirements and the corresponding methods of test are given for the following: - construction, including field of vision; - shock absorbing properties; - retention system properties, including chin strap and fastening devices; - marking and information.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1078:1999; EVS-EN 1078:1997/A1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 1078:2012+A1:2013

EVS-EN 12619:2000

Identne EN 12619:1999

Statsionaarsed emissiooniallikad. Kõikide esinevate gaaside massikontsentratsiooni määramine. Pideva leegi ionisatsioonidetektori meetod

This European Standard specifies a set of minimum performance requirements for an instrument using Flame Ionisation Detection (FID), together with procedures for its calibration and operation, for the continuous measurement of the mass concentration of total gaseous organic carbon (TOC) in stationary source combustion emissions.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12619:2013

EVS-EN 13526:2002

Identne EN 13526:2001

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of total gaseous organic carbon in flue gases from solvent using processes - Continuous flame ionisation detector method

This European Standard specifies a set of minimum performance requirements for an instrument using flame ionisation detection, together with procedures for its calibration and operation, for the measurement of the mass concentration of total gaseous organic carbon (TOC) in flue gases.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12619:2013

EVS-EN 14052:2012

Identne EN 14052:2012

Suure vastupidavusega tööstuslikud kiivrid

This European Standard specifies physical, performance, test and marking requirements for high performance industrial helmets. High performance industrial helmets, as specified in this European Standard, are intended to provide to the wearer protection against falling objects and off crown impacts and the consequential brain injury, skull fracture and neck injury. This European Standard includes mandatory requirements that apply to all high performance industrial helmets and additional, optional, performance requirements that apply only where specifically claimed by the helmet manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14052:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14052:2012+A1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 5659-1:2000

Identne EN ISO 5659-1:1999

ja identne ISO 5659-1:1996

Plastid. Suitsu tekitamine. Osa 1: Juhend optilise tiheduse katsetamiseks

The guidance document constitutes part 1 of ISO 5659. Part 2 of this standard describes a static (or cumulative) single-chamber test procedure. At present, the scope of this guide is limited to the test procedure described in part 2

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5659-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12566-3:2005+A1:2009/FprA2

Identne EN 12566-3:2005+A1:2009/FprA2:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Reovee väikepuhastid kuni 50 PT. Osa 3: Pakendatud ja/või kohapeal monteeritavad olmereovee töötlemise seadmed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods, the marking and evaluation of conformity for packaged and/or site assembled domestic wastewater treatment plants (including guest houses and businesses) used for populations up to 50 inhabitants. Small wastewater treatment plants according to this European Standard are used for the treatment of raw domestic wastewater. It covers plants with tanks made of concrete, steel, PVC-U, Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP) and Glass Reinforced Polyester (GRP-UP). The test methods specified in this European Standard establish the performance of the plant, needed to verify its suitability for the end use (see 3.1). This European Standard applies for small wastewater treatment plants for use buried in the ground where no vehicle loads are applied to the product. This European Standard applies to plants where all prefabricated components are factory or site-assembled by one manufacturer and which are tested as a whole. NOTE In some countries, domestic wastewater treatment plants are followed by other systems to conform to national regulations.

Keel en

EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 “General requirements”.

Keel en

EN 60335-1:2012/FprA1 (fragment 9)

Identne EN 60335-1:2012/FprA1:2013 (fragment 9)

ja identne IEC 60335-1:2010/A1:201X (fragment 9)

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. NOTE 1 Battery-operated appliances and other d.c. supplied appliances are within the scope of this standard. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE 2 Examples of such appliances are catering equipment, cleaning appliances for commercial use, and appliances for hairdressers. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account - persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; - children playing with the appliance.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-32:2003/FprA2

Identne EN 60335-2-32:2003/FprA2:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-32:2002/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-32: Erinõuded massaažiseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric massage appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-109:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60335-2-109:2010/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-109:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-109: Erinõuded ultraviolettkiiritus-veekäsitlusseadmetele

This International Standard deals with the safety of UV radiation water treatment appliancefor household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops and in ligindustry and farms, are within the scope of this standard. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented bappliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in generait does not take into account – persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; – children playing with the appliance.

Keel en

FprEN 50355

Identne FprEN 50355:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock cables having special fire performance - Guide to use

This European Standard gives guidance in the safe use of rolling stock cables specified in EN 50264, EN 50306 and EN 50382.These cables shall only be used for the wiring of railway rolling stock and within the limits given in the manner described in this European Standard. All these cables are for fixed installation where there is no free movement of cable, except for stresses due to typical service. This European Standard is to be applied in conjunction with the relevant product and installation standards. Stricter requirements than those given in this standard could be necessary; see in particular EN 50343. This European Standard is not applicable to:– intercarriage jumpers; – cables subject to continual flexing; – pantograph cables; – coaxial, data and fibre optic cables; – wire wrap; – cables rated at voltages greater than 3,6/6 kV; – applications other than the cabling of railway rolling stock; – cables requiring circuit integrity. Legal or statutory requirements do take precedence over the guidance given in this document. In cases where no guidance exists or where it cannot be derived from general information, it is recommended that advice shall be sought from the cable manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50355:2007

FprEN 60825-1

Identne FprEN 60825-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60825-1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements

IEC 60825-1 is applicable to safety of laser products emitting laser radiation in the wavelength range 180 nm to 1 mm. Although lasers exist which emit at wavelengths less than 180 nm (within the vacuum ultraviolet), these are not included in the scope of the standard since the laser beam normally has to be enclosed in an evacuated enclosure, and, therefore, the potential optical radiation hazards are inherently minimal. A laser product may consist of a single laser with or without a separate power supply or may incorporate one or more lasers in a complex optical, electrical, or mechanical system. Typically, laser products are used for demonstration of physical and optical phenomena, materials processing, data reading and storage, transmission and display of information, etc. Such systems have found use in industry, business, entertainment, research, education, medicine and consumer products. Laser products that are sold to other manufacturers for use as components of any system for subsequent sale are not subject to IEC 60825-1, since the final product will itself be subject to this standard. Laser products that are sold by or for manufacturers of end products for use as repair parts for the end products are also not subject to IEC 60825-1. However, if the laser system within the laser product is operable when removed from the equipment, the requirements of this Part 1 apply to the removable unit. NOTE 1 Operable equipment does not require a tool to prepare for operation. Any laser product is exempt from all further requirements of this Part 1 if classification by the manufacturer of that product according to Clauses 4 and 5 shows that the emission level does not exceed the AEL (accessible emission limit) of Class 1 under all conditions of operation, maintenance, service and failure. Such a laser product may be referred to as an exempt laser product. NOTE 2 The above exemption is to ensure that inherently safe laser products are exempt from Clauses 6,7,8 and 9.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60825-1:2007

FprEN ISO 23611-6

Identne FprEN ISO 23611-6:2012

ja identne ISO 23611-6:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Soil quality - Sampling of soil invertebrates - Part 6: Guidance for the design of sampling programmes with soil invertebrates (ISO 23611-6:2012)

This part of ISO 23611 provides guidance for the design of field studies with soil invertebrates (e.g. for the monitoring of the quality of a soil as a habitat for organisms). Detailed information on the sampling of the most important soil organisms is provided in the other parts of this International Standard (ISO 23611-1 to ISO 23611-5). This part of ISO 23611 is used for all terrestrial biotopes in which soil invertebrates occur. Basic information on the design of field studies in general is already laid down in ISO 10381-1. This information can vary according to the national requirements or the climatic/regional conditions of the site to be sampled. NOTE While this part of ISO 23611 aims to be applicable globally for all terrestrial sites that are inhabited by soil invertebrates, the existing information refers mostly to temperate regions. However, the (few) studies from other (tropical and boreal) regions, as well as theoretical considerations, allow the conclusion that the principles laid down in this part of ISO 23611 are generally valid, References [4], [6], [40], [21]. This part of ISO 23611 gives information on site-specific risk assessment of contaminated land, study of potential side effects of anthropogenic impacts (e.g. the application of chemicals or the building of roads), the biological classification and assessment of soils in order to determine the biological quality of soils, and longterm biogeographical monitoring in the context of nature protection or restoration, including global change (e.g. as in long-term ecological research projects).

Keel en

prEN 469

Identne prEN 469:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Protective clothing for firefighters - Requirements and test methods for protective clothing for firefighting

This European Standard specifies minimum levels of performance requirements for protective clothing against heat and fire designed to be worn during firefighting operations, except protective clothing that is worn during fighting wildland fires (EN 15614) or specialised firefighting (EN 1486). However, it offers some minimum protection against some selected chemicals. This European Standard covers the general clothing design, the minimum performance levels of the materials used, the methods of test to be used to determine these performance levels, and marking and information supplied by the manufacturer. The required performance levels may be achieved by the use of one or more garments. This European Standard covers the event of an accidental splash of chemical or flammable liquids but does not cover special clothing for use in other high-risk situations e.g. reflective protective clothing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 469:2006; EVS-EN 469:2006/A1:2006

prEN 16523-1

Identne prEN 16523-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Determination of material resistance to permeation by chemicals - Part 1: Permeation by liquid chemical under conditions of continuous contact

This part of EN 16523 specifies a test method for the determination of the resistance of protective clothing, gloves and footwear materials to permeation by potentially hazardous liquid chemicals under the condition of continuous contact. This test method is applicable to the assessment of protection against liquid chemicals that can be collected only by liquid or gaseous collecting media.

Keel en

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61094-8:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 61094-8:2012/AC:2013

Electroacoustics - Measurement microphones - Part 8: Methods for free-field calibration of working standard microphones by comparison (IEC 61094-8:2012)

Keel en

EVS-EN 16237:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 16237:2013

Classification of non-electrical sources of incoherent optical radiation

This European Standard provides a scheme for the classification of artificial non-electrical sources of incoherent optical radiation with regard to their radiation emissions. It helps users of the sources to easily carry out a risk assessment when people can be exposed to radiation from the sources. This standard applies for sources emitting optical radiation in the wavelength between 180 nm and 3000 nm. This standard does not apply for electrically powered sources. This standard does not apply for machinery, for laser devices and for lamps and lamp systems. NOTE A classification for machinery is given in EN 12198-1, a classification for laser devices is given in EN 60825-1 and a classification for lamps and lamp systems is given in EN 62471.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60601-2-66:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60601-2-66:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-66:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-66: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of hearing instruments and hearing instrument systems (IEC 60601-2-66:2012)

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY of HEARING INSTRUMENTS and HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS, hereafter also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to HEARING INSTRUMENTS only, or to HEARING INSTRUMENT 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 HEARING INSTRUMENTS and to HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of HEARING INSTRUMENTS or HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 201.7.9.2 and 201.9.6. NOTE See also 201.4.2. (RISK MANAGEMENT). ACCESSORIES to HEARING INSTRUMENTS in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT (e.g. Remote control units, audio streamers, battery chargers, power supplies) are covered by the most applicable standard, IEC 60065, IEC 60950-1 or other applicable IEC safety standards. Alternatively the general standard may be applied. HEARING INSTRUMENTS do not have a MAINS PART intended for connection to a.c. SUPPLY MAINS. The connection to the SUPPLY MAINS of a HEARING INSTRUMENT system is covered by power supply, charger or other types of ACCESSORIES. ACCESSORIES connected to a HEARING INSTRUMENT may form a HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM. Only the HEARING INSTRUMENT and its detachable parts are subject to all applicable clauses of this particular standard. The remaining components of the HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM are subject to requirements of this particular standard that result from their connection to the HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEM. Programming interfaces or ACCESSORIES in a clinical application are covered by the general standard. NOTE Detachable parts of HEARING INSTRUMENTS even if supplied separately (e.g. ear hooks, domes, wax guards etc.), are not regarded as ACCESSORIES. This standard does not apply to: – cochlear implants or other implanted HEARING INSTRUMENTS; – bone conduction HEARING INSTRUMENTS; – educational HEARING INSTRUMENTS (i.e. group HEARING INSTRUMENTS, auditory trainers etc.); – the application of a HEARING INSTRUMENT for the measurement of hearing levels. IEC 60645-1 applies; – audio-frequency induction-loop systems or their component parts, as described in IEC 60118-4 and IEC 62489-1; – assisted HEARING INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS using infra-red or radio; – the sound generating function of a tinnitus masker.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60688:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 60688:2013

ja identne IEC 60688:2012

Electrical measuring transducers for converting a.c. electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals

This International Standard applies to transducers with electrical inputs and outputs for making measurements of a.c. or d.c. electrical quantities. The output signal may be in the form of an analogue direct current, an analog direct voltage or in digital form. In this case, that part of the transducer utilized for communication purposes will need to be compatible with the external system. This standard applies to measuring transducers used for converting electrical quantities such as the following: - current, - voltage, - active power, - reactive power, - power factor, - phase angle, - frequency, - harmonics or total harmonic distortion, - apparent power to an output signal.This standard is not applicable for: – instrument transformers that comply with IEC 60044 series; – transmitters for use in industrial process applications that comply with the IEC 60770 series; – performance measuring and monitoring devices (PMD) that comply with IEC 61557-12. Within the measuring range, the output signal is a function of the measurand. An auxiliary supply may be needed. This standard applies: a) if the nominal frequency of the input(s) lies between 0 Hz and 1 500 Hz; b) if a measuring transducer is part of a system for the measurement of a non-electrical quantity, this standard may be applied to the electrical measuring transducer, if it otherwise falls within the scope of this standard; c) to transducers for use in a variety of applications such as telemetry and process control and in one of a number of defined environments. This International Standard is intended: – to specify the terminology and definitions relating to transducers whose main application is in industry; – to unify the test methods used in evaluating transducer performance; – to specify accuracy limits and output values for transducers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60688:2002

EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

IEC 61326-1:2012 is available as IEC Standards+61326-1:2012 which contains the International Standard and its Redline version, showing all changes of the technical content compared to the previous edition. IEC 61326-1:2012 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regar ding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2005. It constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are: - the immunity test levels and performance criteria have been reviewed; - requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended; - the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse mõttes kaitsmata rakenduste tundlikkuskatsetus- ja mõõteseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-1:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-2:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-2: Erinõuded. Madalpingelistes jaotussüsteemides kasutatavate kantavate katsetus-, mõõte- ja seireseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-2:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: - used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; - powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and - portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-currentdevice- testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or select the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-3:2012)

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by a.c. or d.c. voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): - one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; - a transmission link for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; - a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; - an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2012

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-4:2012)

In addition to IEC 61236-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for - insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; - insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61326-2-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-5:2012

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1 (IEC 61326-2-5:2012)

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60688:2002

Identne EN 60688:1992+A1:1999+A2:2001

ja identne IEC 60688:1992+A1:1997+A2:2001

Electrical measuring transducers for converting a.c. electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals

Applies to transducers with electrical inputs and outputs for making measurements of a.c. electrical quantities with a nominal frequency between 5 Hz and 1500 Hz. The output signal may be in the form of an analogue direct current or in digital form. Supersedes IEC 688-1 and 688-2.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60688:2013

EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

Identne EN 61326-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured, intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use, including equipment and computing devices

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 9902-1:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-1:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-1:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 1: Common requirements (ISO 9902-1:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard gives requirements for carrying out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of basic noise emission quantities common to the types of textile machinery dealt with in EN ISO 9902-2 to EN ISO 9902-7. It specifies noise measurement methods, as well as the mounting and operation conditions, to be used for the test code.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-2:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-2:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-2:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 2: Spinning preparatory and spinning machinery (ISO 9902-2:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by spinning preparatory and spinning machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-3:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-3:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-3:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 3: Nonwoven machinery (ISO 9902-3:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by nonwoven machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-4:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-4:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902- 4:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 4: Yarn processing, cordage and rope manufacturing machinery (ISO 9902- 4:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by yarn processing, cordage and rope manufacturing machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-5:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-5:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9902-5:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 5: Weaving and knitting preparatory machinery (ISO/DIS 9902-5:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by weaving and knitting preparatory machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-6:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-6:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-6:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 6: Fabric manufacturing machinery (ISO 9902-6:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by fabric manufacturing machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-7:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-7:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-7:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 7: Dyeing and finishing machinery (ISO 9902-7:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by dyeing and finishing machines.

Keel en

FprEN 60318-3

Identne FprEN 60318-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60318-3

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Electroacoustics - Simulators of human head and ear - Part 3: Acoustic coupler for the calibration of supra-aural earphones used in audiometry

This part of IEC 60318 specifies an acoustic coupler for the measurement of supra-aural audiometric earphones in the frequency range from 125 Hz to 8 000 Hz. The sound pressure developed by an earphone is not, in general, the same in the coupler as in a person's ear. However, the acoustic coupler can be used as an objective and reproducible means of measuring the output of supra-aural headphones. It can be used for specifying reference equivalent threshold sound pressure levels (RETSPL) for the calibration of audiometers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60318-3:2002

FprEN 60455-2

Identne FprEN 60455-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60455-2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resin based reactive compounds used for electrical insulation - Part 2: Methods of test

This part of IEC 60455 specifies methods of test to be used for testing resin based reactive compounds, their components and cured compounds used for electrical insulation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60455-2:2002

FprEN 61869-6

Identne FprEN 61869-6:2012

ja identne IEC 61869-6:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Instruments transformers - Part 6: Additional general requirements for Low Power Instrument Transformers

This standard is a product family standard and covers only additional general requirements for Low Power Instrument Transformer (LPIT) used for AC applications having rated frequencies from 15 Hz to 100 Hz or used for DC applications. The product standard is composed by the IEC 61869-1, in addition with this standard and the relevant specific standard. NOTE: LPIT are commonly called Non-Conventional Instrument Transformer (NCIT). The specification of the digital output format of instrument transformer is not covered by this standard. The digital error is defined in this standard, the other characteristics of the digital interface for instrument transformer are standardised in the IEC 61869-9 as an application of the horizontal standard series IEC 61850, which details layered substation communication architecture. Additional requirements due to the bandwidth are considered in this standard. The accuracy requirements on harmonics and requirements for the anti-aliasing filter are given in the normative Annex 6A. The general block diagram of single-phase LPIT is given in Figure 601. The applied technology decides which parts are necessary for the realization of a LPIT, i.e. it is not absolutely necessary that all the parts described in Figure 601 be included in the instrument transformer. Concerning single low power stand-alone sensors (LPITs without active electronic components) this general block diagram is also applicable with the following restrictions: the blocks are composed only with passive components and there is no power supply.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60044-7:2002; EVS-EN 60044-8:2003

prEN ISO 25178-1

Identne prEN ISO 25178-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 25178-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture:Areal - Part 1: Indication of surface texture (ISO/DIS 25178-1:2013)

This part of ISO 25178 specifies the rules for indication of areal surface texture in technical product documentation (e.g. drawings, specifications, contracts, reports) by means of graphical symbols.

Keel en

prEN ISO 25178-606

Identne prEN ISO 25178-606:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 25178-606:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Geometrical product specification (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 606: Nominal characteristics of non-contact (focus variation) instruments (ISO/DIS 25178-606:2013)

This International Standard defines the metrological characteristics of a particular non-contact method measuring surface texture using a focus variation (FV) sensor.

Keel en

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-091:2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-091: Erinõuded kapptüüpi röntgenseadmetele

Keel en

EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

IEC 61326-1:2012 is available as IEC Standards+61326-1:2012 which contains the International Standard and its Redline version, showing all changes of the technical content compared to the previous edition. IEC 61326-1:2012 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regar ding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2005. It constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are: - the immunity test levels and performance criteria have been reviewed; - requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended; - the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-3:2012)

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by a.c. or d.c. voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): - one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; - a transmission link for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; - a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; - an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2012

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-4:2012)

In addition to IEC 61236-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for - insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; - insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60068-2-57

Identne FprEN 60068-2-57:2013

ja identne IEC 60068-2-57:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Envionmental testing - Part 2-57: Tests - Test Ff: Vibration - Time-history and sinebeat method

This part of IEC 60068 provides a standard procedure for determining, by the time-history and sine-beat methods, the ability of a specimen to withstand specified severities of transient vibration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2002

FprEN 61340-4-6

Identne FprEN 61340-4-6:2013

ja identne IEC 61340-4-6:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Electrostatics - Part 4-6: Standard test methods for specific applications - Wrist straps

This part of IEC 61340 provides electrical and mechanical test methods and performance limits for evaluation, acceptance and periodic verification testing of wrist straps. NOTE: All dimensions are nominal except where indicated. This standard is intended for testing wrist straps and wrist strap systems used for the grounding of personnel engaged in working with ESD sensitive assemblies and devices. It does not address constant monitoring systems.

Keel en

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 898-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 898-1:2013

ja identne ISO 898-1:2013

Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread (ISO 898-1:2013)

This part of ISO 898 specifies mechanical and physical properties of bolts, screws and studs made of carbon steel and alloy steel when tested at an ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C. Fasteners (the term used when bolts, screws and studs are considered all together) that conform to the requirements of this part of ISO 898 are evaluated at that ambient temperature range. They might not retain the specified mechanical and physical properties at elevated temperatures (see Annex B) and/or lower temperatures. NOTE 1 Fasteners conforming to the requirements of this part of ISO 898 are used in applications ranging from −50 °C to +150 °C. Users are advised to consult an experienced fastener metallurgist for temperatures outside the range of −50 °C to +150 °C and up to a maximum temperature of +300 °C when determining appropriate choices for a given application. NOTE 2 Information for the selection and application of steels for use at lower and elevated temperatures is given, for example, in EN 10269, ASTM F2281 and in ASTM A320/A320M. Certain bolts and screws might not fulfil the tensile or torsional requirements of this part of ISO 898 because the geometry of their heads reduces the shear area in the head compared to the stress area in the thread. These include bolts and screws having a low or countersunk head (see 8.2). This part of ISO 898 is applicable to bolts, screws and studs made of carbon steel or alloy steel, having triangular ISO metric screw thread in accordance with ISO 68-1, with coarse pitch thread M1,6 to M39, and fine pitch thread M8×1 to M39×3, with diameter/pitch combinations in accordance with ISO 261 and ISO 262, and having thread tolerances in accordance with ISO 965-1, ISO 965-2 and ISO 965-4. It is not applicable to set screws and similar threaded fasteners not under tensile stress (see ISO 898-5). It does not specify requirements for such properties as weldability, corrosion resistance, resistance to shear stress, torque/clamp force performance (for test method, see ISO 16047), or fatigue resistance.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 898-1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 898-1:2009

Identne EN ISO 898-1:2009

ja identne ISO 898-1:2009

Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread

This part of ISO 898 specifies mechanical and physical properties of bolts, screws and studs made of carbon steel and alloy steel when tested at an ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C. Fasteners — the term used when bolts, screws and studs are considered all together — that conform to the requirements of this part of ISO 898 are evaluated at that ambient temperature range. They might not retain the specified mechanical and physical properties at elevated temperatures (see Annex B) and/or lower temperatures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 898-1:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 898-1:2013

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 161:2011+A3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 161:2011+A3:2013

Automatic shut-off valves for gas burners and gas appliances

This European Standard specifies the safety, construction and performance requirements for automatic shut-off valves for use with gas burners, gas appliances and similar use, hereafter referred to as ‘valves’. This European Standard is applicable to valves with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 500 kPa (5 bar) of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 250 for use with one or more fuel gases in accordance with EN 437. This European Standard is applicable to electrically operated valves and to valves actuated by fluids where the control valves for these fluids are actuated electrically, but not to any external electrical devices for switching the control signal or actuating energy. An assessment method for valve designs is given by this European Standard. This European Standard is also applicable to valves where the flow rate is controlled by external electrical signals, either in discrete steps or proportional to the applied signal. This European Standard is also applicable to valves fitted with closed position indicator switches. NOTE Provisions for final product inspection and testing by the manufacturer are not specified. This European standard establishes methodologies for the determination of a Performance Level (PL) in accordance with EN 13611:2007+A2:2011, Annexes K and L.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 161:2011+A2:2012

EVS-EN 1092-1:2007+A1:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 1092-1:2007+A1:2013

Flanges and their joints - Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated - Part 1: Steel flanges

This European Standard for a single series of flanges specifies requirements for circular steel flanges in PN desig-nations PN 2,5 to PN 400 and nominal sizes from DN 10 to DN 4000. This European Standard specifies the flange types and their facings, dimensions, tolerances, threading, bolt sizes, flange jointing face surface finish, marking, materials, pressure/ temperature ratings and approximate flange masses. For the purpose of this European Standard, "flanges" include also lapped ends and collars. This European Standard applies to flanges manufactured in accordance with the methods described in Table 1. Non-gasketed pipe joints are outside the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1092-1:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 161:2011+A2:2012

Identne EN 161:2011+A2:2012

Automaatsed sulgeventiilid gaasipõletite ja gaasiseadmete jaoks KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies the safety, construction and performance requirements for automatic shutoff valves for use with gas burners, gas appliances and similar use, hereafter referred to as ‘valves’. This European Standard is applicable to valves with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 500 kPa (5 bar) of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 250 for use with one or more fuel gases in accordance with EN 437. This European Standard is applicable to electrically operated valves and to valves actuated by fluids where the control valves for these fluids are actuated electrically, but not to any external electrical devices for switching the control signal or actuating energy. An assessment method for valve designs is given by this European Standard. This European Standard is also applicable to valves where the flow rate is controlled by external electrical signals, either in discrete steps or proportional to the applied signal. This European Standard is also applicable to valves fitted with closed position indicator switches. NOTE Provisions for final product inspection and testing by the manufacturer are not specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 161:2011

Asendatud EVS-EN 161:2011+A3:2013

EVS-EN 1092-1:2007

Identne EN 1092-1:2007

Äärikud ja nende ühendused. Ümmargused äärikud torudele, ventiilidele, ühendusdetailidele ja lisaseadmetele, PN klassifikatsiooniga. Osa 1: Terasäärikud

This European Standard for a single series of flanges specifies requirements for circular steel flanges in PN designations PN 2,5 to PN 400 and nominal sizes from DN 10 to DN 4000. This European Standard specifies the flange types and their facings, dimensions, tolerances, threading, bolt sizes, flange jointing face surface finish, marking, materials, pressure/ temperature ratings and approximate flange masses. For the purpose of this European Standard, "flanges" include also lapped ends and collars. This European Standard applies to flanges manufactured in accordance with the methods described in Table 1. Non-gasketed pipe joints are outside the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1092-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 1092-1:2007+A1:2013

FprEN 1594

Identne FprEN 1594:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar - Functional requirements

This European Standard is applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of processed, non-toxic and non-corrosive natural gas according to EN ISO 13686 in onland gas infrastructure. This European Standard is also applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of non-conventional gases such as injected biomethane, complying with EN ISO 13686 and for which a detailed technical evaluation of the functional requirements is performed ensuring there are no other constituents or properties of the gases that can affect the integrity of the pipeline. Onland gas infrastructure is where: pipeline elements are made of unalloyed or low-alloyed carbon steel; pipeline elements are joined by welds, flanges or mechanical couplings; the pipeline is not located within commercial or industrial premises as an integral part of the industrial process on these premises except for any pipelines and facilities supplying such premises; the design temperature of the system is between -40 ˚C and 120 ˚C inclusive. This European Standard applies to onshore pipeline systems from the point where the pipeline first crosses what is normally accepted as battery limit between on and offshore, e.g.: first isolation valve; the base of steep sea shelf; above the high water/low water mark onto mainland; an island. This European Standard also applies to a pipeline system with a starting point onshore, also when parts of the pipeline system on the mainland subsequently cross fjords, lakes etc. This European Standard does not apply to existing pipelines, in use prior to the publication of this European Standard, nor to modifications to existing pipelines. Gas infrastructures covered by this European Standard begin after the gas producer's metering station. The functional demarcation of the pipeline system within a plant area will be determined from case to case. Generally speaking, this will be directly after the first isolating valve of the installation. This European Standard also describes the mechanical requirements for pipework in stations with a maximum operating pressure greater than 16 bar. Welding requirements are described in a special application standard on welding for gas infrastructures EN 12732. Functional requirements for stations are given in: EN 1776, Gas supply systems — Natural gas measuring stations — Functional requirements EN 1918-5, Gas supply systems — Underground gas storage — Part 5: Functional recommendations for surface facilities, EN 12186, Gas supply systems — Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution —Functional requirements, EN 12583, Gas supply systems — Compressor stations — Functional requirements. This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructures. Users of this European Standard should be aware that there may exist more detailed national standards and codes of practice 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 principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in the national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation shall take precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1594:2009

FprEN 1983

Identne FprEN 1983:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Industrial valves - Steel ball valves

This European Standard specifies requirements for industrial steel ball valves having flanged, threaded, socket welding or butt welding ends. The DN range is: DN 4 ; DN 6 ; DN 8 ; DN 10 ; DN 15 ; DN 20 ; DN 25 ; DN 32 ; DN 40 ; DN 50 ; DN 65 ; DN 80 ; DN 100 ; DN 125 ; DN 150 ; DN 200 ; DN 250 ; DN 300 ; DN 350 ; DN 400 ; DN 450 ; DN 500 ; DN 550 ; DN 600 ; DN 650 ; DN 700 ; DN 750 ; DN 800 ; DN 850 ; DN 900. The PN and Class ranges are: PN 6 ; PN 10 ; PN 16 ; PN 25 ; PN 40 ; PN 63 ; PN 100 ; Class 150; Class 300 ; Class 600 ; Class 900 ; Class 1 500 ; Class 2 500 ; Class 4 500. This European Standard applies to steel ball valves mainly used for industrial and general purpose applications. However, they can be used for other applications provided the requirements of the relevant performance standard are met.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1983:2006

prEN 1514-2

Identne prEN 1514-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Flanges and their joints - Gaskets for PN-designated flanges - Part 2: Spiral wound gaskets for use with steel flanges

This part of EN 1514 specifies the dimensions and marking of spiral wound gaskets for use in conjunction with flat face and raised face flanges complying with EN 1092-1 for PN 10, PN 16, PN 25, PN 40, PN 63, PN 100 and PN 160 and up to and including DN 1 000. NOTE 1 Dimensions of other types of gaskets for use with flanges to EN 1092-1, EN 1092-2, EN 1092-3 and EN 1092-4 are given in EN 1514-1, EN 1514-3, EN 1514-4, EN 1514-6, EN 1514-7 and EN 1514-8. NOTE 2 Annex A lists information that should be supplied by the purchaser when ordering gaskets in circumstances where the choice of the gasket materials appropriate to the service is left to the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1514-2:2005

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60745-2-22:2011/A11:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60745-2-22:2011/A11:2013

Käeshoitavad mootorajamiga elektrilised tööriistad. Ohutus. Osa 2-22: Erinõuded lõikuritele

This clause of Part 1 is applicable as follows: Addition: This standard applies to cut-off machines fitted with - one bonded reinforced wheel of Type 41 or Type 42, or - one or more diamond cut-off wheels with the peripheral gaps, if any, not exceeding 10 mm and with - a rated speed not exceeding a peripheral speed of the wheel of 100 m/s at rated capacity and - a rated wheel capacity range of 55 mm to 410 mm. These machines are intended to cut materials such as metals, concrete, masonry, glass and tile. This standard does not apply to: - grinders, sanders, or polishers, even if they can be converted to a cut-off machine, which are covered by IEC 60745-2-3; - circular saws which are covered by IEC 60745-2-5.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

IEC 61326-1:2012 is available as IEC Standards+61326-1:2012 which contains the International Standard and its Redline version, showing all changes of the technical content compared to the previous edition. IEC 61326-1:2012 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regar ding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2005. It constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are: - the immunity test levels and performance criteria have been reviewed; - requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended; - the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse mõttes kaitsmata rakenduste tundlikkuskatsetus- ja mõõteseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-1:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-2:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-2: Erinõuded. Madalpingelistes jaotussüsteemides kasutatavate kantavate katsetus-, mõõte- ja seireseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-2:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: - used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; - powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and - portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-currentdevice- testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or select the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-3:2012)

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by a.c. or d.c. voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): - one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; - a transmission link for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; - a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; - an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2012

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-4:2012)

In addition to IEC 61236-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for - insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; - insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61326-2-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-5:2012

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1 (IEC 61326-2-5:2012)

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2006

EVS-EN ISO 17636-1:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 17636-1:2013

ja identne ISO 17636-1:2013

Non-destructive testing of welds - Radiographic testing - Part 1: X- and gamma-ray techniques with film (ISO 17636-1:2013)

This part of ISO 17636 specifies techniques of radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials using industrial radiographic film techniques. This part of ISO 17636 applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe” as used in this International Standard covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessels. NOTE This part of ISO 17636 complies with ISO 5579.[1] This part of ISO 17636 does not specify acceptance levels for any of the indications found on the radiographs. If contracting parties apply lower test criteria, it is possible that the quality achieved is significantly lower than when this part of ISO 17636 is strictly applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1435:1999; EVS-EN 1435:1999/A1:2002; EVS-EN 1435:1999/A2:2004

EVS-EN ISO 17636-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 17636-2:2013

ja identne ISO 17636-2:2013

Non-destructive testing of welds - Radiographic testing - Part 2: X- and gamma-ray techniques with digital detectors (ISO/FDIS 17636-2:2012)

This part of ISO 17636 specifies fundamental techniques of digital radiography with the object of enabling satisfactory and repeatable results to be obtained economically. The techniques are based on generally recognized practice and fundamental theory of the subject. This part of ISO 17636 applies to the digital radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials. It applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe”, as used in this International Standard, covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessels. This part of ISO 17636 specifies the requirements for digital radiographic X- and gamma-ray testing by either computed radiography (CR) or radiography with digital detector arrays (DDA) of the welded joints of metallic plates and tubes for the detection of imperfections. Digital detectors provide a digital grey value (GV) image which can be viewed and evaluated using a computer. This part of ISO 17636 specifies the recommended procedure for detector selection and radiographic practice. Selection of computer, software, monitor, printer and viewing conditions are important, but are not the main focus of this part of ISO 17636. The procedure specified in this part of ISO 17636 provides the minimum requirements for radiographic practice which permit exposure and acquisition of digital radiographs with equivalent sensitivity for detection of imperfections as film radiography, as specified in ISO 17636-1. This part of ISO 17636 does not specify acceptance levels for any of the indications found on the digital radiographs. If contracting parties apply lower test criteria, it is possible that the quality achieved is significantly lower than when this part of ISO 17636 is strictly applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1435:1999; EVS-EN 1435:1999/A1:2002; EVS-EN 1435:1999/A2:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1435:1999/A2:2004

Identne EN 1435:1997/A2:2003

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontrollimine. Keevisliidete radiograafiline uurimine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks radiograafiameetodi põhitehnikad eesmärgiga ökonoomselt saavutada rahuldavaid ja korratavaid tulemusi. Katsetehnikad põhinevad üldiselt tunnustatud praktikal ja alusteoorial. Standardit rakendatakse metalsete materjalide sulakeevitatud liidete radiograafilisel kontrollimisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17636-1:2013; EVS-EN ISO 17636-2:2013

EVS-EN 1435:1999

Identne EN 1435:1997

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontrollimine. Keevisliidete radiograafiline uurimine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks radiograafiameetodi põhitehnikad eesmärgiga ökonoomselt saavutada rahuldavaid ja korratavaid tulemusi. Katsetehnikad põhinevad üldiselt tunnustatud praktikal ja alusteoorial. Standardit rakendatakse metalsete materjalide sulakeevitatud liidete radiograafilisel kontrollimisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17636-1:2013; EVS-EN ISO 17636-2:2013

EVS-EN 1435:1999/A1:2002

Identne EN 1435:1997/A1:2002

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontrollimine. Keevisliidete radiograafiline uurimine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks radiograafiameetodi põhitehnikad eesmärgiga ökonoomselt saavutada rahuldavaid ja korratavaid tulemusi. Katsetehnikad põhinevad üldiselt tunnustatud praktikal ja alusteoorial. Standardit rakendatakse metalsete materjalide sulakeevitatud liidete radiograafilisel kontrollimisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17636-1:2013; EVS-EN ISO 17636-2:2013

EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

Identne EN 61326-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured, intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use, including equipment and computing devices

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-1:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse mõttes kaitsmata rakenduste tundlikkuskatsetus- ja mõõteseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004; EVS-EN 61326:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-2:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-2:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-2: Erinõuded. Madalpingelistes jaotussüsteemides kasutatavate kantavate katsetus-, mõõte- ja seireseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment which is: – used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; – powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and – portable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2006

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning.applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2006

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid

This part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-5:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-5:2006

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61784-1 (CP 3/2) vastavate liidestega väljamõõteseadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field-bus interface of the equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62841-2-2:2012/FprAA

Identne FprEN 62841-2-2:2012/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 2-2: Particular requirements for hand-held screwdrivers and impact wrenches

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows: Addition: This standard applies to screwdrivers and impact wrenches. This standard does not apply to drills that can be used for driving screws by attaching screwdriver bits.

Keel en

FprEN 62841-2-5

Identne FprEN 62841-2-5:2013

ja identne IEC 62841-2-5:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for hand-held circular saws

This part of IEC 62841 applies to circular saws, which hereinafter will be referred to as saws. This standard does not apply to saws designed for use with abrasive wheels. NOTE Saws designed for use with abrasive wheels as cut-off machines are covered by IEC 62841-2-22.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60745-2-5:2010; FprEN 60745-2-5:2010/FprAB; FprEN 60745-2-5/FprAA

FprEN ISO 6847

Identne FprEN ISO 6847:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 6847:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Welding consumables - Deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis (ISO/FDIS 6847:2012)

This International Standard specifies the procedure to be used for deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis. This International Standard applies to deposition of a weld metal pad by use of covered electrodes, wire electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding, tubular cored electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding and for non-gas shielded metal arc welding, tubular cored rods for gas tungsten arc welding, and wire-flux combinations for submerged arc welding. This International Standard is applicable to welding consumables for non-alloy and fine grain steels, high strength steels, creep-resisting steels, stainless and heat-resisting steels, nickel and nickel alloys, and copper and copper alloys.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6847:2002

FprEN ISO 27830

Identne FprEN ISO 27830:2012

ja identne ISO 27830:2008

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Metallic and other inorganic coatings - Guidelines for specifying metallic and inorganic coatings (ISO 27830:2008)

This International Standard specifies the technical requirements of metallic and other inorganic coatings in order to develop consistent technical standards and establishes a standard format for designating the coatings. It applies to International Standards for electrodeposited, autocatalytic and vapour deposited coatings. Detailed technical requirements for individual coatings are not given in this International Standard, but can be found in the International Standards listed in the Bibliography. This International Standard does not apply to thermally sprayed and porcelain enamel coatings. This International Standard is not to be specified in technical standards, product specifications, contracts, purchase orders or on engineering drawings, as invoking a “method of specifying” in these documents is not contractually binding. The main clauses of a coating standard shall be the following: Introduction (optional) 1. Scope (mandatory) 2. Normative references (mandatory) 3. Terms and definitions (mandatory) 4. Information to be supplied to the electroplater or processor by the purchaser (mandatory) 5. Designation (mandatory) 6. Requirements (mandatory) 7. Sampling (mandatory) Annexes A, B, C …etc. (optional) Bibliography (optional). The Scope shall define the purpose of the standard and state the materials and products to which it applies, along with any known limitations. The Scope also contains warnings or caveats concerning health and safety hazards, international and environmental rules and regulations in bold font e.g.: WARNING — This International Standard might not be compliant with some countries’ health, safety and environmental legislations and calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that might be injurious to health if adequate safety measures are not taken. This International Standard does not address any health hazards, safety or environmental matters and legislations associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate health, safety and environmentally acceptable practices and take appropriate action to comply with any national, regional and/or International regulations. Compliance with this International Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1403:1999

prEN ISO 669

Identne prEN ISO 669:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 669:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resistance welding - Resistance welding equipment - Mechanical and electrical requirements (ISO/DIS 669:2013)

This International Standard defines and specifies certain identified electrical and mechanical characteristics of equipment used for: Resistance spot welding; Projection welding; Resistance seam welding; Upset welding; Flash welding. This International Standard specifies the information to be given in equipment specifications and the test methods to be used for measuring those characteristics. Not all requirements apply to all types of equipment. The following types of power sources are included: single phase with alternating welding current; single phase with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer; single phase with inverter welding transformer; three phase with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer; three phase with a current rectification in the input of the welding transformer (sometimes called frequency convertor); three phase with inverter welding transformers. This International Standard does not apply to welding transformers that are separate from the equipment. NOTE Safety requirements for resistance welding equipment are covered by IEC 62135-1.

Keel en

prEN ISO 9455-5

Identne prEN ISO 9455-5:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 9455-5:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 5: Copper mirror test (ISO/DIS 9455-5:2012)

This part of ISO 9455 specifies a qualitative method for assessing the aggressiveness of a flux towards copper. The test is applicable to all fluxes of type 1 as defined in ISO 9454-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 29455-5:1999

prEN ISO 10447

Identne prEN ISO 10447:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10447:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resistance welding - Peel and chisel testing of resistance spot and projection welds (ISO/DIS 10447:2013)

This International Standard specifies the procedure and recommended tooling to be used for testing resistance spot and projection welds by means of peel and chisel tests. The standard applies to welds made in two or more sheets in the thickness range of 0,5 mm to 3,0 mm. The aim of these tests is to determine: a) weld size and failure type when the tests are used as destructive tests; and b) verification of welds when the tests are used as non-destructive tests. NOTE The previous edition of this standard addressed testing of seam welds which is is now covered in ISO 14270.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10447:2007

prEN ISO 14272

Identne prEN ISO 14272:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14272:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Specimen dimensions and procedure for cross tension testing resistance spot and embossed projection welds (ISO/DIS 14272:2013)

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and a testing procedure for test specimens for cross tension testing of spot and projection welds in overlapping sheets in any metallic material of thickness 0,5 mm to 3 mm, where the welds have a maximum diameter of 7t (where t is the sheet thickness in mm). The object of cross tension testing is to determine the tensile force that the test specimen can sustain.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14272:2002

prEN ISO 14273

Identne prEN ISO 14273:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14273:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Specimen dimensions and procedure for shear testing resistance spot, seam and embossed projection welds (ISO/DIS 14273:2013)

This International Standard specifies specimen dimensions and a testing procedure for tensile shear testing of spot, seam and embossed projection welds, in overlapping sheets, in any metallic material of thickness 0,5 mm to 10 mm, where the welds have a maximum diameter of 7 t (where t is the sheet thickness in mm). With welds of diameter between 5 t and 7 t, the value of tensile shear strength (TSS) can be underestimated when using the recommended test specimen dimensions. The object of tensile shear testing is to determine the maximum tensile shear force that the test specimen can sustain.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14273:2002

prEN ISO 14323

Identne prEN ISO 14323:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14323:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resistance spot welding and projection welds - Destructive testing of welds - Specimen dimensions and procedure for impact shear test and cross-tension testing (ISO/DIS 14323:2013)

This International Standard specifies specimen dimensions and testing procedures for impact shear and cross-tension testing of resistance spot and embossed projection welds in overlapping sheets, in any metallic material of thickness 0,5 mm to 4 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14323:2006

prEN ISO 14373

Identne prEN ISO 14373:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14373:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resistance welding - Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels (ISO/DIS 14373:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of uncoated and metallic coated low carbon steel, comprising two or three sheets of metal, where the maximum single sheet thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,4 mm to 3 mm, for the following materials: uncoated steels; hot-dip zinc or iron-zinc alloy (galvannealed) coated steel; electrolytic zinc, zinc-iron, or zinc-nickel coated steel; aluminium coated steel; zinc-aluminium coated steel. This International Standard is applicable to the welding of sheets of the same or dissimilar thickness, where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses, where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of equipment is within the scope of this International Standard: pedestal welding equipment; gun welders; automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment; multi welders; robotic welders. Information on appropriate welding equipment is given in Annex A, and information on spot welding conditions is given in Annex B. This information is provided for guidance only. Depending on the service conditions of the fabrication, the type of welding equipment, the characteristics of the secondary circuit, the electrode material, and the shape, it is possible that certain modifications are necessary. In such cases, further information may be obtained from the relevant application standard, where one exists. The welding of organic coated or primer coated steels is not within the scope of this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14373:2007

prEN ISO 23277

Identne prEN ISO 23277:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 23277:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Non-destructive testing of welds - Penetrant testing of welds - Acceptance levels (ISO/DIS 23277:2013)

This International Standard specifies acceptance levels for indications from surface breaking imperfections in metallic welds detected by penetrant testing. The acceptance levels are primarily intended for use during manufacture examination, but where appropriate they can be used for in-service inspection. The acceptance levels in this International Standard are based on detection capabilities that can be expected when using techniques specified in ISO 3452 series and parameters recommended in Annex A. The acceptance levels can be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. Such a relationship is shown in ISO 17635 for ISO 5817 and ISO 10042. Acceptance levels for grouped indications are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 23277:2010

prEN ISO 23278

Identne prEN ISO 23278:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 23278:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Non-destructive testing of welds - Magnetic particle testing of welds - Acceptance levels (ISO/DIS 23278:2013)

This International Standard specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in ferromagnetic steel welds detected by magnetic particle testing. The acceptance levels are primarily intended for use during manufacture examination. NOTE They can also be used for in-service inspection. The acceptance levels in this International Standard are based on detection capabilities that can be expected when using techniques specified in ISO 17638 and parameters recommended in Annex A. The acceptance levels can be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. Such a relationship is shown in ISO 17635 for ISO 5817. Acceptance levels for grouped indications are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 23278:2010

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 14825

Identne FprEN 14825:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps, with electrically driven compressors, for space heating and cooling - Testing and rating at part load conditions and calculation of seasonal performance

This European Standard covers air conditioners, heat pumps and liquid chilling packages. It applies to factory made units defined in EN 14511-1:2011, except single duct, control cabinet and close control units. This European Standard gives the calculation methods for the determination of reference seasonal energy efficiency SEER and SEERon and reference seasonal coefficient of performance SCOP, SCOPon and SCOPnet. Such calculation methods may be based on calculated or measured values. In case of measured values, this European Standard covers the test methods for determination of capacities, EER and COP values during active mode at part load conditions. It also covers test methods for electric power consumption during thermostat off mode, standby mode and crankcase heater mode. This European Standard serves as an input for the calculation of the system energy efficiency in heating mode of specific heat pump systems in buildings, as stipulated in the standard EN 15316-4-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14825:2012

prEN ISO 16559

Identne prEN ISO 16559:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16559:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions (ISO/DIS 16559:2013)

This international standard determines the terminology and definitions for solid biofuels. According to the scope of the ISO/TC 238 this standard only includes raw and processed material originating from - forestry and arboriculture, - agriculture and horticulture, - aquaculture NOTE 1 Raw and processed material includes woody, herbaceous, fruit and aquatic biomass from the sectors mentioned above. NOTE 2 Chemically treated material may not include halogenated organic compounds and heavy metals more than typical virgin material values (see ISO document on fuel specification and classes Part I). Treatment by air, water and heat is considered not to be chemical treatment. Solid biofuels originating from different recycling processes of end-of-life-products are not within the scope but relevant terms are included for information. Areas covered by ISO/TC28/SC7 “Liquid biofuels” and ISO/TC193 “Natural gas” are excluded. Other standards with a different scope than this International Standard may have different definitions than this standard.

Keel en

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16268:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16268:2013

Perfomance of reflecting surfaces for luminaires

This European standard is applicable to the optical performance of untreated or coated materials supplied in plane sheet or strip form for use as a plane or formed reflector as well as preformed reflectors both as originally produced and after prescribed tests to determine probable maintained performance in service. This includes: a) untreated base material, including; - aluminium, - steel, - plastic, - glass. b) surface treated materials, including; - polished materials, - anodised materials, - vacuum metallised materials, - painted materials, - multilayer systems. This European Standard is not applicable to fluorescent materials

Keel en

EVS-EN 60432-3:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 60432-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60432-3:2012

Hõõglambid. Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Halogeenhõõglambid (mitte sõidukilambid) (IEC 60432-3:2012)

This part of IEC 60432 specifies the safety requirements for single-capped and double-capped tungsten halogen lamps, having rated voltages of up to 250 V, used for the following applications: - projection (including cinematograph and still projection), - photographic (including studio), - floodlighting, - special purpose, - general purpose, - stage lighting, This International Standard does not apply to general purpose single-capped tungsten halogen lamps, covered by IEC 60432-2, that are used as replacement for conventional tungsten filament lamps. This part of IEC 60432 covers photobiological safety according to IEC 62471 and IEC/TR 62471-2. Lamps covered by this part of IEC 60432 do not reach risk levels that require risk group marking if they are a) floodlight lamps, b) general purpose capsule lamps, or c) general purpose reflector lamps.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60432-3:2003; EVS-EN 60432-3:2003/A1:2006; EVS-EN 60432-3:2003/A2:2008

EVS-EN 60947-5-5:2001/A11:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 60947-5-5:1997/A11:2013

Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Osa 5-5: Juhtimisahelaseadmed ja lülituselemendid. Mehaanilise lukustusega elektriline hädaseiskamisseade

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.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60968:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 60968:2013

ja identne IEC 60968:2012

Sisseehitatud liiteseadisega üldtarbelambid. Ohutusnõuded (IEC 60968:2012)

IEC 60968:2012 specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having: - a rated wattage up to 60 W; - a rated voltage of 100 V to 250 V; - Edison screw or bayonet caps. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1988, Amendment 1:1991 and Amendment 2:1999. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition. a) For reasons of photobiological safety, the scope has been extended. b) A new definition and clause on UV radiation have been introduced. c) Clauses on normative references and an annex on literature were added. d) The latest IEC template has been adapted.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60968:2001

EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61347-2-9:2013

ja identne IEC 61347-2-9:2012

Lamp controlgear - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for electromagnetic controlgear for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps) (IEC 61347-2-9:2012)

This part of the IEC 61347 series specifies particular safety requirements for electromagnetic controlgear for discharge lamps such as high-pressure mercury vapour, low-pressure sodium vapour, high-pressure sodium vapour and metal halide lamps. The standard covers inductivetype electromagnetic controlgear for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with discharge lamps, having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60188, IEC 60192 and IEC 60662. This standard applies to complete electromagnetic controlgear and to their component parts such as reactors, transformers and capacitors. Particular requirements for thermally protected electromagnetic controlgear are given in Annex B. For certain types of discharge lamps, an ignitor is required. NOTE Electromagnetic controlgear for fluorescent lamps are covered by IEC 61347-2-8. Performance requirements are the subject of IEC 60923.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002; EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/A1:2004; EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/A2:2006; EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/AC:2011

EVS-EN 62271-101:2013

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 62271-101:2013

ja identne IEC 62271-101:2012

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 101: Synthetic testing (IEC 62271-101:2012)

This part of IEC 62271 mainly applies to a.c. circuit-breakers within the scope of IEC 62271-100. It provides the general rules for testing a.c. circuit-breakers, for making and breaking capacities over the range of test duties described in 6.102 to 6.111 of IEC 62271-100:2008, by synthetic methods. It has been proven that synthetic testing is an economical and technically correct way to test high-voltage a.c. circuit-breakers according to the requirements of IEC 62271-100 and that it is equivalent to direct testing. The methods and techniques described are those in general use. The purpose of this standard is to establish criteria for synthetic testing and for the proper evaluation of results. Such criteria will establish the validity of the test method without imposing restraints on innovation of test circuitry.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62271-101:2006; EVS-EN 62271-101:2006/A1:2010

EVS-EN 62358:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 62358:2012

ja identne IEC 62358:2012

Ferrite cores - Standard inductance factor for gapped cores and its tolerance

This International Standard provides standard AL values (inductance factors) and their tolerances of Pot, RM, ETD, E, EER, EP, PQ and low-profile gapped ferrite cores.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62358:2004

EVS-EN 62674-1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 62674-1:2012

ja identne IEC 62674-1:2012

High frequency inductive components - Part 1: Fixed surface mount inductors for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment

This part of IEC62674 applies to fixed surface mount inductors and ferrite beads. The object of this standard is to define the terms necessary to describe the inductors covered by this standard, provide recommendations for preferred characteristics, recommended performance, test methods and general guidance.

Keel en

IEC/TS 60479-2:2007_et

Hind 15,4

ja identne IEC/TS 60479-2:2007

Voolu toime inimestele ja koduloomadele. Osa 2: Eriaspektid

IEC/TS 60479-2, mis kujutab endast tehnilist spetsifikatsiooni, kirjeldab toimet inimkehale, kui läbi selle kulgeb siinuseline vahelduvvool sagedusega üle 100 Hz.
On esitatud ka läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toime
— siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul, mis sisaldab alaliskomponenti,
— faasjuhtimisega reguleeritaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul,
— perioodiarvuliselt juhitaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul, kuid rakendatavusega üksnes sagedusel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz.
MÄRKUS 1 Muud lainekujud on arutusel.
Peale selle kirjeldab see standard läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toimet üksikute ühesuunaliste nelinurkimpulsside, siinuseliste impulsside ja kondensaatorite tühjenemisel tekkivate impulsside korral.
MÄRKUS 2 Impulsijadade toime on arutusel.
Esitatud väärtused on mõeldud rakendamiseks impulsi kestusel 0,1 ms kuni 10 ms. Kui impulsi kestus on pikem kui 10 ms, rakendatakse väärtusi, mis on esitatud tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni IEC/TS 60479-1 joonisel 20.
Selles standardis arvestatakse üksnes juhtivusvoolu, mis tekib vooluallika otsesel rakendamisel inimkehale, nagu ka tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis IEC/TS 60479-1 ja tehnilises aruandes IEC/TR 60479-3. See ei arvesta kehas välise elektromagnetvälja toimel indutseeritavat voolu.
EE MÄRKUS Eelmistes lõikudes, nagu ka alljärgnevates normiviidetes, on parandatud originaalteksti toimetamisviga: viited standarditele IEC 60479-1 ja IEC 60479-3 on asendatud viidetega tegelikult kehtivatele publikatsioonidele IEC/TS 60479-1 ja IEC/TR 60479-3, nagu need on kirjeldatud IEC veebilehel seisuga 2013. Sama parandus on vastavalt vajadusele tehtud ka selle standardi muudes osades.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60432-3:2003

Identne EN 60432-3:2003

ja identne IEC 60432-3:2002

Hõõglambid. Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Halogeenhõõglambid (mitte sõidukilambid)

Specifies the safety requirements for single-capped and double-capped tungsten halogen lamps, having rated voltages of up to 250 V, used for the following applications: · Projection (including cinematograph and still projection) · Photographic (including studio) · Floodlighting · Special purpose · General purpose · Stage lighting

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60432-3:2013

EVS-EN 60432-3:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN 60432-3:2003/A1:2005

ja identne IEC 60432-3:2002/A1:2005

Hõõglambid. Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Halogeenhõõglambid (mitte sõidukilambid)

Specifies the safety requirements for single-capped and double-capped tungsten halogen lamps, having rated voltages of up to 250 V, used for the following applications: · Projection (including cinematograph and still projection) · Photographic (including studio) · Floodlighting · Special purpose · General purpose · Stage lighting

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60432-3:2013

EVS-EN 60432-3:2003/A2:2008

Identne EN 60432-3:2003/A2:2008

ja identne IEC 60432-3:2002/A2:2008

Hõõglambid. Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Halogeenhõõglambid (mitte sõidukilambid)

Specifies the safety requirements for single-capped and double-capped tungsten halogen lamps, having rated voltages of up to 250 V, used for the following applications: · Projection (including cinematograph and still projection) · Photographic (including studio) · Floodlighting · Special purpose · General purpose · Stage lighting

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60432-3:2013

EVS-EN 60968:2001

Identne EN 60968:1990 + A1,2:1999

ja identne IEC 968:1988 + A1,2:1999

Sisseehitatud liiteseadisega üldtarbelambid. Ohutusnõuded

Specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60968:2013

EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002

Identne EN 61347-2-9:2001

ja identne IEC 61347-2-9:2000

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-9: Erinõuded lahenduslampide (väljaarvatud luminofoorlampide) liiteseadistele

This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for ballasts for discharge lamps such as high-pressure mercury vapour, low-pressure sodium vapour, high-pressure sodium vapour and metal halide lamps. The standard covers inductive-type ballasts for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with discharge lamps, having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60188, IEC 60192 and IEC 60662. This first edition of IEC 61347-2-9, together with IEC 61347-1, cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60922, published in 1997, and constitutes a minor revision. This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 61347-1. It was established on the basis of the first edition (2000) of that standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2013

EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/A2:2006

Identne EN 61347-2-9:2001/A2:2006

ja identne IEC 61347-2-9:2000/A2:2006

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-9: Erinõuded lahenduslampide (väljaarvatud luminofoorlampide) liiteseadistele

This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for ballasts for discharge lamps such as high-pressure mercury vapour, low-pressure sodium vapour, high-pressure sodium vapour and metal halide lamps. The standard covers inductive-type ballasts for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with discharge lamps, having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60188, IEC 60192 and IEC 60662. This first edition of IEC 61347-2-9, together with IEC 61347-1, cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60922, published in 1997, and constitutes a minor revision. This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 61347-1. It was established on the basis of the first edition (2000) of that standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2013

EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/A1:2004

Identne EN 61347-2-9:2001/A1:2003

ja identne IEC 61347-2-9:2000/A1:2003

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-9: Erinõuded lahenduslampide (väljaarvatud luminofoorlampide) liiteseadistele

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Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2013

EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2002/AC:2011

Identne EN 61347-2-9:2001/Corr:2010

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-9: Erinõuded lahenduslampide (väljaarvatud luminofoorlampide) liiteseadistele

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61347-2-9:2013

EVS-EN 62271-101:2006

Identne EN 62271-101:2006

ja identne IEC 62271-101:2006

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 101: Synthetic testing

This part of IEC 62271 mainly applies to a.c. circuit-breakers within the scope of IEC 62271-100. It provides the general rules for testing a.c. circuit-breakers, for making and breaking capacities over the range of test duties described in 6.102 to 6.111 of IEC 62271-100, by synthetic methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60427:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 62271-101:2013

EVS-EN 62271-101:2006/A1:2010

Identne EN 62271-101:2006/A1:2010

ja identne IEC 62271-101:2006/A1:2010

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 101: Synthetic testing

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Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62271-101:2013

EVS-EN 62358:2004

Identne EN 62358:2004

ja identne IEC 62358:2004

Ferrite cores - Standard inductance factor (AL) and its tolerance

Provides standard inductance factors (AL) and their tolerances for Pot, RM, ETD, EE, EP, EL and low-profile ferrite cores. Is recommended for users and manufacturers.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62317-8:2007; EVS-EN 62358:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 “General requirements”.

Keel en

EN 60061-1:2001/FprA50

Identne EN 60061-1:1993/FprA50:2013

ja identne IEC 60061-1:1969/A50:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 1: Lamp caps

This is a loose-leaf publication and supplements containing new and revised sheets are issued from time to time.

Keel en

EN 60061-2:2001/FprA47

Identne EN 60061-2:1993/FprA47:2013

ja identne IEC 60061-2:1969/A47:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 2: Lampholders

Consolidated edition incorporating the sheets of the third edition (1969), plus supplements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, and R valid on 1996-12-31.

Keel en

EN 60061-3:2001/FprA48

Identne EN 60061-3:1993/FprA48:2013

ja identne IEC 60061-3:1969/A48:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 3: Gauges

Consolidated edition incorporating the sheets of the third edition (1969), plus supplements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S and T valid on 1996-12-31.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-105:2005/FprA2

Identne EN 60335-2-105:2005/FprA2:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-105:2004/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamismasinad ja nende sarnased elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-105. Erinõuded multifunktsionaalsetele dušikabiinidele

This standard applies to two-pole non-reversible cold condition appliance couplers for a.c. only, with a degree of protection against ingress of water higher than IPXO, with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 10 A for 50 Hz or 60 Hz supply. They are intended for the connection of the supply cord to portable electrical appliances of class II for household, commercial and light industrial use.

Keel en

EN 60630:2002/FprA7

Identne EN 60630:1998/FprA7:2013

ja identne IEC 60630:1994/A7:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Maximum lamp outlines for incandescent lamps

This International Standard comprises maximum lamp outlines for incandescent lamps (including tungsten-halogen lamps). NOTE Where reference is made to the cap E27/27, the use of the cap E27/25 is also allowed.

Keel en

FprEN 50355

Identne FprEN 50355:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock cables having special fire performance - Guide to use

This European Standard gives guidance in the safe use of rolling stock cables specified in EN 50264, EN 50306 and EN 50382.These cables shall only be used for the wiring of railway rolling stock and within the limits given in the manner described in this European Standard. All these cables are for fixed installation where there is no free movement of cable, except for stresses due to typical service. This European Standard is to be applied in conjunction with the relevant product and installation standards. Stricter requirements than those given in this standard could be necessary; see in particular EN 50343. This European Standard is not applicable to:– intercarriage jumpers; – cables subject to continual flexing; – pantograph cables; – coaxial, data and fibre optic cables; – wire wrap; – cables rated at voltages greater than 3,6/6 kV; – applications other than the cabling of railway rolling stock; – cables requiring circuit integrity. Legal or statutory requirements do take precedence over the guidance given in this document. In cases where no guidance exists or where it cannot be derived from general information, it is recommended that advice shall be sought from the cable manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50355:2007

FprEN 60034-2-1

Identne FprEN 60034-2-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60034-2-1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Rotating electrical machines - Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)

This part of IEC 60034 is intended to establish methods of determining efficiencies from tests, and also to specify methods of obtaining specific losses. This standard applies to d.c. machines and to a.c. synchronous and induction machines of all sizes within the scope of IEC 60034-1. NOTE These methods may be applied to other types of machines such as rotary converters, a.c. commutator motors and single-phase induction motors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60034-2:2001; EVS-EN 60034-2-1:2007

FprEN 60079-26

Identne FprEN 60079-26:2013

ja identne IEC 60079-26

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Explosive atmospheres - Part 26: Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga

This part of IEC 60079 specifies alternative requirements for construction, test and marking for electrical equipment that provides Equipment Protection Level (EPL) Ga when single standardised Types of Protection (e.g. Ex “ia” and Ex “ma”) cannot be applied. This standard also applies to equipment mounted across a boundary where different Equipment Protection Levels may be required. EXAMPLE:Equipment installed in the wall of a storage vessel containing Zone 0 (requiring EPL Ga) with an ambient defined as Zone 1 (requiring EPL Gb). This electrical equipment, within the operational parameters specified by the manufacturer, ensures a very high Level of Protection that includes rare malfunctions related to the equipment or two malfunctions occurring independently of each other. NOTE 1 A malfunction may result from a failure of the component parts of the electrical equipment or from anticipated externally applied influences. Two independent malfunctions which may occur more frequently and which, separately, would not create an ignition hazard but which, in combination, could create a potential ignition hazard, should be regarded as occurring together to form a rare malfunction. This standard supplements and modifies the general requirements of IEC 60079-0. Where a requirement of this standard conflicts with a requirement of IEC 60079 - 0, the requirement of this standard takes precedence.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-26:2005

FprEN 60079-29-2

Identne FprEN 60079-29-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60079-29-2

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Explosive atmospheres - Part 29-2: Gas detectors - Selection, installation, use and maintenance of detectors for flammable gases and oxygen

This Part of IEC 60079-29 gives guidance on, and recommended practice for, the selection, installation, safe use and maintenance of electrically operated Group II equipment intended for use in industrial and commercial safety applications and Group I equipment in underground coal mines for the detection and measurement of flammable gases complying with the requirements of IEC 60079-29-1 or IEC 60079-29-4. This standard is applicable for oxygen measurement for the purpose of inertisation where explosion protection is provided by the exclusion of oxygen instead of measuring the flammable gases or vapours present. A similar application is measuring oxygen when inertising a goaf (mined out) area in an underground coal mine. This standard is a compilation of practical knowledge to assist the user, and applies to equipment, instruments and systems that indicate the presence of a flammable or potentially explosive mixture of gas or vapour with air by using an electrical signal from a gas sensor to produce a meter reading, to activate a visual or audible pre-set alarm or other device, or any combination of these. Such equipment may be used as a means of reducing the risk whenever there is the possibility of a risk to life or property specifically due to the accumulation of a flammable gas-air mixture, by providing such warnings. It may also be used to initiate specific safety precautions (e.g. plant shutdown, evacuation, fire extinguishing procedures). This standard is applicable to fixed installations and transportable equipment. Similarly it is applicable to the safe use of portable equipment. Since much modern equipment of this type also includes oxygen deficiency detection and/or specific toxic gas sensors, some additional guidance is given for these topics. For the purposes of this standard, except where specifically stated otherwise, flammable gases include flammable vapours. This standard applies to Group II equipment (i.e. equipment intended for use in industrial and commercial safety applications, involving areas classified in accordance with IEC 60079-10-1) and Group I equipment. For the purposes of this standard, equipment includes a) fixed equipment including equipment mounted on a vehicle; b) transportable equipment; and c) portable equipment. This standard is not intended to cover, but may provide useful information, for the following: a) equipment intended only for the detection of non-flammable toxic gases; b) equipment of laboratory or scientific type intended only for analysis or measurement purposes; d) equipment intended only for process control applications; e) equipment intended for applications in explosives processing and manufacture; f) equipment intended for the detection of a explosive atmosphere resulting from dust or mist in air;

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-29-2:2008; EVS-EN 60079-29-2:2008/AC:2008

FprEN 60455-2

Identne FprEN 60455-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60455-2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resin based reactive compounds used for electrical insulation - Part 2: Methods of test

This part of IEC 60455 specifies methods of test to be used for testing resin based reactive compounds, their components and cured compounds used for electrical insulation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60455-2:2002

FprEN 62196-3

Identne FprEN 62196-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62196-3

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Plugs, socket-outlets, and vehicle couplers - conductive charging of electric vehicles - Part 3: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for dedicated d.c. and combined a.c./d.c. pin and contact-tube vehicle couplers

This part of IEC 62196 is applicable to vehicle couplers with pins and contact-tubes of standardized configuration, herein also referred to as “accessories”, intended for use in electric vehicle (EV) conductive charging systems which incorporate control means, with rated operating voltage up to 1 500 V d.c. and rated current up to 250 A, and 1 000 V a.c. and rated current up to 250 A. This standard applies to high power d.c. interfaces and combined a.c./d.c. interfaces of vehicle couplers specified in IEC 62196-1:2011, and intended for use in conductive charging systems for circuits specified in IEC 61851-1, and IEC 61851-23, (under development by IEC TC69 WG4). The d.c. vehicle couplers covered by this standard shall be used only in charging mode 4, according to IEC 61851-1 Clause 6.2; Case C, according to IEC 61851-1, Clause 6.3.1, Figure 3 and IEC 62196-2:2011. Electric vehicles (EV) covers all electric road vehicles, including plug-in hybrid road vehicles (PHEV), that derive all or part of their energy from on-board batteries. These vehicle couplers are intended to be used for circuits similar to those specified in IEC 61851-23 (under development) which operate at different voltages and which may include ELV and communication signals. This standard applies to the vehicle couplers to be used in an ambient temperature of between –30 °C and +50 °C. These vehicle couplers are intended to be connected only to cables with copper or copper-alloy conductors.

Keel en

FprEN 62722-1

Identne FprEN 62722-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62722-1

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Luminaire performance - Part 1: General Requirements

This standard covers specific performance and environmental requirements for luminaires, incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1 000 V..Unless otherwise detailed performance data covered under the scope of this standard are for the luminaires in a condition representative of new manufacture, with any specified initial aging procedures completed. IEC 62722-1 covers requirements for luminaires to support energy efficient use and responsible environmental management to the end of life. The object of this Part 1 is to provide a set of requirements which are considered to be generally applicable to most types of luminaires. Where additional performance requirements for specific types of light source are relevant, these are specified in the IEC 62722-2 series. The IEC 62722-2 series may also cover a wider scope of performance aspects appropriate to the particular light source technology. NOTE The structure of these performance standards also allows for the possibility of Part 3 standards to be introduced in the future should standardisation of performance criteria linked to specific luminaire applications be determined as necessary (e. g. floodlighting, street lighting, etc.). It is the intention that the requirements of this Part 1 are to be met by the provision of information and data provided by the luminaire manufacturer (or responsible vendor). Conformity is considered to be met by the provision of the requested information. Any verification of data is to be conducted by the measurement requirements of this standard. Semi-luminaires are not covered under the scope of this standard. For some types of luminaire (e.g. decorative/household) the provision of performance data under the scope of this standard may not be appropriate.

Keel en

FprEN 62841-1:2012/FprAA

Identne FprEN 62841-1:2012/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This International Standard deals with the safety of electric motor -operated or magnetically driven: - hand-held tools (part 2); - transportable tools (part 3); - lawn and garden machinery (part 4). The above listed categories are hereinafter referred to as “tools” or “machines”. The rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 480 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The maximum rated input is not more than 3 700 W. This standard deals with the hazards presented by tools which are encountered by all persons in the normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of the tools. Tools with electric heating elements are within the scope of this standard. The requirements for the heating elements are given in the relevant parts of IEC 60335. Requirements for motors not isolated from the supply, and having basic insulation not designed for the rated voltage of the tools, are given in Annex B. Requirements for rechargeable battery-powered motor-operated or magnetically driven tools and the battery packs for such tools are given in Annex K. Requirements for such tools that are also operated and/or charged directly from the mains or a non-isolated source are given in Annex L. Hand-held electric tools, which can be mounted on a support or working stand for use as fixed tools without any alteration of the tool itself, are within the scope of this standard and such combination of a hand-held tool and a support is considered to be a transportable tool and thus covered by the relevant Part 3.

Keel en

FprHD 60364-5-534

Identne FprHD 60364-5-534:2013

ja identne IEC 60364-5-53:2001/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-53: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Kaitselahutamine, lülitamine ja juhtimine. Jaotis 534: Liigpingekaitsevahendid

This clause contains provisions for the application of voltage limitation to obtain an insulation coordination in the cases described in HD 60364-4-443, EN 60664-1, EN 62305-4 and CLC/TS 61643-12. SPDs, specific isolating transformers, filters or a combination of these may be used for protection against overvoltages. This clause gives the requirements for the selection and erection of: – surge protective devices (SPDs) for electrical installations of buildings to obtain a limitation of transient overvoltages of atmospheric origin transmitted via the supply distribution system and against switching overvoltages; – SPDs for the protection against transient overvoltages caused by direct lightning strokes or lightning strokes in the vicinity of buildings, protected by a lightning protection system. This clause does not take into account surge protective components which may be incorporated in the appliances connected to the installation. The presence of such components may modify the behaviour of the main surge protective device of the installation and may need an additional coordination. This clause also covers protection against overcurrent and consequences in case of SPD failure. This clause applies to a.c. power circuits. For d.c. power circuits, the requirements in this clause may be applied as far as is useful. For special applications, other or additional requirements may be necessary as specified in the relevant Part 7 of HD 60364.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-5-534:2008

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CLC/TR 62258-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne CLC/TR 62258-4:2013

ja identne IEC/TR 62258-4:2012

Semiconductor die products - Part 4: Questionnaire for die users and suppliers (IEC/TR 62258-4:2012)

This part of IEC 62258 has been developed to facilitate the production, supply and use of semiconductor die products, including: wafers; singulated bare die; die and wafers with attached connection structures; minimally or partially encapsulated die and wafers.This technical report contains a questionnaire, based on the requirements of other parts of IEC 62258, which may be used in negotiations and contracts between suppliers and purchasers of die devices. It is intended to assist all those involved in the supply chain for die devices to comply with the requirements of the IEC 62258-1:2009 and IEC 62258-2:2011 standards. It should be recognized that the tables contained in this technical report form a checklist of information that can potentially be supplied and that it may not be relevant or possible to complete all fields. Different markets may require different subsets of the information requested herein.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TR 62258-4:2007

EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 60601-2-22:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-22:2007 + A1:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-22: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of surgical, cosmetic, therapeutic and diagnostic laser equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of laser equipment for either surgical, therapeutic, medical diagnostic, cosmetic, or veterinary applications, intended for its use on humans or animals, classified as a CLASS 3B or CLASS 4 LASER PRODUCT as defined by 3.22 and 3.23 in IEC 60825-1, hereafter referred to as LASER EQUIPMENT. Throughout this International Standard, light emitting diodes (LED) are included whenever the word “laser” is used. NOTE 1 Refer to Definition 3.49 in IEC 60825-1. NOTE 2 Laser products for these applications classified as a CLASS 1, 1M, 2, 2M or CLASS 3R LASER PRODUCT, are covered by IEC 60825-1 and IEC 60601-1. 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. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the General Standard. NOTE See also 4.2 of the General Standard. This standard can also be applied to surgical, cosmetic, therapeutic and diagnostic laser equipment used for compensation or alleviation of disease, injury or disability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60601-2-22:2001

EVS-EN 61360-2:2013

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 61360-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61360-2:2012

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 2: EXPRESS dictionary schema (IEC 61360-2:2012)

This part of IEC 61360 series provides a formal model for data according to the scope as given in IEC 61360-1 and ISO 13584-42, and thus provides a means for the computersensible representation and exchange of such data. The intention is to provide a common information model for the work of IEC SC3D and ISO TC184/SC4, thus allowing for the implementation of dictionary systems dealing with data delivered according to either of the standards elaborated by both committees. The scope of this part of IEC 61360 is the common ISO/IEC dictionary schema based on the intersection of the scopes of the two base standards IEC 61360-1 and ISO 13584-42. The presented EXPRESS model represents a common formal model for the two standards and facilitates a harmonization of both. The IEC 61360-2 forms the master document. ISO 13584-42 contains a copy of the IEC 61360-2 EXPRESS model in an informative annex In a number of clauses, where the common EXPRESS model allows more freedom, IEC has defined more restrictions which are found in the methodology part of IEC 61360-1. Two schemas are provided in this part of IEC 61360 defining the two options that may be selected for an implementation. Each of these options is referred to as a conformance class. – The ISO13584_IEC61360_dictionary_schema2 provides for modelling and exchanging technical data element types with associated classification scheme used in the data element type definitions. It constitutes conformance class 1 of this part of IEC 61360. – The ISO13584_IEC61360_language_resource_schema provides resources for permitting strings in various languages. It has been extracted from the dictionary schema, since it could be used in other schemata. It is largely based on the support_resource_schema from ISO 10303-41:2000, and can be seen as an extension to that. It allows for the usage of one specific language throughout an exchange context (physical file) without the overhead introduced when multiple languages are used. When used together with ISO 10303-21, each schema defines one single exchange format. The exchange format defined by conformance class 1 is fully compatible with the ISO 13584 series.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61360-2:2002; EVS-EN 61360-2:2002/A1:2004

EVS-EN 62276:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 62276:2013

ja identne IEC 62276:2012

Single crystal wafers for surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices applications - Specifications and measuring method (IEC 62276:2012)

This International Standard applies to the manufacture of synthetic quartz, lithium niobate (LN), lithium tantalate (LT), lithium tetraborate (LBO), and lanthanum gallium silicate (LGS) single crystal wafers intended for use as substrates in the manufacture of surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters and resonators.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62276:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CLC/TR 62258-4:2007

Identne CLC/TR 62258-4:2007

ja identne IEC/TR 62258-4:2007

Semiconductor die products -- Part 4: Questionnaire for die users and suppliers

This part of IEC 62258 has been developed to facilitate the production, supply and use of semiconductor die products, including • wafers; • singulated bare die; • die and wafers with attached connection structures; • minimally or partially encapsulated die and wafers. This technical report contains a questionnaire, based on the requirements of other parts of IEC 62258, which may be used in negotiations and contracts between suppliers and purchasers of die devices. It is intended to assist all those involved in the supply chain for die devices to comply with the requirements of the IEC 62258-1 and IEC 62258-2 standards. It should be recognized that the tables contained in this technical report form a checklist of information that can potentially be supplied and that it may not be relevant or possible to complete all fields. Different markets may require different subsets of the information requested herein.

Keel en

Asendatud CLC/TR 62258-4:2013

EVS-EN 61360-2:2002

Identne EN 61360-2:2002

ja identne IEC 61360-2:2002

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 2: EXPRESS Dictionary schema

This International Standard specifies the principles that shall be used for defining technical data element types with associated classification schemes needed to fully describe, electric components, including electronic and electromechanical components and materials used in electrotechnical equipment and systems. (The scope of this document is the intersection of the scopes of the two base documents IEC 1360-1 and ISO CD 13584-42)

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61360-2:2013

EVS-EN 61360-2:2002/A1:2004

Identne EN 61360-2:2002/A1:2004

ja identne IEC 61360-2:2002/A1:2003

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 2: EXPRESS Dictionary schema

This International Standard specifies the principles that shall be used for defining technical data element types with associated classification schemes needed to fully describe, electric components, including electronic and electromechanical components and materials used in electrotechnical equipment and systems. (The scope of this document is the intersection of the scopes of the two base documents IEC 1360-1 and ISO CD 13584-42)

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61360-2:2013

EVS-EN 62276:2006

Identne EN 62276:2005

ja identne IEC 62276:2005

Single crystal wafers for surface acoustic wave (SAW) device appplications - Specifications and measuring methods

Provides specifications for manufacturing piezoelectric single crystal wafers to be used in surface acoustic wave devices. Applies to the manufacture of synthetic quartz, lithium niobate, lithium tantalate, lithium tetraborate, and lanthanum gallium silicate single crystal wafers intended for use as substrates in the manufacture of surface acoustic wave filters and resonators.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62276:2013

EVS-EN 140210:2002

Identne EN 140210:1994+corr:1994

Sectional specification: Fixed power resistors - Capability approval

This specification applies to foxed power resistors with related dissipation not less than 2 W, primarily intended for applications in electronic equipment. These resistors may be either manufactured to customers' requirements or manufacturers' standard catalogue items.

Keel en

EVS-EN 140211:2002

Identne EN 140211:1994

Blank detail specification: Fixed power resistors - Capability approval

The numbers between square brackets correspond to the following indications, all of which should be given in a manufacturer's detail specification for standard catalogue items; only those indicated by an asterisk (*) are required in a detail specification not intended for registration.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60825-1

Identne FprEN 60825-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60825-1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements

IEC 60825-1 is applicable to safety of laser products emitting laser radiation in the wavelength range 180 nm to 1 mm. Although lasers exist which emit at wavelengths less than 180 nm (within the vacuum ultraviolet), these are not included in the scope of the standard since the laser beam normally has to be enclosed in an evacuated enclosure, and, therefore, the potential optical radiation hazards are inherently minimal. A laser product may consist of a single laser with or without a separate power supply or may incorporate one or more lasers in a complex optical, electrical, or mechanical system. Typically, laser products are used for demonstration of physical and optical phenomena, materials processing, data reading and storage, transmission and display of information, etc. Such systems have found use in industry, business, entertainment, research, education, medicine and consumer products. Laser products that are sold to other manufacturers for use as components of any system for subsequent sale are not subject to IEC 60825-1, since the final product will itself be subject to this standard. Laser products that are sold by or for manufacturers of end products for use as repair parts for the end products are also not subject to IEC 60825-1. However, if the laser system within the laser product is operable when removed from the equipment, the requirements of this Part 1 apply to the removable unit. NOTE 1 Operable equipment does not require a tool to prepare for operation. Any laser product is exempt from all further requirements of this Part 1 if classification by the manufacturer of that product according to Clauses 4 and 5 shows that the emission level does not exceed the AEL (accessible emission limit) of Class 1 under all conditions of operation, maintenance, service and failure. Such a laser product may be referred to as an exempt laser product. NOTE 2 The above exemption is to ensure that inherently safe laser products are exempt from Clauses 6,7,8 and 9.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60825-1:2007

FprEN 61643-311

Identne FprEN 61643-311:2012

ja identne IEC 61643-311:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 311: Performance requirements and test circuits and methods for gas discharge tubes (GDT)

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to gas discharge tubes (GDT) used for overvoltage protection in telecommunications, signalling and low-voltage power distribution networks with nominal system voltages up to 1 000 V (r.m.s.) a.c. and 1 500 V d.c..They are defined as a gap, or several gaps with two or three metal electrodes hermetically sealed so that gas mixture and pressure are under control. They are designed to protect apparatus or personnel, or both, from high transient voltages. This standard contains a series of test criteria, test methods and test circuits for determining the electrical characteristics of GDTs having two or three electrodes. This standard does not specify requirements applicable to complete surge protective devices, nor does it specify total requirements for GDTs employed within electronic devices, where precise coordination between GDT performance and surge protective device withstand capability is highly critical. This part of IEC 61643 – does not deal with mountings and their effect on GDT characteristics. Characteristics given apply solely to GDTs mounted in the ways described for the tests; – does not deal with mechanical dimensions; – does not deal with quality assurance requirements; – may not be sufficient for GDTs used on high-frequency (>30 MHz); – does not deal with electrostatic voltages; – does not deal with hybrid overvoltage protection components or composite GDT devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

FprEN 61643-312

Identne FprEN 61643-312:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-312:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 312: Selection and application principles for gas discharge tubes

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to gas discharge tubes (GDT) used for overvoltage protection in telecommunications, signalling and low-voltage power distribution networks with nominal system voltages up to 1 000 V (r.m.s.) a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. They are defined as a gap, or several gaps with two or three metal electrodes hermetically sealed so that gas mixture and pressure are under control. They are designed to protect apparatus or personnel, or both, from high transient voltages. This standard provides information about the characteristics and circuit applications of GDTs having two or three electrodes. This standard does not specify requirements applicable to complete surge protective devices, nor does it specify total requirements for GDTs employed within electronic devices, where precise coordination between GDT performance and surge protective device withstand capability is highly critical. This part of IEC 61643 – does not deal with mountings and their effect on GDT characteristics. Characteristics given apply solely to GDTs mounted in the ways described for the tests; – does not deal with mechanical dimensions; – does not deal with quality assurance requirements; – may not be sufficient for GDTs used on high-frequency (>30 MHz); – does not deal with electrostatic voltages; – does not deal with hybrid overvoltage protection components or composite GDT devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet protocol

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms and faults, as well as communications monitoring, between a Supervised Premises Transceiver and a Receiving Centre Transceiver using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data. These include Ethernet, xDSL, GPRS, WiFi, UMTS and WIMAX. The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50136-1. The performance characteristics of the supervised premises equipment should comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms including, but not limited to, fire, intrusion, access control and social alarms. Compliance with this Technical Specification is voluntary.

Keel en

EVS JUHEND 10:2007/AC:2013

Hind 0

Üldkasutatav kommuteeritav telefonivõrk (ÜKTV). Helistaja numbri kuvamise teenuse kliendiliini protokoll

Keel et

EVS-EN 50288-9-1:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 50288-9-1:2012

Multi-element metallic cables used in analogue and digital communication and control - Part 9-1: Sectional specification for screened cables characterised up to 1000 MHz - Horizontal and building backbone cables

EN 50288-9-1 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 1 000 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring for Information Technology generic-cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics and requirements of the cables when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification should be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50288-10-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 50288-10-1:2012

Multi-element metallic cables used in analogue and digital communication and control - Part 10-1: Sectional specification for screened cables characterized up to 500MHz - Horizontal floor and building backbone cables

EN 50288-10-1 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 500 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring for Information Technology generic-cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics and requirements of the cables when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communications systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example the electrical power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50288-11-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 50288-11-1:2012

Multi-element metallic cables used in analogue and digital communication and control - Part 11-1: Sectional specification for un-screened cables characterised up to 500 MHz - Horizontal and building backbone cables

EN 50288-11-1 is a sectional specification for un-screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 500 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring for Information Technology generic-cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics and requirements of the cables when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communications systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example the electrical power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

IEC 61326-1:2012 is available as IEC Standards+61326-1:2012 which contains the International Standard and its Redline version, showing all changes of the technical content compared to the previous edition. IEC 61326-1:2012 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regar ding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2005. It constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are: - the immunity test levels and performance criteria have been reviewed; - requirements for portable test and measurement equipment have been clarified and amended; - the description of the electromagnetic environments has been improved.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-1:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse mõttes kaitsmata rakenduste tundlikkuskatsetus- ja mõõteseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-1:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61326-2-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-2:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-2: Erinõuded. Madalpingelistes jaotussüsteemides kasutatavate kantavate katsetus-, mõõte- ja seireseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-2:2012)

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: - used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; - powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and - portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-currentdevice- testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or select the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2012

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-3:2012)

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by a.c. or d.c. voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): - one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; - a transmission link for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; - a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; - an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2012

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid (IEC 61326-2-4:2012)

In addition to IEC 61236-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for - insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; - insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61326-2-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61326-2-5:2012

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1 (IEC 61326-2-5:2012)

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2006

EVS-EN 61753-091-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61753-091-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-091-2:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 091-2: Non-connectorised single-mode fibre optic pigtailed circulators for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-091-2:2012)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic circulator as specified by IEC 62077 must satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of circulators used in controlled environments as specified in IEC 61753-1. The requirements cover non-connectorised single-mode fibre optic pigtailed circulators for category C used in controlled environments.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61850-7-410:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61850-7-410:2013

ja identne IEC 61850-7-410:2012

Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 7-410: Basic communication structure - Hydroelectric power plants - Communication for monitoring and control (IEC 61850-7-410:2012)

This part of IEC 61850 specifies the additional common data classes, logical nodes and data objects required for the use of IEC 61850 in a hydropower plant.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61850-7-410:2007

EVS-EN 61968-1:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 61968-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61968-1:2012

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 1: Interface architecture and general requirements (IEC 61968-1:2012)

This Part of IEC 61968 series, is the first in a series that, taken as a whole, define interfaces for the major elements of an interface architecture for distribution management. This International Standard identifies and establishes recommendations for standard interfaces based on an Interface Reference Model (IRM). Subsequent clauses of this standard are based on each interface identified in the IRM. This set of standards is limited to the definition of interfaces. They provide for interoperability among different computer systems, platforms, and languages. Methods and technologies used to implement functionality conforming to these interfaces are recommended in IEC 61968-100. As used in IEC 61968, distribution management consists of various distributed application components for the utility to manage electrical distribution networks. These capabilities include monitoring and control of equipment for power delivery, management processes to ensure system reliability, voltage management, demand-side management, outage management, work management, automated mapping, facilities management, and metering. The IRM is specified in Clause 3.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61968-1:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61326-1:2006

Identne EN 61326-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-1:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured, intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use, including equipment and computing devices

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-1:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse mõttes kaitsmata rakenduste tundlikkuskatsetus- ja mõõteseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004; EVS-EN 61326:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-2:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-2:2005

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-2: Erinõuded. Madalpingelistes jaotussüsteemides kasutatavate kantavate katsetus-, mõõte- ja seireseadmete katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment which is: – used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; – powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and – portable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-3:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-3:2006

Mõõte-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded. Sisseehitatud või kaugsignalisatsioonil põhinevate andurite katsetamisviisid, käidutingimused ja toimivuskriteeriumid

part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning.applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2007

Identne EN 61326-2-4:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-4:2006

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61557-8 vastavate isolatsiooniseireseadmete ja standardile IEC 61557-9 vastavate isolatsioonirikkele reageerivate seadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid

This part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2006

Identne EN 61326-2-5:2006

ja identne IEC 61326-2-5:2006

Mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumi-elektriseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded. Standardile IEC 61784-1 (CP 3/2) vastavate liidestega väljamõõteseadmete katsetusskeemid, talitlustingimused ja talitlusvõimekriteeriumid

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1, CP 3/2. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field-bus interface of the equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61326:2001; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A2:2002; EVS-EN 61326:2001/A3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

EVS-EN 61850-7-410:2007

Identne EN 61850-7-410:2007

ja identne IEC 61850-7-410:2007

Communication networks and systems for power utility automation -- Part 7-410: Hydroelectric power plants - Communication for monitoring and control

IEC 61850-7-410 is part of the IEC 61850 series. This part of IEC 61850 specifies the additional common data classes, logical nodes and data objects required for the use of IEC 61850 in a hydropower plant. The Logical Nodes and Data Objects defined in this part of iEC 61850 belong to the following fields of use:• Electrical functions. This group includes LN and DO used for various control functions, essentially related to the excitation of the generator. New LN and DO defined within this group are not specific to hydropower plants; they are more or less general for all types of larger power plants.• Mechanical functions. This group includes functions related to the turbine and associated equipment. The specifications of this document are intended for hydropower plants, modifications might be required for application to other types of generating plants. Some more generic functions are though defined under Logical Node group K. • Hydrological functions. This group of functions includes objects related to water flow, control and management of reservoirs and dams. Although specific for hydropower plants, the LN and DO defined here can also be used for other types of utility water anagement systems. • Sensors. A power plant will need sensors providing measurements of other than electrical data.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61850-7-410:2013

EVS-EN 61968-1:2004

Identne EN 61968-1:2004

ja identne IEC 61968-1:2003

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 1: Interface architecture and general requirements

Is the first part in a series of standards that define interfaces for the major elements of an interface architecture for Distribution Management Systems. Identifies and establishes requirements for standard interfaces based on an Interface Reference Model. This set of standards is limited to the definition of interfaces and is implementation independent; it provides for interoperability among different computer systems, platforms, and languages.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61968-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 55013:2009/FprAA

Identne FprEN 55013:2009/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

CISPR 13:2009 applies to the generation of electromagnetic energy from sound and television receivers for the reception of broadcast and similar transmissions and from associated equipment. CISPR 13:2009 describes the methods of measurement applicable to sound and television receivers or associated equipment and specifies limits for the control of disturbance from such equipment. The frequency range covered extends from 9 kHz to 400 GHz. This fifth edition of CISPR 13 cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2001, its Amendment 1 (2003) and Amendment 2 (2006). This edition constitutes the introduction of the RMS-average detector as an alternative to quasi-peak and average detector for conducted and radiated emission measurements.

Keel en

FprEN 60794-2-51

Identne FprEN 60794-2-51:2013

ja identne IEC 60794-2-51:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Optical fibre cables - Part 2-51: Indoor optical fibre cables - Detail specification for simplex and duplex cables for use in cords for controlled environment

This part of IEC 60794 is a detail specification. This specification gives detailed requirements for cables to be used in cords which are intended for use in a Category C environment, according to IEC 61753-1. They are characterized with temperature range between -10°C and +60°C. The fibre requirements for this specification are defined in IEC 60793-2-10 for Multimode fibres and IEC 60793-2-50 for Singlemode fibres. Some deviation to family specification IEC 60794-2-50 requirements is allowed in certain clauses of this specification.

Keel en

FprEN 61300-2-35

Identne FprEN 61300-2-35:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-2-35:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-35: Tests - Cable nutation

This part of IEC 61300 details procedures for determining the suitability of a fibre optic device to withstand nutation that may occur during operation, service, storage and/or transport. The test is intended to indicate the performance of such devices when exposed to torsion and bending as a combined load.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-2-35:2002

FprEN 61300-2-42

Identne FprEN 61300-2-42:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-2-42:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-42: Tests - Static side load for strain relief

This part of IEC 61300 specifies a test to determine the influence of a side load applied to a cord assembled with a strain relief. The intention is to simulate a static load, due to a length of fibre cable, which would typically be experienced during service. Components should withstand side loads during optical transmission without degradation of the optical performance. Besides a boot, any feature that controls the bending radius of the fibre can be considered as strain relief.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-2-42:2005

FprEN 61643-311

Identne FprEN 61643-311:2012

ja identne IEC 61643-311:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 311: Performance requirements and test circuits and methods for gas discharge tubes (GDT)

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to gas discharge tubes (GDT) used for overvoltage protection in telecommunications, signalling and low-voltage power distribution networks with nominal system voltages up to 1 000 V (r.m.s.) a.c. and 1 500 V d.c..They are defined as a gap, or several gaps with two or three metal electrodes hermetically sealed so that gas mixture and pressure are under control. They are designed to protect apparatus or personnel, or both, from high transient voltages. This standard contains a series of test criteria, test methods and test circuits for determining the electrical characteristics of GDTs having two or three electrodes. This standard does not specify requirements applicable to complete surge protective devices, nor does it specify total requirements for GDTs employed within electronic devices, where precise coordination between GDT performance and surge protective device withstand capability is highly critical. This part of IEC 61643 – does not deal with mountings and their effect on GDT characteristics. Characteristics given apply solely to GDTs mounted in the ways described for the tests; – does not deal with mechanical dimensions; – does not deal with quality assurance requirements; – may not be sufficient for GDTs used on high-frequency (>30 MHz); – does not deal with electrostatic voltages; – does not deal with hybrid overvoltage protection components or composite GDT devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

FprEN 61643-312

Identne FprEN 61643-312:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-312:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 312: Selection and application principles for gas discharge tubes

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to gas discharge tubes (GDT) used for overvoltage protection in telecommunications, signalling and low-voltage power distribution networks with nominal system voltages up to 1 000 V (r.m.s.) a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. They are defined as a gap, or several gaps with two or three metal electrodes hermetically sealed so that gas mixture and pressure are under control. They are designed to protect apparatus or personnel, or both, from high transient voltages. This standard provides information about the characteristics and circuit applications of GDTs having two or three electrodes. This standard does not specify requirements applicable to complete surge protective devices, nor does it specify total requirements for GDTs employed within electronic devices, where precise coordination between GDT performance and surge protective device withstand capability is highly critical. This part of IEC 61643 – does not deal with mountings and their effect on GDT characteristics. Characteristics given apply solely to GDTs mounted in the ways described for the tests; – does not deal with mechanical dimensions; – does not deal with quality assurance requirements; – may not be sufficient for GDTs used on high-frequency (>30 MHz); – does not deal with electrostatic voltages; – does not deal with hybrid overvoltage protection components or composite GDT devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16405:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne CEN/TR 16405:2013

Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall additional optional data set for heavy goods vehicles eCall

This Technical Report defines an additional data concept that may be transferred as an ‘optional additional data concept’ as defined in ‘Block 12’ of CEN 15722 eCall MSD, that may be transferred from a goods vehicle to a PSAP in the event of a crash or emergency via an eCall communication session. Two variants are provided, one (schema A) for use where dangerous goods (ADR classified); the second variant (schema B) is for use where no ADR classified load is known. NOTE The communications media protocols and methods for the transmission of the eCall message are not specified in this Technical Report. Additional data concepts may also be transferred, and any such data concepts should be registered using a data registry as defined in EN ISO 24978.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16406:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TS 16406:2013

Intelligentsed transpordisüsteemid. Ühistransport. Sõidudokumentide elektroonilise vahendamise korraldamine raudteel

This Technical Specification provides, in Clause 2, new and changed glossary items needed to define indirect fulfilment and its characteristics and to support the changes to the TAP-TSI and ERA Technical Document B5. Clause 3 defines the layout formats used for international rail services fulfilled using the ticket on departure and print-at-home ticket methods. Clause 4 provides the changes to ERA Technical Document B5 that are required to provide the generic indirect fulfilment framework, covering ticket on departure, print-at-home and e-ticket fulfilment methods, although the main use of the specification is expected to be for ticket on departure. Clause 5 provides the analysis of the security requirements of indirect fulfilment, and the conclusion that no rail-specific specifications are needed.

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/A2:2013

Hind 8,72

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/Amd 2:2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 2: Katsemeetodid elektromagnetilistele häiretele

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-1:2007/A1:2013

Hind 8,72

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-1:2006/Amd 1:2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Üldkarakteristikud. Muudatus 1

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/A3:2013

Hind 5,62

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/Amd 3:2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 3: Lisaparameetrite, ploki numereerimise, mitteühtiva AFI ja TR2 muutmine

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 21549-1

Identne FprEN ISO 21549-1:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 21549-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Health informatics - Patient healthcard data - Part 1: General structure (ISO/FDIS 21549-1:2013)

This part of ISO 21549 defines a general structure for the different types of data to be defined in other parts of ISO 21549 using UML notation. ISO 21549 defines data structures held on patient healthcards compliant with the physical dimensions of ID-1 cards, as defined by ISO/IEC 7810.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21549-1:2004

prEN ISO 13940

Identne prEN ISO 13940:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 13940:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Health informatics - System of concepts to support continuity of care (ISO/DIS 13940:2012)

This International standard defines a system of concepts for different aspects of the provision of healthcare. The concepts aim to support the continuity of care in healthcare and clinical processes. An additional aim is to enable the reuse of clinical information for other purposes such as secondary use for follow-up and knowledge management. The general aim for this standard is to provide a comprehensive, conceptual basis for content and context in healthcare services. It should be the foundation for interoperability at all levels in healthcare organizations and for development of information systems in healthcare. The core business in healthcare is the interaction between subjects of care and healthcare professionals. Such interactions occur in healthcare and clinical processes and are the justification for the process approach of this standard. To be able to represent both clinical content and clinical context, this standard is based upon a generic clinical process model as well as comprehensive concept definitions and concept models for the clinical, management and resource aspects of healthcare services. In practice this standard should be used whenever information in healthcare is specified as a requirement. This will cover all levels of specifications in the development of:- business or clinical reference models as a common basis for interoperability on international, national or local levels; information systems and information for specified types of clinical processes. The performance of any specific healthcare and clinical processes, healthcare research processes and healthcare educational processes are not covered in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13940-1:2007

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15918:2011+A1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 15918:2011+A1:2013

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

Asendab EVS-EN 15918:2011

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15918:2011

Identne EN 15918:2011

Cycles - Cycle trailer - 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 15918:2011+A1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 15007-1

Identne prEN ISO 15007-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 15007-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Road vehicles - Measurement of driver visual behaviour with respect to transport information and control systems - Part 1: Definitions and parameters (ISO/DIS 15007-1:2013)

Part 1 of ISO 15007 defines key terms and parameters applied in the analysis of driver visual behaviour focused on glance and glance-related measures. These terms and parameters can be applied in environments from real-world driving experiments to laboratory-based driving simulator studies. The procedures described in this part of ISO 15007 could also apply to more general assessments of driver visual behaviour without the introduction of TICS-specific systems. The parameters and definitions described below are intended to assist development of a common source of reference for driver visual behaviour data. Minimum requirements for reporting the results of Transport Information and Control Systems (TICS) evaluations are provided. Further guidance including the specification of how to analyse and present the results of studies of visual behaviour is available in other ISO publications (see, for example, ISO ISO 2854 and ISO/TR 13425:2006). However, data collected and analysed according to this standard will allow comparisons to be performed across different TICS applications and experimental scenarios.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2002

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15153-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 15153-1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Kiirrongide välised nähtavad- ja kuuldavad hoiatusseadmed. Osa 1: Prožektor, esimesed ja tagumised signaaltuled

This European Standard defines the functional and technical requirements for head, marker and tail lamps for trains, including high speed and conventional rail, but excluding road, metro and self-contained systems. This European Standard also defines the requirements for testing and conformity assessment. Portable lamps are excluded from the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15153-1:2007

EVS-EN 15153-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 15153-2:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Kiirrongide välised nähtavad ja ja kuuldavad hoiatusseadmed. Osa 2: Helisignaalid

This European standard defines warning horn requirements which deliver the required audibility of approaching trains, including high speed and conventional rail and excluding road, metro and self-contained systems. For this purpose, the following requirements are included: - functional and technical requirements of the warning horn as a component, - functional and technical requirements of the integration of warning horns into the vehicle, and - test requirements. Operational requirements for warning horns have been excluded. NOTE The requirements for the control of warning horns can be found in prEN 16186-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15153-2:2007

EVS-EN 15380-4:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 15380-4:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteesõidukite klassifitseerimise süsteem. Osa 4: Funktsioonide grupid

This European Standard is concerned with the functions associated with general railway vehicles or their assemblies. It covers functionality associated with systems and equipment such as wheelsets and bogies, doors, brakes and traction. This standard may also be applied to railway vehicles with very specific functions like track machines and snow ploughs. However, while the functions that are common with general railway vehicles are included, the functions which are specific to their work processes are not included in this standard. They will be added for these individual projects.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50463-1:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 50463-1:2012

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains - Part 1: General

This European Standard describes the primary purpose of the EMS, which is to meter energy consumption for billing. The EMS may also be used for other functions such as energy management. This part of EN 50463: gives requirements for the complete Energy Measurement System and also requirements for all devices implementing one or more functions of the Energy Measurement System; applies to newly manufactured Energy Measurement Systems for use on board railway traction units, powered by a.c. and/or d.c. supply voltages as listed in the EN 50163; does not apply to portable Energy Measurement Systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50463:2008

EVS-EN 50463-2:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 50463-2:2012

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains - Part 2: Energy measuring

This European Standard covers the requirements applicable to the Energy Measurement Function (EMF) of an Energy Measurement System (EMS) for use on-board traction units for measurement of energy supplied directly from/to the Contact Line system. This European Standard also gives requirements for the Current Measurement Function (e.g. current sensor), the Voltage Measurement Function (e.g. voltage sensor) and the Energy Calculation Function (e.g. energy meter). The Conformity Assessment arrangements for the Voltage Measurement Function and Current Measurement Function, the Energy Calculation Function and a complete Energy Measurement Function are also specified in this document. The standard has been developed taking into account that in some applications the EMF may be subjected to legal metrological control. All relevant metrological aspects are covered in this part. Figure 2 shows the flow between the functional blocks of the EMF. Only connections between the functional blocks required by this standard are displayed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50463:2008

EVS-EN 50463-3:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 50463-3:2012

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains - Part 3: Data handling

This European Standard covers the requirements applicable to the Data Handling System (DHS) of an Energy Measurement System. This document also includes the basic requirements for the Data Collection Service on ground, relating to the acquisition and storage of Compiled Energy Billing Data. The Conformity Assessment arrangements for the DHS are specified in this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50463:2008

EVS-EN 50463-4:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 50463-4:2012

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains - Part 4: Communication

This European Standard applies to the on-board and on-board to ground communication services, i.e. it covers the data communication using digital interfaces: a) between functions implemented within the EMS; b) between EMS function and other on-board subsystems; c) between EMS and ground communication services. The on-board data communication services of the EMS are covering the data exchange between functions of the EMS and the data exchange between EMS and other on-board units, where data is exchanged using a communications protocol stack over a dedicated physical interface or a shared communication network. The on-board to ground communication services are covering the wireless data communication between the DHS and the on-ground server. Furthermore, this document includes conformity assessment requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50463:2008

EVS-EN 50463-5:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 50463-5:2012

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains - Part 5: Conformity assessment

This European Standard specifies the conformity assessment arrangements for newly manufactured EMS installed on a traction unit. This includes the integration conformity assessment and installation conformity assessment. In addition, this document also specifies the conformity assessment procedures for device and ancillary component replacement (e.g. due to damage in service), and periodic check to verify the EMS conformity assessment remains valid. This European Standard does not include elements related to conformity assessment aspects other than design review and testing provisions for the products, processes or services specified. Consequently this part does not delete, change or interpret the general requirements for conformity assessment procedures and vocabulary detailed in EN/ISO/IEC 17000. This European Standard does not cover the conformity assessment schemes that, according to CENELEC Internal Regulations, are the responsibility of ISO policy committee “Committee on conformity assessment” (ISO/CASCO).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50463:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15153-1:2007

Identne EN 15153-1:2007

Raudteealased rakendused. Kiirrongide välised visuaalsed ja audio-hoiatusseadmed. Osa 1: Esi-, külje- ja tagatuled

This European Standard defines the functional, operational and technical requirements for head, marker and tail lamps, including the requirements for testing and conformity assessment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15153-1:2013

EVS-EN 15153-2:2007

Identne EN 15153-2:2007

Raudteealased rakendused. Kiirrongide välised visuaalsed ja audio-hoiatusseadmed. Osa 2: Helisignaalid

This European Standard defines the functional, operational and technical requirements for warning horns, including the requirements for testing and conformity assessment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15153-2:2013

EVS-EN 50463:2008

Identne EN 50463:2007

Railway applications - Energy measurement on board trains

This International Standard applies only to newly manufactured static energy meters of accuracy class 1 or higher, for the measurement of alternating current electrical energy or direct current electrical energy absorbed by trains for following traction systems:- 25 kV (single phase) at 50 Hz, - 15 kV (single phase) at 16,7 Hz, - 3 kV, 1,5 kV and 0,75 kV d.c.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50463-1:2013; EVS-EN 50463-2:2013; EVS-EN 50463-5:2013; EVS-EN 50463-3:2013; EVS-EN 50463-4:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 “General requirements”.

Keel en

FprEN 50355

Identne FprEN 50355:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock cables having special fire performance - Guide to use

This European Standard gives guidance in the safe use of rolling stock cables specified in EN 50264, EN 50306 and EN 50382.These cables shall only be used for the wiring of railway rolling stock and within the limits given in the manner described in this European Standard. All these cables are for fixed installation where there is no free movement of cable, except for stresses due to typical service. This European Standard is to be applied in conjunction with the relevant product and installation standards. Stricter requirements than those given in this standard could be necessary; see in particular EN 50343. This European Standard is not applicable to:– intercarriage jumpers; – cables subject to continual flexing; – pantograph cables; – coaxial, data and fibre optic cables; – wire wrap; – cables rated at voltages greater than 3,6/6 kV; – applications other than the cabling of railway rolling stock; – cables requiring circuit integrity. Legal or statutory requirements do take precedence over the guidance given in this document. In cases where no guidance exists or where it cannot be derived from general information, it is recommended that advice shall be sought from the cable manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50355:2007

prEN 16186-1

Identne prEN 16186-1:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Juhiruum. Osa 1: Nähtavus, paiknemine, ligipääs

This part of EN 16186 applies to new designs of driver's cabs of conventional and high speed interoperable rolling stock taking into consideration the recommendations given in Annex K on the application of the standard (migration rule). Conformity with this part of EN 16186 is resulting in cab designs that are deemed to comply with the driver's tasks associated with interoperable rolling stock. This part of EN 16186 applies to driver desks installed on the left, on the right, or in a central position in the driver's cab. Due to cab space and resulting desk integration constraints, desk layout can vary. This part of EN 16186 applies to OTMs in driving mode only and not in working mode. NOTE 1 For OTMs, see also EN 14033-1 and EN 15746-1. This part of EN 16186 defines anthropometric measurements of the driver, general design rules for layout and access to the cab (for conformity assessment), forward visibility conditions, including reference positions of line-side signals to be considered, assessment methods for requirements on layout of the cab.

Keel en

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61993-2:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61993-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61993-2:2012

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) - Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) - Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results (IEC 61993-2:2012)

This part of IEC 61993 specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards adopted by the IMO in resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 3, Shipborne Automatic Identification System. This standard incorporates the applicable technical characteristics of Class A shipborne equipment included in Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-4 and takes into account the ITU Radio Regulations where applicable. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694(17) to which IEC 60945 is associated. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement of this standard takes precedence. This part of IEC 61993 also specifies the minimum requirements both for the means to input and display data and for the interfaces to other equipment suitable to be used as means of input and display data. NOTE All text of this standard, that is identical to that in IMO resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 3 or to that in ITU-R Recommendation M.1371-4 is printed in italics and references to the resolution (abbreviated to "A3") or the recommendation (abbreviated to "M.1371") and paragraph numbers are indicated in parentheses, for instance (A3/3.3) or (M.1371/A2-3.3) respectively.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61993-2:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61993-2:2003

Identne EN 61993-2:2002

ja identne IEC 61993-2:2001

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Automatic identification systems (AIS) - Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the universal automatic identification system (AIS) - Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results

Specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards adopted by the IMO in resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 3, Universal Shipborne Automatic Identification System. Incorporates the technical characteristics of Class A shipborne equipment included in Recommendation ITU-R M1371-1 and takes into account the ITU Radio Regulations where applicable.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61993-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16522

Identne prEN 16522:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Service equipment for tanks - Flame arresters for venting systems

This European Standard defines the minimum requirements for flame arresters fitted to tanks for the transport of dangerous goods. This European Standard specifies the place of installation and performance requirements for the flame arresters to be installed. It also specifies the tests necessary to verify the compliance of the equipment with this European Standard. The equipment specified by this European Standard is suitable for use with liquid petroleum products and other dangerous substances of Class 3 of ADR which have a vapour pressure not exceeding 110 kPa at 50 °C and petrol, and which have no subclassification as toxic or corrosive. Emergency pressure relief valves in accordance with EN 14596 are excluded from the requirements of this European Standard.

Keel en

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1915-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 1915-1:2013

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed . Üldnõuded. Osa 1: Põhilised ohutusnõuded

This European Standard applies to GSE when used in civil air transport as intended by the manufacturer and contains safety requirements relating to the equipment in general. This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to minimise the hazards listed in Clause 4 which can arise during the commissioning, operation and maintenance of GSE when used as intended including misuse reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, when carried out in accordance with the specifications given by the manufacturer or his authorised representative. It also takes into account some requirements recognised as essential by authorities, aircraft and ground support equipment (GSE) manufacturers as well as airlines and handling agencies. This part of EN 1915 is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1915-2, EN 1915-3 (for self-propelled GSE) and EN 1915-4, and with the relevant part of EN 12312 to give the requirements for the types of GSE within the scope of EN 12312. When EN 12312 does not contain a relevant part for a GSE, EN 1915 (all parts) gives general requirements that may apply, although additional machine specific requirements, to be determined by the manufacturer, are likely to be required. This part of EN 1915 does not apply to automotive parts approved for public vehicles in the EU and EFTA, when used on GSE for the purpose for which they are designed. This part of EN 1915 does not establish additional requirements for the following: a) operation elsewhere than in an airport environment; b) operation in severe conditions, e.g. ambient temperature below -20 °C or over 50 °C, tropical or saturated salty atmospheric environment, strong magnetic or radiation field; c) operation subject to special rules, e.g. potentially explosive atmosphere except as regards operation in the vicinity of an aircraft fuel tank during fuelling operation; d) hazards caused by power supply other than from electrical networks; e) hazards occurring during construction, transportation, commissioning and decommissioning of the GSE; f) hazards caused by wind velocity in excess of the figures given in this European Standard; g) direct contact with food stuffs; h) earthquake, flood, landslide, lightning and more generally any exceptional natural event; i) electromagnetic compatibility (EMC); j) hazards caused by noise and vibration, see EN 1915-3 and EN 1915-4. While this standard gives some basic requirements for wireless remote controls, additional requirements will be necessary. This part of EN 1915 is not applicable to GSE which are manufactured before the date of publication by CEN of this Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1915-1:2001+A1:2009

EVS-EN 2267-009:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 2267-009:2013

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

EVS-EN 3354:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3354:2013

Aerospace series - Titanium alloy Ti-6Al-4V - Annealed - Sheet for superplastic forming - a ≤ 6 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Titanium alloy Ti-6Al-4V Annealed Sheet for superplastic forming a ≤ 6 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3528:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3528:2013

Aerospace series - Steel X2NiCoMo18-8-5 (1.6359) - Vacuum induction melted and vacuum arc remelted - Solution treated and precipitation treated - Bar - a or D ≤ 150 mm - 1 750 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 2 000 MPa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X2NiCoMo18-8-5 (1.6359) Vacuum induction melted and vacuum arc remelted Solution treated and precipitation treated Bar a or D ≤ 150 mm 1 750 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 2 000 MPa for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: UNS: K92890, Marage 250, AECMA: FE-PA95, ASD-STAN: FE-PM2701, AIR: E-Z2NKD18, BS: S 162.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3660-025:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 3660-025:2013

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

EVS-EN 3660-027:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 3660-027:2013

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

EVS-EN 3660-038:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3660-038:2013

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 European 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

EVS-EN 3682-005:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-005:2013

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

EVS-EN 3682-006:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-006:2013

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

EVS-EN 3682-007:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-007:2013

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

EVS-EN 3682-008:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-008:2013

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

EVS-EN 3682-009:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-009:2013

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

EVS-EN 3813:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3813:2013

Aerospace series - Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) - Annealed - Bar and wire for forged fasteners - De ≤ 50 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Titanium alloy TI-P64001 (Ti-6Al-4V) Annealed Bar and wire for forged fasteners De ≤ 50 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3861:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3861:2013

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

EVS-EN 3862:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3862:2013

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

EVS-EN 3863:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3863:2013

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

EVS-EN 3866:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3866:2013

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass tranparencies - 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

EVS-EN 4106:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 4106:2013

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 onepart 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

EVS-EN 4265:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4265:2013

Aerospace series - Bearing spherical plain, metal to metal in corrosion resisting steel - Wide series - Dimensions and loads - Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearings, metal to metal, in corrosion resisting steel, passivated, wide series, inch series for aerospace applications. They are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure and their control mechanisms. They shall be used in the temperature range − 54 °C to 150 °C. As they are lubricated by means of the following greases: Code A: Grease as per MIL-PRF-23827C, operating temperature range − 73 °C to 121 °C. Code B: Grease as per MIL-PRF-81322G, operating temperature range − 54 °C to 177 °C. The range of application for bearings lubricated with grease per code A is limited to 121 °C. In both cases the spherical surface of the outer or inner ring have to be provided with a dry-film lubricant as per MIL-PRF-46010F or equivalent (anti-seizing protection). The slide hole treatment either at the outer ring or inner ring.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4488:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4488:2013

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

EVS-EN 4491:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4491:2013

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

EVS-EN 4492:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4492:2013

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

EVS-EN 4594:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 4594:2013

Aerospace series - Paints and varnishes - Two component cold curing polyurethane finish - Supersonic erosion resistance

This standard specifies the requirements for a two component polyurethane, topcoat, with a medium degree of resistance to erosion by the effects of rain, available in a range of colours and levels of gloss, to be applied over a primer for aerospace applications on areas where rain erosion at subsonic speeds may be a problem, e.g. leading edges and air intakes. The properties specified in this standard are obtained on defined aluminium alloy test pieces prepared in accordance with EN 3837 Procedure A and ISO 3270 and painted with primer to EN 2435 (all parts). The ability of the material to be used for a specific application (e.g. alternative substrate, alternative primer, specific drying conditions, etc.) shall be determined by supplementary tests to confirm that the requirements of this standard are met.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4595:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 4595:2013

Aerospace series - Paints and varnishes - Two component cold curing polyurethane finish - Subsonic erosion resistance

This standard specifies the requirements for a two component polyurethane, topcoat, with a medium degree of resistance to erosion by the effects of rain, available in a range of colours and levels of gloss, to be applied over a primer for aerospace applications on areas where rain erosion at subsonic speeds may be a problem, e.g. leading edges and air intakes. The properties specified in this standard are obtained on defined aluminium alloy test pieces prepared in accordance with EN 3837 Procedure A and ISO 23270 and painted with primer to EN 2435 (all parts). The ability of the material to be used for a specific application (e.g. alternative substrate, alternative primer, specific drying conditions, etc.) shall be determined by supplementary tests to confirm that the requirements of this standard are met.

Keel en

EVS-EN 6049-008:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 6049-008:2013

Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protective sleeves in meta-aramid fibres - Part 008: Self-wrapping shielded (EMI) protective sleeve with nickel copper braid, flexible post installation operating temperature from -55 °C to 200 °C - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of post installation flexible self-wrapping EMI shielding protection sleeves for electrical cable and cable bundles made from meta-aramid fibres for the external sleeve, and nickel copper plated braid as the internal layer and provided with a water repellent protection for aerospace application.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9115:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 9115:2013

Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defence Organizations - Deliverable Software (Supplement to EN 9100)

The requirements of EN 9100 apply with the following clarification for software. This document supplements the EN 9100 standard requirements for deliverable software and contains quality management system requirements for organizations that design, develop, and/or produce deliverable software for the aviation, space, and defence industry. This includes, as required, support software that is used in the development and maintenance of deliverable software. The deliverable software may be stand-alone, embedded, or loadable into a target computer. Where the use of Hardware Description Language (HDL) or high order language is utilized as the design source of electronic hardware [e.g., Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), Programmable Logic Device (PLD)], the organization and customer shall agree on the extent of applicability of this supplement. NOTE 1 For airborne electronic hardware guidance, see RTCA/DO-254 or EUROCAE ED-80; and for product realization requirements, see EN 9100. Where Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) or non-developmental software is integrated into a deliverable product, the organization and customer shall agree on the extent of applicability of this supplement. For the purposes of this document, the terms “product” and “software product” are considered synonymous. NOTE 2 This document is independent of the life cycle models (e.g., waterfall, spiral, evolutionary, incremental) or methodology (e.g., objected oriented design, unified modeling language, agile).

Keel en

EVS-EN 12312-9:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 12312-9:2013

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 9: Konteinerite/aluste laadimisseadmed

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to minimise the hazards listed in Clause 4 which can arise during the commissioning, the operation and the maintenance of container/pallet loaders when used as intended, including misuse reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, when carried out in accordance with the specifications given by the manufacturer or his authorised representative. It also takes into account some requirements recognised as essential by authorities, aircraft and ground support equipment (GSE) manufacturers as well as airlines and handling agencies. This document applies to: a) Container/Pallet loader (self-propelled) single platform; b) Container/Pallet loader (self-propelled) two or more platforms; c) Container/Pallet loader/transporter (self-propelled); d) Container/Pallet loader/transfer platform (towed). This document does not establish requirements for noise and vibration. Noise and vibration are dealt with respectively in EN 1915-4 and EN 1915-3. This standard does not deal with hazards in respect to a standard automotive chassis and from other vehicles on the apron. This part of EN 12312 is not applicable to container/pallet loaders which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. NOTE Certain measurements have been given in imperial units (in parentheses) following the metric measurements since the containers/pallets to be handled are based mainly on the imperial system. This part of EN 12312 when used in conjunction with prEN 1915-1, EN 1915-2, EN 1915-3 and EN 1915-4 provides the requirements for container/pallet loaders.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12312-9:2005+A1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1915-1:2001+A1:2009

Identne EN 1915-1:2001+A1:2009

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed . Üldnõuded. Osa 1: Põhilised ohutusnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This Part of EN 1915 applies to GSE when used in civil air transport as intended by the manufacturer and contains safety requirements relating to the equipment in general.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1915-1:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 1915-1:2013

EVS-EN 2267-009:2005

Identne EN 2267-009:2005

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 standard specifies the characteristics of electrical lightweight cables DRA family for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between − 55 °C and 260 °C. Nevertheless, if needed, − 65 °C is also acceptable as shown by cold test.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2267-009:2013

EVS-EN 3660-025:2009

Identne EN 3660-025:2009

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular andrectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 025: Cableoutlet, style A, straight, unsealed, with cable tie strain relief forEN 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3660-025:2013

EVS-EN 3660-027:2009

Identne EN 3660-027:2009

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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3660-027:2013

EVS-EN 3682-005:2006

Identne EN 3682-005:2006

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 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-005:2013

EVS-EN 3682-006:2006

Identne EN 3682-006:2006

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 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-006:2013

EVS-EN 3682-007:2006

Identne EN 3682-007:2006

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 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-007:2013

EVS-EN 3682-008:2006

Identne EN 3682-008:2006

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 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-008:2013

EVS-EN 3682-009:2006

Identne EN 3682-009:2006

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 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-009:2013

EVS-EN 12312-9:2005+A1:2009

Identne EN 12312-9:2005+A1:2009

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 9: Konteinerite/aluste laadimisseadmed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies the technical requirements to minimise the hazards listed in Clause 4 which can arise during the commissioning, operation and maintenance of container/pallet loaders when carried out in accordance with the specifications given by the manufacturer or his authorised representative. It also takes into account some performance requirements recognised as essential by authorities, aircraft and ground support equipment (GSE) manufacturers as well as airlines and handling agencies.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12312-9:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 12312-9:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 2030

Identne FprEN 2030:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Steel X105CrMo17 (1.4125) - Hardened and tempered - Bars - De ≤ 150 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X105CrMo17 (1.4125) Hardened and tempered Bars De ≤ 150 mm for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: UNS: S44004, AISI: 440C, XDBD.

Keel en

FprEN 2032-001

Identne FprEN 2032-001:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Part 001: Conventional designation

This European Standard specifies the rules for establishing the conventional designation of unalloyed, commercially pure and alloyed metallic materials used for aerospace applications. NOTE Information relating to former ASD-TAN designations for nickel base or cobalt base alloys, steel, commercially pure titanium and titanium base alloys, is contained in Annex (informative).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2032-1:2002

FprEN 2226

Identne FprEN 2226:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Steel X105CrMo17 (1.4125) - Hardened and tempered - Hand and die forgings - De ≤ 150 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X105CrMo17 (1.4125) Hardened and tempered Hand and die forgings De ≤ 150 mm for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: UNS: S44004, AISI: 440C, XDBD.

Keel en

FprEN 2633

Identne FprEN 2633:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2024 - T3511 - Extruded bars and sections - 1,2 mm ≤ De ≤ 160 mm with peripheral coarse grain control

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P2024 T3511 Extruded bar and section 1,2 mm ≤ De ≤ 160 mm with peripheral coarse grain control for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2633:2000

FprEN 2704

Identne FprEN 2704:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2024 - T3511 - Drawn bar - De ≤ 75 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P2024 T3511 Drawn bar De ≤ 75 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3982

Identne FprEN 3982:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P7050- - T7451 - Plate - 6 mm < a ≤ 160 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P7050- T7451 Plate 6 mm < a ≤ 160 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4156

Identne FprEN 4156:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Rod ends, with self-aligning double row ball bearings and threaded shank in steel - Inner ring and balls in corrosion resisting steel - Dimensions and loads - Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of adjustable rod ends with self-aligning double row ball bearing and threaded shank in steel, inner ring and balls in corrosion resisting steel. They consist of: a rod end comprising: either seals or shields; an optional longitudinal groove for locking purpose; an inner ring with balls. these rod ends are intended for use with flight control rods or rods for aerospace structures. They are intended to be used in the temperature range: – 54 °C to 150 °C. However, being lubricated with the following greases: very high pressure grease, ester type (code A), operational range – 73 °C to 121 °C according MIL-PRF-23827 type II, very high pressure grease, synthetic hydrocarbons, general purpose (code B), operational range − 54 °C to 177 °C (see EN 2067), according MIL-PRF-81322. very hight pressure grease, lithium type (code C) operational range – 73 °C to 121 °C according MIL-PRF-23827 type I. Their field of application when lubricated with code A grease is limited to 121 °C.

Keel en

FprEN 4538-2

Identne FprEN 4538-2:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Bearings, spherical plain, in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner elevated load under low oscillations - Narrow series - Dimensions and loads - Part 2: Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearing in corrosion resistant steel, with self-lubricating liner, narrow series, elevated load under low oscillations applications. They shall be used in the temperature range – 55 °C to 163 °C.

Keel en

FprEN 62065

Identne FprEN 62065:2012

ja identne IEC 62065:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Track control systems - Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards adopted by the IMO in resolution MSC.74(69) Annex 2 Recommendations on Performance Standards for Track Control Systems. In addition it takes into account IMO resolution A.694(17) to which IEC 60945 is associated. When a requirement of this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. Also it takes into account IMO resolution MSC.302(87) on Bridge Alert Management (BAM). NOTE All text of this standard that is identical to that in IMO resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 2, is printed in italics and the resolution (abbreviated to – A2) and paragraph numbers are indicated in brackets i.e. (A2/3.3).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62065:2003

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16307-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 16307-1:2013

Tööstusveokid. Ohutusnõuded ja tõendamine. Osa 1: Täiendavad nõuded iseliikuvatele tööstusveokitele, välja arvatud juhita veokid, muutuva tööalaga laadurid ja reisijate-ning kaubaveokid

This European Standard gives requirements for the types of industrial trucks specified in the scope of prEN ISO 3691-1. This European Standard is intended to be used in conjunction with prEN ISO 3691-1. These requirements are supplementary to those stated in prEN ISO 3691-1 with the addition of hazards, which can occur when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres. This European standard covers the following requirements: - Electrical requirements - Noise emissions – Vibration - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) This European standard defines supplementary requirements to prEN ISO 3691-1: - Travel speed – Brakes - Travel and breaking controls - Additional operation from alongside pedestrian-controlled and stand-on trucks - Lift chains - Mast tilt and carriage isolation - Operator's seat - Protection against crushing, shearing and trapping – Visibility - Information for use (instruction handbook and marking) Annex A (informative) contains the list of significant hazards covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 13001-3-1:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 13001-3-1:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Cranes - General Design - Part 3-1: Limit States and proof competence of steel structure

This European Standard is to be used together with EN 13001-1 and EN 13001-2 and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to prevent mechanical hazards of cranes by design and theoretical verification. NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of cranes are given in the appropriate European Standard for the particular crane type. The following is a list of significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. Clauses 4 to 8 of this standard are necessary to reduce or eliminate risks associated with the following hazards: a) exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue); b) exceeding temperature limits of material or components; c) elastic instability of the crane or its parts (buckling, bulging). This European Standard is not applicable to cranes which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN and serves as reference base for the European Standards for particular crane types (see Annex I). NOTE EN 13001-3-1 deals only with the limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1.

Keel en

prEN 16517

Identne prEN 16517:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Mobile yarders for timber logging - Safety

This document specifies the minimum requirements for the design, calculation, examinations and tests of mobile yarders for logging of forest products and their mounting. This Document counts for all logging operations with cable yarders both in sloped and flat terrain. This document does not apply to cable cranes, cableways for material transport and skidder winches (skidding). The cabin specifications in this context are only relevant for the yarder or a yarder-loader combination. The cabin of the vehicle, where the yarder is mounted, is not part of this document. This document deals with all the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to mobile yarders when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Table 1).This document is not applicable to mobile yarders which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document.

Keel EN

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62588

Identne FprEN 62588:2013

ja identne IEC 62588:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Marking and labeling of components, PCBs and PCBAs to identify lead (Pb), leadfree (Pb-free) and other attributes

This standard applies to components and assemblies that contain Pb-free and Pb-containing solders and finishes. This standard describes the marking of components and the labeling of their shipping containers to identify their 2nd level terminal finish or material, and applies to components that are intended to be attached to boards or assemblies with solder or mechanical clamping or are press fit. This standard also applies to 2nd level terminal materials for bumped die that are used for direct board attach. This standard applies to boards/assemblies, to identify the type of Pb-free or Pb-containing solder used. This standard documents a method for identifying board surface finishes and Printed Circuit Board (PCB) resin systems. This standard applies to PCB base materials and for marking the type of conformal coating utilized on Printed Circuit Board Assemblies (PCBAs). Material and their containers previously marked or labeled according to IEC/PAS 62588 need not be remarked unless agreed upon by the supplier and customer. Labeling of exterior surfaces of finished articles, such as computers, printers, servers, and the like, is outside the scope of this standard. However internal PCBs and PCBAs are covered by this standard. Labeling of retail packages containing electronic products is also outside the scope of this standard.

Keel en

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 9902-1:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-1:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-1:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 1: Common requirements (ISO 9902-1:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard gives requirements for carrying out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of basic noise emission quantities common to the types of textile machinery dealt with in EN ISO 9902-2 to EN ISO 9902-7. It specifies noise measurement methods, as well as the mounting and operation conditions, to be used for the test code.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-2:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-2:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-2:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 2: Spinning preparatory and spinning machinery (ISO 9902-2:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by spinning preparatory and spinning machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-3:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-3:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-3:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 3: Nonwoven machinery (ISO 9902-3:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by nonwoven machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-4:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-4:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902- 4:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 4: Yarn processing, cordage and rope manufacturing machinery (ISO 9902- 4:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by yarn processing, cordage and rope manufacturing machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-5:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-5:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9902-5:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 5: Weaving and knitting preparatory machinery (ISO/DIS 9902-5:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by weaving and knitting preparatory machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-6:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-6:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-6:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 6: Fabric manufacturing machinery (ISO 9902-6:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by fabric manufacturing machinery.

Keel en

EN ISO 9902-7:2001/prA2

Identne EN ISO 9902-7:2001/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 9902-7:2001/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Textile machinery - Noise test code - Part 7: Dyeing and finishing machinery (ISO 9902-7:2001/DAM 2:2013)

This standard, taken together with EN ISO 9902-1, specifies the mounting, operating and measuring conditions required for the measurement, declaration and verification of noise emitted by dyeing and finishing machines.

Keel en

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 10734

Identne prEN ISO 10734:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10734:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for slide fasteners - Strength of slide fastener pullers (ISO/DIS 10734:2013)

This standard specifies a test method intended to assess the strength of slide fastener pullers for footwear. The method is applicable to all types of footwear slide fastener.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10750

Identne prEN ISO 10750:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10750:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test method for slide fasteners - Attachment strength of end stops (ISO/DIS 10750:2013)

This standard describes a method intended to determine the attachment strength of the top and bottom stops of a slide fastener. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener for footwear.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10751

Identne prEN ISO 10751:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10751:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for slide fasteners - Resistance to repeated opening and closing (ISO/DIS 10751:2013)

This standard describes a method intended to determine the resistance of a slide fastener to repeated opening and closing. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener with a teeth length greater than 80 mm.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10764

Identne prEN ISO 10764:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10764:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for slide fasteners - Lateral strength (ISO/DIS 10764:2013)

This standard describes a method intended to assess the lateral strength of a closed slide fastener for footwear. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17694

Identne prEN ISO 17694:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17694:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for uppers and lining - Flex resistance (ISO/DIS 17694:2013)

This Standard specifies a test method for determining the flex resistance of uppers and linings irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13512:2002

prEN ISO 17697

Identne prEN ISO 17697:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17697:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for uppers, lining and insocks - Seam strength (ISO/DIS 17697:2013)

This document specifies two test methods for determining the seam strength of uppers, lining or insocks, irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use. These methods are: Method A: Needle perforations. For determining the force required to pull a row of needles through an upper material, in a direction perpendicular to the row. Method B: Stitched seams. For determining the breaking strength of stitched seams in shoe upper and lining materials. This method is applicable to seams cut from shoes or made up to simulate footwear constructions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13572:2002

prEN ISO 17698

Identne prEN ISO 17698:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17698:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for uppers - Delamination resistance (ISO/DIS 17698:2013)

This Standard specifies a test method for determining the delamination resistance of uppers irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13514:2002

prEN ISO 18403

Identne prEN ISO 18403:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 18403:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for slide fasteners - Resistance to damage during closure under a lateral force (ISO/DIS 18403:2013)

This standard specifies a test method intended to determine the maximum lateral force applied to a slide fastener for footwear under which it will close without failure. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener.

Keel en

prEN ISO 22649

Identne prEN ISO 22649:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 22649:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Footwear - Test methods for insoles and insocks - Water absorption and desorption (ISO/DIS 22649:2013)

This document specifies two test methods for determining the water absorption and desorption of insoles and insocks, irrespective of the material. These methods are: Method A: Determination of the static water absorption and desorption of insoles and insocks. Method B: Determination of the dynamic water absorption and desorption of insoles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12746:2000; EVS-EN 12746:2000/A1:2005

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16375:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne CEN/TS 16375:2013

English Version Liming materials - Determination of the amount of residual finely ground carbonate in soils - Volumetric method

This Technical Specification specifies a method for the determination of low contents (as < 5 g CaCO3 per kilogram) of carbonate in soil samples. It applies to any type of carbonate liming material, such as limestone, chalk, and dolomite.

Keel en

EVS-EN 709:1997+A4:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 709:1997+A4:2009/AC:2012

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Pedestrian controlled tractors with mounted rotary cultivators, motor hoes, motor hoes with drive wheel(s) - Safety

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 16122-1

Identne prEN ISO 16122-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16122-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Inspection of sprayers in use - Part 1: General (ISO/DIS 16122-1:2013)

This International Standard applies to all types of sprayers for plant protection products as defined in 2.1 used in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other areas, except knapsack sprayers. NOTE 1 A standard for Knapsack sprayers is to be prepared by ISO/TC 23/SC 6. This part of ISO 16122 defines the general requirements to be fulfilled. The specific requirements to the different types of equipment are defined in the relevant specific parts. When used with the relevant equipment specific part, in accordance with Annex A, this standard specifies the requirements and test methods for the inspection of equipment in use. It relates mainly to the condition of the equipment with respect to its potential risk for the environment and its performance to achieve a good application. This part also includes minimum requirement for the preparation of the machine for the inspection. It also includes minimum safety requirements dealing with the inspector (test operator) safety during inspection. NOTE 2 The application of certain requirements of this standard is stated as to be applied “when appropriate”, “when (the equipment or device is) present” or qualified by a similar expression.

Keel EN

prEN ISO 16122-2

Identne prEN ISO 16122-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16122-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Inspection of sprayers in use - Part 2: Horizontal boom sprayers (ISO/DIS 16122-2:2013)

This International Standard, when used together with ISO 16122-12), specifies the requirements and test methods for the inspection of horizontal boom sprayers as defined in 3.1, when in use. This part of ISO 16122 relates mainly to the condition of the equipment with respect to its potential risk for the environment and its performance to achieve good application. NOTE Requirements for the protection of inspectors during an inspection are given in ISO 16122-1.

Keel EN

Asendab EVS-EN 13790-1:2005

prEN ISO 16122-3

Identne prEN ISO 16122-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16122-3:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Inspection of sprayers in use - Part 3: Vertical boom sprayers, mistblowers and similar (ISO/DIS 16122-3:2013)

This International Standard, when used together with ISO 16122-12) specifies the requirements and test methods for the inspection of vertical boom sprayers, mistblowers and similar, so-called "sprayers for bushes and trees" as defined in 3.1, when in use. This part of ISO 16122 relates mainly to the condition of the equipment with respect to its potential risk for the environment and its erformance to achieve good application. NOTE Requirements for the protection of inspectors during an inspection are given in ISO 16122-1.

Keel EN

Asendab EVS-EN 13790-2:2006

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13289:2001+A1:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13289:2001+A1:2013

Pasta processing plants - Dryers and coolers - Safety and hygiene requirements

This European Standard applies to shaker pre-dryers, belt dryers, rotary dryers, nest pasta dryers, long pasta dryers and coolers (see clause 3), used in continuous pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h. This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for use for the machines mentioned above, known with the name of dryers and coolers, classified as stationary units which cannot be moved when in operation. This European Standard is not applicable to dryers and coolers, static or semiautomatic requiring manual loading as well as those for special application (i.e. experimental dryers). Dryers in a pasta plant are machines which to reduce moisture by means of warm air ventilation. In the drying process the use of a cooler might be necessary in order to reduce the temperature, maintaining constant the correct moisture of the pasta. The cooling can be obtained in the dryer or in a separate similar machine. The significant hazards covered by this standard are listed in clause 4. These hazards, as well as the measures for their reduction, are described in the present European Standard Ancillary equipment, which is not an integral part of the machinery (e.g. hoppers, conveyors, equipment used to produce hot or cold fluids, etc), is not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard is not applicable to machines in its scope which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13289:2001

EVS-EN 13378:2001+A1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 13378:2001+A1:2013

Pasta processing plants - Pasta presses - Safety and hygiene requirements

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of pasta presses (see clause 3) used in continuous automatic pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h. This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for use for the machines mentioned above, known with the name of presses, classified as stationary units which cannot be moved when in operation. The pasta press begins with the dosing unit and ends with the die. The press includes the following processes: dosing solid and liquid ingredients, mixing the ingredients, extruding the dough, forming the dough. Cutting unit is excluded. This European Standard does not apply to: household machines, batch machines. The significant hazards covered by this standard are listed in clause 4. These hazards, as well as the measures for their reduction, are described in the present European Standard Ancillary equipment, which is not an integral part of the press (e.g. hoppers, conveyors, etc), is not covered by this European Standard.This European Standard is not applicable to machines in its scope which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13378:2001

EVS-EN 13379:2001+A1:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 13379:2001+A1:2013

Pasta processing plants - Spreader, stripping and cutting machine, stick return conveyor, stick magazine - Safety and hygiene requirements

This European Standard applies to spreader, stripping and cutting machine, as well as the stick return conveyor and the stick magazine (see clause 3), used in continuous pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h. This European standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of spreader, stripping and cutting machine, as well as the stick return conveyor and the stick magazine classified as stationary units which cannot be moved when in operation. This European Standard does not apply to: household machines, semiautomatic machines, so called "batch machines" requiring manual loading. The significant hazards covered by this standard are listed in clause 4. These hazards and the measures for their reduction are described in the present European Standard. Ancillary equipment, which is not an integral part of the machinery (e.g. hoppers), is not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard is not applicable to machines in its scope which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN."

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13379:2001

EVS-EN 16466-1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 16466-1:2013

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].This European Standard is not applicable to complex matrices made with vinegar as an ingredient, such as balsamic vinegar.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16466-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16466-2:2013

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

EVS-EN 16466-3:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16466-3:2013

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. NOTE The Oxygen 18 isotopic analysis of water from vinegar is based on a similar method already normalised for wine analysis [2].

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13289:2001

Identne EN 13289:2001

Pastakäitlemistehased. Kuivatid ja jahutid. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded

This European Standard applies to shaker pre-dryers, belt dryers, rotary dryers, nest pasta dryers, long pasta dryers and coolers, used in continuous pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h. It specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for use for the machines mentioned above, known with the name of dryers and coolers, classified as stationary units which cannot be moved when in operation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13289:2001+A1:2013

EVS-EN 13378:2001

Identne EN 13378:2001

Pastakäitlemistehased. Pasta pressid. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of pasta presses used in continuous automatic pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13378:2001+A1:2013

EVS-EN 13379:2001

Identne EN 13379:2001

Pastakäitlemistehased. Määrija, koorimis- ja lõikamismasin, stick return konveier, stick magazine. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded

This European Standard applies to spreader, stripping and cutting machine, as well as the stick return conveyor and the stick magazine, used in continuous pasta processing plants able to produce more than 100 kg/h. This European standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of spreader, stripping and cutting machine, as well as the stick return conveyor and the stick magazine classified as stationary units which cannot be moved when in operation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13379:2001+A1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 8589:2010/prA1

Identne EN ISO 8589:2010/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 8589:2010/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Sensory analysis - General guidance for the design of test rooms (ISO 8589:2010/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard provides general guidance for the design of test rooms intended for the sensory analysis of products. It describes the requirements to set up a test room comprising a testing area, a preparation area, and an office, specifying those that are essential or those that are merely desirable. This International Standard is not specific for any product or test type.

Keel en

prEN 16187

Identne prEN 16187:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Foodstuffs - Determination of fumonisin B1 and fumonisin B2 in processed maize containing foods for infants and young children - HPLC method with immunoaffinity column cleanup and fluorescence detection after precolumn derivatisation

This document specifies a method for the determination of fumonisin B1 (FB1) and fumonisin B2 (FB2) in processed maize-containing foods for infants and young children by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with immunoaffinity cleanup and fluorescence detection (FLD). This method has been validated in an interlaboratory study via the analysis of both naturally contaminated and spiked samples ranging from 112 µg/kg to 458 µg/kg for FB1+FB2, 89 µg/kg to 384 µg/kg for FB1 and 22 µg/kg to 74 µg/kg for FB2. For further information on the validation, see Clause 8 and Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 16187:2011

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16261-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 16261-2:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. 4. kategooria ilutulestikud. Osa 2: Nõuded

This European Standard specifies requirements for the construction, performance and protective packaging of category 4 fireworks, as listed in prEN 16261-1. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing pyrotechnic compositions that include any of the following substances: - arsenic or arsenic compounds; - polychlorobenzenes; - lead or lead compounds; - mercury compounds; - white phosphorus; - picrates or picric acid. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition. In addition, any European regulation regarding forbidden substances should be taken into account.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-091:2012

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-091: Erinõuded kapptüüpi röntgenseadmetele

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16521

Identne prEN 16521:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Cosmetics - Analytical methods - GC/MS method for the identification and assay of 12 phthalates in cosmetic samples ready for analytical injection

This European Standard describes a GC/MS method for the assay of 12 phthalates, among which the 8 phthalates regulated by the European cosmetic regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009) [16]. This method is given for the analysis of samples ready for analytical injection from cosmetic products or raw materials used in cosmetic products. Samples should be compatible with GC analysis, based on a liquid injection, possibly after dilution or sample preparation. This method does not include requirements for the preparation of samples in cosmetic matrices for which direct injection in GC is not feasible.

Keel en

prEN ISO 3218

Identne prEN ISO 3218:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 3218:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Essential oils - Principles of nomenclature (ISO/DIS 3218:2013)

This International standard lays down the principles to be adopted for designating essential oils in English and French, e.g. for the labelling and/or the marking.

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14678-3:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14678-3:2013

LPG equipment and accessories - Construction and performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations - Part 3: Refuelling installations at private and industrial premises

This European Standard covers the equipment and installation requirements for LPG refuelling installations, which are required to safely dispense LPG at commercial and industrial premises. This European Standard does not cover public LPG filling stations. This European Standard does not cover nautical LPG refuelling installations. This European Standard does not cover on-site and off-site safety distances.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16214-4:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 16214-4:2013

Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis approach

This European Standard specifies a detailed methodology that will allow any economic operator in a biofuel or bioliquid chain to calculate the actual GHG emissions associated with its operations in a standardised and transparent manner, taking all materially relevant aspects into account. It includes all steps of the chain from biomass production to the end transport and distribution operations. The methodology strictly follows the principles and rules stipulated in the RED and particularly its Annex V, the EC decision dated 10 June 2010 “Guideline for calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC (2010/335/EU) [5] as well as any additional interpretation of the legislative text published by the EU Commission. Where appropriate these rules are clarified, explained and further elaborated. In the context of accounting for heat and electricity consumption and surpluses reference is also made to Directive 2004/8/EC [6] on “the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market” and the associated EU Commission decision of 21/12/2006 “establishing harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity and heat” [7]. The main purpose of this standard is to specify a methodology to estimate GHG emissions at each step of the biofuel/bioliquid production and transport chain. The specific way in which these emissions have to be combined to establish the overall GHG balance of a biofuel or bioliquid depends on the chain of custody system in use and is not per se within the scope of this part 4 of the EN 16214 standard. Part 2 of the standard, addresses these issues in detail also in accordance with the stipulations of the RED. Nevertheless, Clause 6 of this part of the standard includes general indications and guidelines on how to integrate the different parts of the chain.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1594

Identne FprEN 1594:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar - Functional requirements

This European Standard is applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of processed, non-toxic and non-corrosive natural gas according to EN ISO 13686 in onland gas infrastructure. This European Standard is also applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of non-conventional gases such as injected biomethane, complying with EN ISO 13686 and for which a detailed technical evaluation of the functional requirements is performed ensuring there are no other constituents or properties of the gases that can affect the integrity of the pipeline. Onland gas infrastructure is where: pipeline elements are made of unalloyed or low-alloyed carbon steel; pipeline elements are joined by welds, flanges or mechanical couplings; the pipeline is not located within commercial or industrial premises as an integral part of the industrial process on these premises except for any pipelines and facilities supplying such premises; the design temperature of the system is between -40 ˚C and 120 ˚C inclusive. This European Standard applies to onshore pipeline systems from the point where the pipeline first crosses what is normally accepted as battery limit between on and offshore, e.g.: first isolation valve; the base of steep sea shelf; above the high water/low water mark onto mainland; an island. This European Standard also applies to a pipeline system with a starting point onshore, also when parts of the pipeline system on the mainland subsequently cross fjords, lakes etc. This European Standard does not apply to existing pipelines, in use prior to the publication of this European Standard, nor to modifications to existing pipelines. Gas infrastructures covered by this European Standard begin after the gas producer's metering station. The functional demarcation of the pipeline system within a plant area will be determined from case to case. Generally speaking, this will be directly after the first isolating valve of the installation. This European Standard also describes the mechanical requirements for pipework in stations with a maximum operating pressure greater than 16 bar. Welding requirements are described in a special application standard on welding for gas infrastructures EN 12732. Functional requirements for stations are given in: EN 1776, Gas supply systems — Natural gas measuring stations — Functional requirements EN 1918-5, Gas supply systems — Underground gas storage — Part 5: Functional recommendations for surface facilities, EN 12186, Gas supply systems — Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution —Functional requirements, EN 12583, Gas supply systems — Compressor stations — Functional requirements. This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructures. Users of this European Standard should be aware that there may exist more detailed national standards and codes of practice 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 principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in the national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation shall take precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1594:2009

prEN 12592

Identne prEN 12592:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of solubility

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the degree of solubility of bituminous binders having little or no mineral matter other than recovered bituminous binders from asphalt mixes, in a specific solvent. Toluene is used as the solvent for reference tests. NOTE Bituminous binders will have varying solubility in different solvents. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12592:2007

prEN 12594

Identne prEN 12594:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Preparation of test samples

This European Standard specifies a method for preparing samples of bituminous binders in order to test their properties. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12594:2007

prEN 12595

Identne prEN 12595:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the kinematic viscosity of bituminous binders at 60 °C and 135 °C, in a range from 6 mm²/s to 300 000 mm²/s. Other temperatures are possible if calibration constants are known. Bituminous emulsions are not covered within the scope of this method. NOTE Emulsions containing bituminous binders are not considered to be covered by this method. The method can be used for anhydrous binders obtained from emulsions (stabilised and/or recovered binders). Results for this method can be used to calculate dynamic viscosity when the density of the test material is known or can be determined. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12595:2007

prEN 12596

Identne prEN 12596:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dynamic viscosity of bituminous binders by means of a vacuum capillary viscometer at 60 °C in a range between 0,003 6 Pa · s to over 580 000 Pa · s. Bituminous emulsions are not within the scope of this method. NOTE 1 Emulsions containing bituminous binders are not considered to be covered by this method. This method can be used for anhydrous binders obtained from emulsions (stabilised and/or recovered binders). NOTE 2 The viscosity behaviour of some polymer modified bitumens (PMB) is not demonstrated in a vacuum capillary viscometer. Other methods are more relevant. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12596:2007

prEN 12607-1

Identne prEN 12607-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 1: RTFOT method

This part of EN 12607 specifies a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a thin moving film of bitumen or bituminous binder simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method described is not applicable to some modified binders or to those where the viscosity is too high to provide a moving film. The sample may creep out of the glass container and flow on the heating elements of the oven during testing. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. The method is referred to as RTFOT, i.e. Rolling Thin Film Oven Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cutback bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-1:2007

prEN 12607-2

Identne prEN 12607-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 2: TFOT method

This part of EN 12607 describes a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a film of bitumen or bituminous binder, simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. Additionally, this part of EN 12607 specifies a method for the determination of the change in mass of oxidised bitumens and hard industrial bitumens after heating. The method is used to detect volatile components, and in EN 13304 and EN 13305, it will be reported as loss in mass. The method is referred to as TFOT, i.e. Thin Film Oven Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cutback bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-2:2007

prEN 12607-3

Identne prEN 12607-3:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 3: RFT method

This part of EN 12607 specifies a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a thin moving film of bitumen or bituminous binder, simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. The method is referred to as RFT, i.e. Rotating Flask Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cut-back bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-3:2007

prEN 14078

Identne prEN 14078:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of fatty methyl ester (FAME) content in middle distillates - Infrared spectrometry method

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) content in diesel fuel or domestic heating fuel by mid infrared spectrometry, which applies to FAME contents of the two measurement ranges as follows: range A: for FAME contents ranging from approx. 0,05 % (V/V) to approx. 3 % (V/V); range B: for FAME contents ranging from approx. 3 % (V/V) to approx. 20 % (V/V); range C: for FAME contents ranging from approx. 20 % (V/V) to approx. 50 % (V/V). Principally, higher FAME contents can also be analyzed if diluted; however, no precision data for results outside the specified range is available at present. This test method was verified to be applicable to samples which contain FAME conforming to EN 14214 or EN 14213 [1]. Reliable quantitative results are obtained only if the samples do not contain any significant amounts of other interfering components, especially esters and other carbonyl compounds which possess absorption bands in the spectral region used for quantification of FAME. If such interfering components are present, this test method is expected to produce higher values. NOTE 1 For the purposes of this European Standard, the term "% (V/V)" is used to represent the volume fraction (φ) of a material. NOTE 2 For conversion of grams FAME per litre (g FAME/l) to volume fraction, a fixed density for FAME of 883,0 kg/m³ is adopted. 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 14078:2010

prEN ISO 16559

Identne prEN ISO 16559:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16559:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions (ISO/DIS 16559:2013)

This international standard determines the terminology and definitions for solid biofuels. According to the scope of the ISO/TC 238 this standard only includes raw and processed material originating from - forestry and arboriculture, - agriculture and horticulture, - aquaculture NOTE 1 Raw and processed material includes woody, herbaceous, fruit and aquatic biomass from the sectors mentioned above. NOTE 2 Chemically treated material may not include halogenated organic compounds and heavy metals more than typical virgin material values (see ISO document on fuel specification and classes Part I). Treatment by air, water and heat is considered not to be chemical treatment. Solid biofuels originating from different recycling processes of end-of-life-products are not within the scope but relevant terms are included for information. Areas covered by ISO/TC28/SC7 “Liquid biofuels” and ISO/TC193 “Natural gas” are excluded. Other standards with a different scope than this International Standard may have different definitions than this standard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16948

Identne prEN ISO 16948:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16948:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen (ISO/DIS 16948:2013)

This Standard describes a method for the determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen contents in solid biofuels.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16967

Identne prEN ISO 16967:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16967:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Determination of major elements (ISO/DIS 16967:2013)

This International Standard describes methods for the determination of major elements of solid biofuels respectively of their ashes, which are Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, P, K, Si, Na, Ti. The determination of other elements such as barium (Ba) and manganese (Mn) is also possible with the methods described in this international Standard. This International Standard includes two parts: Part A describes the direct determination on the fuel, this method is also applicable for sulfur and minor elements, Part B gives a method of determination on a prepared 550 °C ash.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16968

Identne prEN ISO 16968:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16968:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Solid biofuels - Determination of minor elements (ISO/DIS 16968:2013)

This International Standard is intended for determination of the minor elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Lead, Antimony, Vanadium and Zinc in all solid biofuels. Further it describes methods for sample decomposition and suggests suitable instrumental methods for the determination of the elements of interest in the digests. The determination of other elements as Selenium, Tin and Thallium is also possible with the method described in this International Standard.

Keel en

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1977:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 1977:2013

Vask ja vasesulamid. Tõmmatud vasktoorik (valtsitud pooltoode - peenike täitevarb)

This European Standard specifies the composition, mechanical, electrical and physical properties for high conductivity copper drawing stock (wire rod) suitable for fabrication into wire by cold drawing, principally for the manufacture of electrical conductors. This European Standard covers drawing stock (wire rod), in nine grades of copper and nine silver-bearing copper grades. Normally, the cross-section is approximately circular, in a range of diameters from 6 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1977:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1977:2000

Identne EN 1977:1998

Vask ja vasesulamid. Tõmmatud vasktoorik (valtsitud pooltoode - peenike täitevarb)

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nende kõrge elektrijuhtivusega vasest tõmmatud toorikute (valtsitud pooltoodete) koostise, mehaanilised, elektrilised ja füüsikalised omadused, mida kasutatakse traadi tootmiseks külmtõmbamismeetodil, peamiselt elektrit juhtivate materjalide tootmiseks. Standard hõlmab üheksast vasemargist ja üheksast hõbedat sisaldavast vasemargist tõmmatud toorikuid (valtsitud pooltooteid). Ristlõige on tavaliselt lähedane ümmargusele, läbimõõtude vahemikuga alates 6 mm.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1977:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 3997

Identne FprEN 3997:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2024- Al Cu4Mg1 - T3 - Sheet and strip - 0,4 mm ≤ a ≤ 6 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P2024- Al Cu4Mg1 T3 Sheet and strip 0,4 mm ≤ a ≤ 6 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3997:2007

prEN 10222-1

Identne prEN 10222-1:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Steel forgings for pressure purposes - Part 1: General requirements

This Part of this European Standard specifies the general technical delivery conditions for steel forgings, ring rolled products and forged bars for pressure purposes. NOTE Once this standard is published in the EU Official Journal (OJEU) under Directive 97/23/EC, presumption of conformity to the Essential Safety Requirements (ESRs) of Directive 97/23/EC is limited to technical data of materials in this standard and does not presume adequacy of the material to a specific item of equipment. Consequently, the assessment of the technical data stated in this material standard against the design requirements of this specific item of equipment to verify that the ESRs of Directive 97/23/EC are satisfied, needs to be done. General information on technical delivery conditions is given in EN 10021.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10222-1:1999; EVS-EN 10222-1:1999/A1:2002

prEN 10222-2

Identne prEN 10222-2:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Steel forgings for pressure purposes - Part 2: Ferritic and martensitic steels with specified elevated temperatures properties

This part of this European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for forgings for pressure purposes, made of ferritic and martensitic steels with specified elevated temperature properties. Chemical composition and mechanical properties are specified. General information on technical delivery condition is given in EN 10021.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10222-2:2000

prEN 10222-3

Identne prEN 10222-3:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Steel forgings for pressure purposes - Part 3: Nickel steels with specified low temperature properties

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions of forgings for pressure purposes, made of nickel steels, for use at low temperatures. General information on technical delivery conditions is given in EN 10021.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10222-3:1999

prEN 10222-4

Identne prEN 10222-4:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Steel forgings for pressure purposes - Part 4: Weldable fine grain steels with high proof strength

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for forgings for pressure purposes, made of weldable fine grain steels with high proof strength. General information on technical delivery conditions is given in EN 10021.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10222-4:1999; EVS-EN 10222-4:1999/A1:2002

prEN 10222-5

Identne prEN 10222-5:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Steel forgings for pressure purposes - Part 5: Martensitic, austenitic and ferritic-austenitic stainless steels

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for forgings for pressure purposes, made of stainless steels, including creep resisting steels. Chemical composition and mechanical properties are specified. General information on technical delivery conditions is given in EN 10021.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10222-5:2000

prEN ISO 16808

Identne prEN ISO 16808:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16808:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Metallic materials - Sheet and strip - Determination of biaxial stress-strain curve by means of bulge test with optical measuring systems (ISO/DIS 16808:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for determination of the biaxial stress strain curve of metallic sheets having a thickness below 3 mm in pure stretch forming without significant friction influence. In comparison with tensile test results, higher strain values can be achieved.

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 3573

ja identne ISO 3573:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Kuumvaltsitud üldtööstusliku kvaliteediga ja tõmbekvaliteediga süsiniklehtteras

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab kuumvaltsitud üldtööstusliku kvaliteediga ja tõmbekvaliteediga süsiniklehtterast. Kuumvaltsitud terasleht sobib kasutamiseks paljude rakenduste puhul, kus on võimalik oksiidide olemasolu või pärast oskiidikihi eemaldamist võivad avalduda normi piiresse jäävad pinna ebatasasused. See pole kasutatav rakenduste puhul, kus pinna kvaliteet on väga oluline. MÄRKUS Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi käistlusalasse ei kuulu terasleht, mis on ette nähtud hilisemaks kordusvaltsimiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 3573:2010

prEVS-ISO 3574

ja identne ISO 3574:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Külmalt mõõtuvaltsitud üldtööstusliku kvaliteediga ja tõmbekvaliteediga süsiniklehtteras

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab külmalt mõõtuvaltsitud üldtööstusliku kvaliteediga ja tõmbekvaliteediga süstiniklehtterast. See on sobiv kasutamiseks rakenduste puhul, kus pinna kvaliteet on väga oluline.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 3574:2010

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16010:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN/TS 16010:2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Sampling procedures for testing plastics waste and recyclates

This Technical Specification specifies a system for sampling procedures for testing plastics waste and recyclates which take into account the specifics of the plastics waste and recyclates. It is intended to cover all stages of the plastic recycling process. The sampling procedures include the statistical specifics of the plastic waste and the behaviour of recyclates. The sampling method should produce a representative testing sample. Differences can arise due to: the mixture of plastics; the origin (e.g. green dot in Germany, or electronic/automotive industry); the previous use of the plastic material; the residual contents (e.g. of containers); inert, residual or moisture content on or in the material. This Technical Specification is without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16011:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 16011:2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Sample preparation

This Technical Specification specifies the preparation of samples of recycled plastics prior to testing and takes account of the specifics of the material. Sample preparation should avoid any process that causes 'de-mixing' of the sample. Following preparation, the sample should remain representative. The behaviour of contaminants should be carefully analysed and observed to ensure this is homogeneous. This Technical Specification does not address any legal or product safety issues.

Keel en

EVS-EN 828:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 828:2013

Liimid. Märgavus. Tahke aluspinna kontaktnurga mõõtmine ja kriitilise pindpinevuse määramine

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the surface free energy of a solid surface by measuring the contact angle of a liquid wetting the solid surface. It allows the prediction of the ability of a particular adhesive to wet a particular adherend. It can be used to characterise surfaces intended for pretreatment, coating or bonding. NOTE 1 In order to determine the surface free energy, the method of measuring the static contact angle is used in combination with a statistical interpretation. NOTE 2 The measurement results are influenced by mechanical surface roughness and chemical homogeneity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 828:2000

EVS-EN ISO 294-5:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 294-5:2013

ja identne ISO 294-5:2011

Plastics - Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials - Part 5: Preparation of standard specimens for investigating anisotropy (ISO 294-5:2011)

This part of ISO 29463 specifies the reference test procedure for determining the efficiency of filters at their most penetrating particle size (MPPS). It also gives guidelines for the testing and classification for filters with an MPPS of less than 0,1 µm (Annex B) and filters using media with (charged) synthetic fibres (Annex C). It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 29463-1, ISO 29463-2, ISO 29463-3 and ISO 29463-4.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11357-3:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 11357-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11357-3:2011

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization (ISO 11357-3:2011)

This part of ISO 11357 specifies a method for the determination of the temperatures and enthalpies of melting and crystallization of crystalline or partially crystalline plastics.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11357-4:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11357-4:2013

ja identne ISO 11357-4:2005

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 4: Determination of specific heat capacity (ISO 11357-4:2005)

This part of ISO 11357 specifies methods for determining the specific heat capacity of plastics by differential scanning calorimetry.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11357-6:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 11357-6:2013

ja identne ISO 11357-6:2008

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 6: Determination of oxidation induction time (isothermal OIT) and oxidation induction temperature (dynamic OIT) (ISO 11357-6:2008)

This part of ISO 11357 specifies methods for the determination of oxidation induction time (isothermal OIT) and oxidation induction temperature (dynamic OIT) of polymeric materials by means of differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). It is applicable to polyolefin resins that are in a fully stabilized or compounded form, either as raw materials or finished products. It may be applicable to other plastics.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11357-7:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11357-7:2013

ja identne ISO 11357-7:2002

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 7: Determination of crystallization kinetics (ISO 11357-7:2002)

This part of ISO 11357 specifies two methods, isothermal and non-isothermal, for studying the crystallization kinetics of partially crystalline polymers using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). It is only applicable to melted polymers. NOTE These methods are not suitable if the molecular structure of the polymer is modified during the test.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19712-1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 19712-1:2013

ja identne ISO 19712-1:2008

Plastics - Decorative solid surfacing materials - Part 1: Classification and specifications (ISO 19712-1:2008)

This part of ISO 19712 establishes a classification system for solid surfacing materials according to their performance. This part of ISO 19712 also specifies property requirements for the various types of solid surfacing materials covered by this classification. Requirements are specified for the types that are most generally used, but additional types may be added as required. The specified limit values apply to the most commonly used types of material, but within each classification it may be possible to obtain variants having much higher performance values. These materials are characterized by their homogeneous appearance, renewable surfaces and inconspicuous seams. They are generally classified as follows. a) Solid surface sheets Solid surfacing sheets are designed for horizontal, vertical, wet and dry applications. b) Solid surface shapes Solid surface shapes include, but are not limited to, kitchen sinks, bathroom sinks, vanity tops, showers, tubs and spas. The important properties of solid surfacing materials are - water resistance, - thermal shock resistance, - heat resistance, - impact resistance, - stain and chemical resistance, - cigarette burn resistance, - colour stability, - hardness, - bacterial and fungal resistance, - cleanability, - hygiene, - seamability, - renewability.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19712-2:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 19712-2:2013

ja identne ISO 19712-2:2007

Plastics - Decorative solid surfacing materials - Part 2: Determination of properties - Sheet goods (ISO 19712-2:2007)

This part of ISO 19712 specifies the methods of test for determination of the properties of solid surfacing materials, as defined in Clause 3, in the form of sheets. These methods are primarily intended for testing the materials specified in ISO 19712-1. The tests may be carried out on finished sheets, but are generally carried out on test specimens of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test, and of the same material and finish as the finished sheet.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19712-3:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 19712-3:2013

ja identne ISO 19712-3:2007

Plastics - Decorative solid surfacing materials - Part 3: Determination of properties - Solid surface shapes (ISO 19712-3:2007)

This part of ISO 19712 specifies the methods of test for determination of the properties of solid surfacing materials, as defined in Clause 3, in the form of shaped products. These methods are primarily intended for testing the materials specified in ISO 19712-1. The tests may be carried out on finished products, but are generally carried out on test panels of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test, and of the same material and finish as the finished product.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 828:2000

Identne EN 828:1997

Liimid. Märgavus. Tahke aluspinna kontaktnurga mõõtmine ja kriitilise pindpinevuse määramine

See standard määrab kontaktnurga mõõtmise ja märgavuse kriitilise pindpinevuse määramise kaudu kindlaks liimi võime ´märjata´ tahket aluspinda. See standard lubab ette öelda, mis liim mis substraati märgab.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 828:2013

EVS-EN ISO 5659-1:2000

Identne EN ISO 5659-1:1999

ja identne ISO 5659-1:1996

Plastid. Suitsu tekitamine. Osa 1: Juhend optilise tiheduse katsetamiseks

The guidance document constitutes part 1 of ISO 5659. Part 2 of this standard describes a static (or cumulative) single-chamber test procedure. At present, the scope of this guide is limited to the test procedure described in part 2

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5659-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 10350-1:2008/prA1

Identne EN ISO 10350-1:2008/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 10350-1:2008/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable singlepoint data - Part 1: Moulding materials (ISO 10350-1:2008/DAM 1:2013)

ISO 10350 identifies specific test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of comparable data for certain basic properties of plastics. In general, each property is specified by a single experimental value, although in certain cases properties are represented by two values obtained under different test conditions. The properties included are those presented conventionally in manufacturers' data sheets. This part of ISO 10350 applies predominantly to unreinforced and reinforced thermoplastic and thermosetting materials that may be injection- or compression-moulded or prepared as sheets of specified thickness. Part 2 of ISO 10350 deals specifically with long- or continuous-fibre-reinforced plastics. For the purposes of ISO 10350, long-fibre-reinforced plastics are considered to have fibre lengths greater than 7,5 mm prior to moulding.

Keel en

prEN 16556

Identne prEN 16556:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Adhesives - Determination of the open assembly time for thermoplastic wood adhesives for non-structural applications

This European Standard specifies the test method for the determination of the open assembly time for thermoplastic wood adhesives for non-structural applications by tensile shear strength. It is carried out on standardised test pieces glued with increasing open times.

Keel en

prEN ISO 11403-1

Identne prEN ISO 11403-1:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 11403-1:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 1: Mechanical properties (ISO/DIS 11403-1:2012)

This part of ISO 11403 specifies test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of multipoint data on the following mechanical properties of plastics: Dynamic modulus Tensile properties at constant test speed Ultimate stress and strain Tensile stress-strain curves Tensile creep; Charpy impact strength; Puncture impact behaviour; The test methods and test conditions apply predominantly to those plastics that can be injection- or compression-moulded or prepared as sheets of specified thickness from which specimens of the appropriate size can be machined.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11403-1:2003

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 12625-3

Identne prEN ISO 12625-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 12625-3:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 3: Determination of thickness, bulking thickness and apparent bulk density (ISO/DIS 12625-3:2013)

This part of ISO 12625 specifies a test method for the determination of thickness, bulking thickness and the calculation of apparent bulk density and bulk of tissue papers and tissue products under a pressure of 2,0 kPa. NOTE This part of ISO 12625 has been developed to provide a consistent test method for the determination of thickness and density of tissue paper and tissue products. Corresponding test methods for paper and board in general are covered in ISO 534. It is expressly stated that the detection of impurities and contraries in tissue paper and tissue products should be applied according to ISO 15755. For the determination of moisture content in tissue paper and tissue products, ISO 287 should be applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12625-3:2005

prEN ISO 14453

Identne prEN ISO 14453:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14453:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Pulps - Determination of acetone-soluble matter (ISO/DIS 14453:2013)

This International Standard describes the determination of acetone-soluble matter in pulp. It is applicable to all types of pulp. The lower limit of the determination is about 0,05 %. This limit can be lowered by increasing the amount of sample analyzed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14453:2000

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 3233-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 3233-1:2013

ja identne ISO 3233-1:2013

Paints and varnishes - Determination of the percentage volume of non-volatile matter - Part 1: Method by weighing a coated test panel in air and in a liquid of known density (general method) (ISO/FDIS 3233-1:2012)

This part of ISO 3233 describes a procedure for determining the non-volatile matter by volume, NVV, of coating materials and related products by measuring the density of a dried coating for any specified temperature range and period of drying or curing. This method determines the non-volatile matter immediately after application. Using the non-volatile matter by volume results obtained in accordance with this part of ISO 3233, it is possible to calculate the spreading rate of coating materials. The method specified in this part of ISO 3233 is the preferred method for air-drying materials. Its use for other materials still has to be tested. This part of ISO 3233 is not applicable to coating materials in which the critical pigment volume concentration is exceeded.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 927-2

Identne prEN 927-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 2: Performance specification

This part of EN 927 addresses performance criteria for coating systems on exterior wood. Performance requirements are specified according to three categories of end use (defined in prEN 927-1) in terms of two mandatory tests namely natural weathering performance testing carried out in accordance with EN 927-3, and water permeability in accordance with EN 927-5. Additional optional tests (non-mandatory) are tabled which may be used by suppliers, or for specification purposes, to provide additional information, to a standardised format, on aspects of performance relevant to specific situations. The majority of test methods are drawn from EN 927 (all parts), but where relevant additional tests from other national and international sources are used. Requirements for claiming conformity with EN 927-2 are defined and provide flexibility for different situations and can if required provide a basis for certification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 927-2:2006

prEN ISO 4618

Identne prEN ISO 4618:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 4618:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions (ISO/DIS 4618:2012)

This International Standard defines terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes). Terms relating to specific applications and properties are dealt with in standards concerning those applications and properties, e.g. corrosion protection, coating powders. Terms on nanotechnologies are harmonized with ISO/DTS 80004-4. In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions. Note to entry: Those terms that are defined elsewhere in the standard are shown in bold type.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1527:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 1527:2013

Hoonete metallsulused. Liug- ja voldikuste sulused. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies requirements for the manual design system sliding doors and folding doors of the bi-fold type and multi-panel folding doors but excluding doors and panels. Cycle tests, static load, initial friction and corrosion resistance tests are included for fittings and track only. This document covers door gear for all industrial and residential sliding doors and folding doors. This document does not cover sliding corner doors and light bottom sliding doors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1527:2000

EVS-EN 14315-1:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 14315-1:2013

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatavad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 1: Pihustatavate vahtsüsteemide spetsifikatsioon enne paigaldamist

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14315-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 14315-2:2013

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14318-1:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 14318-1:2013

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Peenpihustatavad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14318-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 14318-2:2013

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14319-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 14319-1:2013

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14319-2:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 14319-2:2013

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14320-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 14320-1:2013

Hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatavad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 1: Pihustatavate vahtsüsteemide spetsifikatsioon enne paigaldamist

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14320-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 14320-2:2013

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. NOTE Foam products are either called flexible or rigid. The flexible products are used in upholstery and mattresses and are characterised by their ability to deflect, support and recover to their original thickness continually during their in-use phase. Those that are not flexible are termed rigid and do not possess these flexible characteristics. They are mostly used for thermal insulation purposes and vary widely in their compression strength values. Once the cell structure is crushed in a rigid foam, it does not recover its thickness fully. Some of these rigid foams are very low in density with very low compression strengths and are sometimes described “commercially” as “soft foams” or “semi-rigid” foams. This note has been included to clarify that all foams with such descriptions are covered by this standard’s used of the term rigid foam.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16281:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16281:2013

Tooted laste kaitsmiseks. Tarbija paigaldatavad lapselukud akendele ja rõdude ustele. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This standard specifies requirements and test methods for locking devices fitted by consumers for restricting the opening of windows and balcony doors by children younger than 51 months and intended to prevent the passage of young children. Devices that only lock the window in its completely closed position are excluded from the scope of this standard. NOTE Child resistant locking devices intended to be installed by professionals are beyond the scope of this standard, for such products refer to EN 13126-5.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14798:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 14798:2013

ja identne ISO 14798:2009

Lifts (elevators), escalators and moving walks - Risk assessment and reduction methodology (ISO 14798:2009)

This International Standard establishes general principles and specific procedures for assessing risk. The purpose of this International Standard is to provide a process for making decisions relevant to the safety of lifts during the a) design, construction, installation and servicing of lifts, lift components and systems, b) development of generic procedures for the use, operation, testing, compliance verification and servicing of lifts, and c) development of technical specifications and standards affecting the safety of lifts. While examples in this International Standard refer primarily to risks of harm to persons, the risk assessment procedure set out in this International Standard can be equally effective for assessing other types of risk relevant to lifts, such as the risk of damage to property and environment.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1527:2000

Identne EN 1527:1998

Hoonete metallsulused. Liug- ja voldikuste sulused. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard esitab nõuded liuguste ja kaheosaliste või mitme tahvliga voldikuste kõigile peamistele osadele, kuid ei kehti uste ja tahvlite kohta. Standard hõlmab ainult ühenduste ja rööpmete tsükkelkatseid, staatilise koormuse, esialgse hõõrdumise ja korrosioonikindluse katseid. See Euroopa standard käsitleb kõigi tööstus- ja eluhoonete liug- ja voldikuste mehhanisme. Standard ei hõlma liuguvaid nurgauksi ja kergeid põhjal liikuvaid liuguksi.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1527:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1993-1-1:2005/FprA1

Identne EN 1993-1-1:2005/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures - Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings

Eurokoodeks 3 kohaldatakse teraskonstruktsioonis hoonete ning tsiviilehitiste projekteerimisel. Käsitleb ainult konstruktsioonide kandevõime ja kasutuskõlblikkuse, projekteerimise aluste ja valmistamise kestvuse ja tulepüsivusega seotud nõudeid. Konstrueerimise alused on antud standardis EN 1990 " Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimise alused".

Keel en

EN 60335-2-84:2003/FprA2

Identne EN 60335-2-84:2003/FprA2:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-84:2002/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektriseadmete ohutus. Osa 2-84: Erinõuded tualettruumidele

This standard deals with the safety of electric toilets in which excrements is stored, dried and destructed, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

Keel en

FprEN 1097-11

Identne FprEN 1097-11:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 11: Determination of compressibility and confined compresssive strength of lightweight aggregates

This European Standard specifies the reference method used for type testing, and in case of dispute, for determining the compressibility and confined compressive strength of lightweight aggregates (LWA). For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established. The test is applicable to LWA passing the 32 mm sieve.

Keel en

FprEN 14509

Identne FprEN 14509:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Self-supporting double skin metal faced insulating panels - Factory made products - Specifications

This European Standard specifies requirements for factory made, self-supporting, double skin metal faced insulating sandwich panels, which are intended for discontinuous laying in the following applications: a) roofs and roof cladding; b) external walls and wall cladding; c) walls (including partitions) and ceilings within the building envelope. The insulating core materials covered by this European Standard are rigid polyurethane, expanded polystyrene, extruded polystyrene foam, phenolic foam, cellular glass and mineral wool. NOTE Polyurethane (PUR) includes polyisocyanurate (PIR). Panels with edge details that utilise different materials from the main insulating core are included in this European Standard. Panels used in cold store applications are included in this European Standard. Panels, put on the market as a component of a cold storage room, building and/or building envelope kit are covered by ETA-Guideline 021 “Cold storage premises kits”. This European Standard does not cover the following: i. sandwich panels with a declared thermal conductivity for the insulating core greater than 0,06 W/m·K at 10 °C; ii. products consisting of two or more clearly defined layers of different insulating core materials (multi-layered); iii. panels with perforated facing(s); iv. curved panels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14509:2006; EVS-EN 14509:2006/AC:2008

FprEN 14825

Identne FprEN 14825:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps, with electrically driven compressors, for space heating and cooling - Testing and rating at part load conditions and calculation of seasonal performance

This European Standard covers air conditioners, heat pumps and liquid chilling packages. It applies to factory made units defined in EN 14511-1:2011, except single duct, control cabinet and close control units. This European Standard gives the calculation methods for the determination of reference seasonal energy efficiency SEER and SEERon and reference seasonal coefficient of performance SCOP, SCOPon and SCOPnet. Such calculation methods may be based on calculated or measured values. In case of measured values, this European Standard covers the test methods for determination of capacities, EER and COP values during active mode at part load conditions. It also covers test methods for electric power consumption during thermostat off mode, standby mode and crankcase heater mode. This European Standard serves as an input for the calculation of the system energy efficiency in heating mode of specific heat pump systems in buildings, as stipulated in the standard EN 15316-4-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14825:2012

FprHD 60364-4-443

Identne FprHD 60364-4-443:2013

ja identne IEC 60364-4-44:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 4-44: Kaitseviisid. Kaitse pingehäiringute ja elektromagnetiliste häiringute eest. Jaotis 443: Kaitse pikse- ja lülitusliigpingete eest

HD 60364-4-443 deals with protection of electrical installations against transient overvoltages of atmospheric origin transmitted by the supply distribution system and against switching overvoltages. In general, switching overvoltages are lower than overvoltages of atmospheric origin and therefore the requirements regarding protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin normally cover protection against switching overvoltages.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-4-443:2007

FprHD 60364-5-534

Identne FprHD 60364-5-534:2013

ja identne IEC 60364-5-53:2001/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-53: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Kaitselahutamine, lülitamine ja juhtimine. Jaotis 534: Liigpingekaitsevahendid

This clause contains provisions for the application of voltage limitation to obtain an insulation coordination in the cases described in HD 60364-4-443, EN 60664-1, EN 62305-4 and CLC/TS 61643-12. SPDs, specific isolating transformers, filters or a combination of these may be used for protection against overvoltages. This clause gives the requirements for the selection and erection of: – surge protective devices (SPDs) for electrical installations of buildings to obtain a limitation of transient overvoltages of atmospheric origin transmitted via the supply distribution system and against switching overvoltages; – SPDs for the protection against transient overvoltages caused by direct lightning strokes or lightning strokes in the vicinity of buildings, protected by a lightning protection system. This clause does not take into account surge protective components which may be incorporated in the appliances connected to the installation. The presence of such components may modify the behaviour of the main surge protective device of the installation and may need an additional coordination. This clause also covers protection against overcurrent and consequences in case of SPD failure. This clause applies to a.c. power circuits. For d.c. power circuits, the requirements in this clause may be applied as far as is useful. For special applications, other or additional requirements may be necessary as specified in the relevant Part 7 of HD 60364.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-5-534:2008

prEN 12592

Identne prEN 12592:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of solubility

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the degree of solubility of bituminous binders having little or no mineral matter other than recovered bituminous binders from asphalt mixes, in a specific solvent. Toluene is used as the solvent for reference tests. NOTE Bituminous binders will have varying solubility in different solvents. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12592:2007

prEN 12594

Identne prEN 12594:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Preparation of test samples

This European Standard specifies a method for preparing samples of bituminous binders in order to test their properties. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12594:2007

prEN 12595

Identne prEN 12595:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the kinematic viscosity of bituminous binders at 60 °C and 135 °C, in a range from 6 mm²/s to 300 000 mm²/s. Other temperatures are possible if calibration constants are known. Bituminous emulsions are not covered within the scope of this method. NOTE Emulsions containing bituminous binders are not considered to be covered by this method. The method can be used for anhydrous binders obtained from emulsions (stabilised and/or recovered binders). Results for this method can be used to calculate dynamic viscosity when the density of the test material is known or can be determined. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12595:2007

prEN 12596

Identne prEN 12596:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dynamic viscosity of bituminous binders by means of a vacuum capillary viscometer at 60 °C in a range between 0,003 6 Pa · s to over 580 000 Pa · s. Bituminous emulsions are not within the scope of this method. NOTE 1 Emulsions containing bituminous binders are not considered to be covered by this method. This method can be used for anhydrous binders obtained from emulsions (stabilised and/or recovered binders). NOTE 2 The viscosity behaviour of some polymer modified bitumens (PMB) is not demonstrated in a vacuum capillary viscometer. Other methods are more relevant. WARNING — 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12596:2007

prEN 12607-1

Identne prEN 12607-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 1: RTFOT method

This part of EN 12607 specifies a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a thin moving film of bitumen or bituminous binder simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method described is not applicable to some modified binders or to those where the viscosity is too high to provide a moving film. The sample may creep out of the glass container and flow on the heating elements of the oven during testing. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. The method is referred to as RTFOT, i.e. Rolling Thin Film Oven Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cutback bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-1:2007

prEN 12607-2

Identne prEN 12607-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 2: TFOT method

This part of EN 12607 describes a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a film of bitumen or bituminous binder, simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. Additionally, this part of EN 12607 specifies a method for the determination of the change in mass of oxidised bitumens and hard industrial bitumens after heating. The method is used to detect volatile components, and in EN 13304 and EN 13305, it will be reported as loss in mass. The method is referred to as TFOT, i.e. Thin Film Oven Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cutback bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-2:2007

prEN 12607-3

Identne prEN 12607-3:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 3: RFT method

This part of EN 12607 specifies a method for measuring the combined effects of heat and air on a thin moving film of bitumen or bituminous binder, simulating the hardening which most bituminous binders undergo during mixing in an asphalt mixing plant. The method is suitable for other bituminous binders than paving grade bitumen, but the reference temperature might give excessive hardening that do not resemble real conditions during mixing at the plant. The method may not represent the hardening that occurs during mixing of warm mix binders. The method is referred to as RFT, i.e. Rotating Flask Test. WARNING — 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. If there is a likelihood of volatile components being present in a binder, this procedure should not be used. It should not be used for cut-back bitumen or bituminous emulsions before these products have been stabilised, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12607-3:2007

prEN 13814

Identne prEN 13814:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Fairground and amusement park machinery and structure - Safety

This document specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe design, calculation, manufacture, and installation of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures e. g. roundabouts, swings, boats, big wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays. The above items are hereafter called amusement devices, which are intended to be installed both repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity, and temporarily or permanently in fairgrounds and amusement parks or any other locations. This document does not cover fixed grandstands, construction site installations, scaffolding, removable agricultural structures and simple coin operated children's amusement devices, carrying not more than two children. Nevertheless this document can be used in the design of any similar structural or passenger carrying device not explicitly mentioned herein. Existing national rules on workers' safety are not concerned by this document. This document is not applicable to amusement devices which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13814:2005

prEVS 920-1

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid

Selles standardis käsitletakse katuseehituse üldisi reegleid. Käesolev standard määratleb üldised nõuded katuste ehitamiseks ning peamised nõuded katusekattetoodetele. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele, lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalsetes ekspluatatsioonitingimustes. Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele, arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele.

Keel et

prEVS 920-2

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 2: Metallkatused

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks nõuded isekandvatele katusetoodetele, mis on valmistatud kuumtsingitud õhukesest lehtterasest, tsingitud või tsingitud ja kaetud polümeersete pinnakatetega. Käesolev standard määratleb nõuded metallist katuste ehitamiseks ning nõuded metallist katusekattetoodetele, mis on vastavuses standardite EVS-EN 14782 "Plekist isekandvad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid" ning EVS-EN 14783 "Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse-ja seinakatteelemendid" nõuetega. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele, lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalsetes ekspluatatsioonitingimustes. Standard määrab nõuded kuumtsingitud teraslehest toodetud ja paigaldatud valtsplekk-katusele. Standard määratleb nõuded õhukesest tsingitud lehtterasest ja tsingitud ning polümeersete katetega kaetud katusekatetele. Nende alla liigituvad kõik katusekatetena kasutatavad profiilplekid (katusekiviprofiiliga, trapetsprofiilid, siinusprofiiliga, peitkinnitusega plekid ja analoogid). Käesoleva standard määratleb nõuded tööstuslikult toodetud kuumtsingitud ning kuumtsingitud ja polümeerse kattega terasest vihmaveesüsteemidele. Käesolev standard ei käsitle käsitööna valmistatud vihmaveesüsteemide osi. Standard esitab nõuded kuni maapinnani, ei puuduta maa-aluseid drenaažisüsteeme ja lahendusi. Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele, arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele metallkatustel.

Keel et

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14654-2:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 14654-2:2013

Management and control of cleaning operations in drains and sewers - Part 2: Rehabilitation

This European Standard 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 covers the management and control of rehabilitation activities. 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. Drains and sewers below buildings are included provided that they do not form part of the drainage system of the building.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16276:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 16276:2013

Evacuation Lighting in Road Tunnels

This European Standard specifies evacuation lighting in road tunnels longer than 500 m and with an AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) higher than 500 vehicles to facilitate the safe evacuation of vehicle occupants in evacuation situations such as fire. It addresses the fundamental issues of evacuation lighting for evacuation routes, emergency exits and cross connections, as well as giving some practical advice regarding aspects of installation and maintenance in road tunnels. It is intended to be used in conjunction with CEN/CR 14380:2003 or relevant national standards for road tunnel lighting. The recommendations may be applied to tunnels up to 500 m in length, especially where conditions such as high traffic volume, or severe curvature or gradient apply. It specifies lighting levels and general provisions for evacuation lighting installations that, based on experience, are considered to be necessary for the safety of people driving through road tunnels in case of an incident and particularly in case of fire. However, as there are different types of road tunnels, both in construction and traffic conditions, various types of incidents may occur. This standard should be considered as a list of minimum prescriptions for evacuation lighting in tunnels, to be completed by means of specific risk analysis for the particular tunnel. The design of marking and safety signs is not part of this standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 22476-1:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 22476-1:2012/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 22476-1:2012/Cor 1:2013

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 1: Electrical cone and piezocone penetration test - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 22476-1:2012/Cor 1:2013)

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1344

Identne FprEN 1344:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Clay pavers - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the requirements of pavers and accessories manufactured from clay for use in the flexible form of construction (see 3.10) and in the rigid form of construction (see 3.11). This European Standard applies to rectangular and other shaped units intended as construction products in pavements mainly for exterior use, including roofs as roof paving units, but which may also be used internally. The flexible form of construction is subjected to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, while the rigid form of construction is usually subjected to pedestrian traffic. This European Standard specifies the characteristics and classes of performance and corresponding test methods. It provides for product marking and for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard covers only clay pavers and accessories with or without coatings and with or without post firing chemical treatment which do not contain any material with asbestos fibres nor contain formaldehyde. It excludes products intended for refractory and chemical engineering applications and clay floor tiles. It also excludes clay masonry units. This European standard does not cover clay pavers having tactile surfaces.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1344:2002

prEN 13924-1

Identne prEN 13924-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Specification framework for special paving grade bitumen - Part 1: Hard paving grade bitumens

This part of EN 13924 provides a framework for specifying the properties and relevant test methods for hard paving grade bitumens which are suitable for use in the construction and maintenance of roads, airfields and other paved areas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13924:2006; EVS-EN 13924:2006/AC:2006

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16281:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16281:2013

Tooted laste kaitsmiseks. Tarbija paigaldatavad lapselukud akendele ja rõdude ustele. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This standard specifies requirements and test methods for locking devices fitted by consumers for restricting the opening of windows and balcony doors by children younger than 51 months and intended to prevent the passage of young children. Devices that only lock the window in its completely closed position are excluded from the scope of this standard. NOTE Child resistant locking devices intended to be installed by professionals are beyond the scope of this standard, for such products refer to EN 13126-5.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-6:2003/A13:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 60335-2-6:2003/A13:2013

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

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 13451-3:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 13451-3:2011/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Swimming pool equipment - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air based water leisure features

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN 13451-3:2011.

Keel en

EN 60335-1:2012/FprA1 (fragment 9)

Identne EN 60335-1:2012/FprA1:2013 (fragment 9)

ja identne IEC 60335-1:2010/A1:201X (fragment 9)

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. NOTE 1 Battery-operated appliances and other d.c. supplied appliances are within the scope of this standard. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE 2 Examples of such appliances are catering equipment, cleaning appliances for commercial use, and appliances for hairdressers. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account - persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; - children playing with the appliance.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-32:2003/FprA2

Identne EN 60335-2-32:2003/FprA2:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-32:2002/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-32: Erinõuded massaažiseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric massage appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-109:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60335-2-109:2010/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-109:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-109: Erinõuded ultraviolettkiiritus-veekäsitlusseadmetele

This International Standard deals with the safety of UV radiation water treatment appliancefor household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops and in ligindustry and farms, are within the scope of this standard. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented bappliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in generait does not take into account – persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; – children playing with the appliance.

Keel en

FprEN 12228

Identne FprEN 12228:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of joint strength of synthetic surfaces

This European Standard specifies two test methods for the determination of joint strength of synthetic sports surfaces including synthetic turf. Method 1 describes a procedure for butt joints and overlapped adhesive joints in which a direct force is applied. Method 2 describes a procedure for reinforced butt joints in which a peel force is applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12228:2002

FprEN 12234

Identne FprEN 12234:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of ball roll behaviour

This European Standard specifies a method for determination of the rolling behaviour of a ball on a sports surface.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12234:2002

FprEN 12235

Identne FprEN 12235:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of vertical ball behaviour

This European Standard specifies a method for determination of the rebound height of a ball from a surface, when dropped vertically.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12235:2004

FprEN 12616

Identne FprEN 12616:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of water infiltration rate

This European Standard specifies three methods for the determination of water infiltration rate. Method A is suitable for synthetic, textile, synthetic turf and bound mineral sports surfaces, Method B is suitable for natural turf and Method C is suitable for unbound mineral sports surfaces. NOTE For filled synthetic turf and unbound mineral surfaces, laboratory tests are considered to give a more precise indication of how a surface will perform.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12616:2003

FprEN 14877

Identne FprEN 14877:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Synthetic surfaces for outdoor sports areas - Specification

This European Standard specifies the requirements for synthetic (polymeric) surfaces (installed in situ and prefabricated) for outdoor sports facilities. It covers synthetic surfaces for the following applications: athletics, track and field; tennis; multi-sports. The European Standard has two parts; the first describes the requirements for the testing of products in the laboratory to ensure they are capable of providing the required levels of sports performance and player/surface interaction required for their intended use and that they are manufactured from materials of acceptable quality. The second section describes the requirements for installed surfaces to ensure that the sports performance and player/surface interaction properties are suitable for the intended use. When independent third party testing of synthetic sports surfaces is required to assess compliance with this standard, it is recommended the laboratory is certified to EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the relevant test methods specified in this standard. NOTE 1 Examples of types of surface and their fields of application are given in Annex A. NOTE 2 'Multi-sports' will be defined by appropriate national provisions. NOTE 3 Minimum requirements for the thickness of the synthetic sports surface are specified which means that this European Standard is not applicable to certain coatings used for sports surfaces. This European Standard is not designed to cover the performance requirements of top-level athletics facilities; these should follow the requirements of the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). NOTE 4 This European Standard does not include requirements for synthetic turf surfaces; these are specified in EN 15330-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14877:2006

FprEN 15330-1

Identne FprEN 15330-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic turf and needle-punched surfaces primarily designed for outdoor use - Part 1: Specification for synthetic turf surfaces for football, hockey, rugby union training, tennis and multi-sports use

This European Standard specifies performance, durability, product identification and facility testing requirements for synthetic turf sports surfaces used primarily outdoors. Five categories of surface are covered, each based on the principal sporting use of the surface, as follows: surfaces designed primarily for hockey; surfaces designed primarily for association football; surfaces designed primarily for rugby union for training purposes; surfaces designed primarily for tennis; and surfaces designed for multi-sports use. The requirements are intended to apply to surfaces used for community, educational and recreational sport. For professional and elite levels of competition, many sports governing bodies have published their own specifications; the requirements of the sports governing bodies might differ from those detailed in this European Standard and facility developers are advised to ensure that they select surfaces offering the correct level of performance for the level of competition played on the pitch or court. NOTE Under the Laws of the Game of Rugby Union, surfaces for rugby union matches need to comply with the International Rugby Board’s IRB Regulation 22 and associated performance specification for synthetic turf surfaces. This European Standard has two parts. The first part describes the requirements for product testing of products in the laboratory to ensure they are capable of providing the required levels of sports performance and player/surface interaction required for their intended use and that they are manufactured from materials of acceptable quality. The second section describes the requirements for installed surfaces to ensure that the sports performance and player/surface interaction of a facility is suitable for the intended use. Some of the surfaces covered by this European Standard are designed to allow users to wear footwear fitted with studs. An example of a typical stud is given in EN 15306. For the purposes of this European Standard, multi-dimpled shoe profiles often found on footwear used on sand-filled or non-filled synthetic turfs are not considered to be studs. When independent third party testing of synthetic turf sports surfaces is required to assess compliance with this standard it is recommended the laboratory is certified to EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the relevant test methods specified in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15330-1:2007; EVS-EN 15330-1:2007/AC:2007

prEN 13209-2

Identne prEN 13209-2:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Part 2: Soft carrier

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for soft carriers for children i.e. those carriers without a framed support. These soft carriers are designed to transport a child when attached to the carer's torso. Soft carriers are designed to allow the carer a hands free operation when standing and/or walking. These soft carriers are for use up to a maximum weight of 15 kg. If the soft carrier has other functions not covered in this European Standard, reference should be made to the relevant European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13209-2:2005

prEN 13814

Identne prEN 13814:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Fairground and amusement park machinery and structure - Safety

This document specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe design, calculation, manufacture, and installation of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures e. g. roundabouts, swings, boats, big wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays. The above items are hereafter called amusement devices, which are intended to be installed both repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity, and temporarily or permanently in fairgrounds and amusement parks or any other locations. This document does not cover fixed grandstands, construction site installations, scaffolding, removable agricultural structures and simple coin operated children's amusement devices, carrying not more than two children. Nevertheless this document can be used in the design of any similar structural or passenger carrying device not explicitly mentioned herein. Existing national rules on workers' safety are not concerned by this document. This document is not applicable to amusement devices which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13814:2005

prEN 16510-1

Identne prEN 16510-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

This European Standard is applicable to residential solid fuel burning appliances. This European Standard is not applicable to appliances with boiler parts in contact with fire or flue gases other than steel or cast iron. This European Standard includes as well appliances which are designed for operating under room sealed conditions and that are intended to be installed with a chimney not serving any other appliance. NOTE Appliances receiving combustion air from outside by means of a pipe system which is not air tight are not considered roomsealed. This European Standard does not cover appliances to be operated with ventilating systems which have pressure below - 15 Pa in the room of installation of the appliance in relation to the outside atmosphere This European Standard specifies requirements relating to the design, manufacture, construction, safety and performance (efficiency and emission) of roomheaters fired by solid fuel (hereafter referred to as “appliance(s)”) and provides instructions for them. Furthermore, it also gives provisions for evaluation of conformity i.e. initial type testing (ITT) and factory production control (FPC) and marking of these appliances. This European Standard covers as well the CO, NOx, OGC/total hydrocarbons and particulate matter emission test methods, however it does not contain any limit values for these emissions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12809:2002; EVS-EN 12815:2001; EVS-EN 13229:2002; EVS-EN 13240:2007; EVS-EN 13229:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 13229:2002/A2:2004; EVS-EN 13229:2002/A2:2004/AC:2007; EN 13240:2007/prA1; EVS-EN 12809:2002/A1:2004; EVS-EN 12809:2002/A1:2004/AC:2007; EVS-EN 1

prEN 16510-2-1

Identne prEN 16510-2-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 2-1: Roomheaters

This Part 2-1 of EN 16510 is applicable to freestanding or inset roomheaters fired by solid fuel, without functional modification that operate with fire doors either as closed only or as closed or open. This European Standard is also only applicable to non-mechanically fired roomheaters. The appliances covered by this Part 2-1 of EN 16510 provide heat into the space where they are installed. Additionally, where fitted with a boiler, they also provide domestic hot water and/or central heating. These appliances may burn either solid mineral fuels, peat briquettes, natural or manufactured wood logs or be multi-fuel in accordance with the appliance manufacturer’s instructions. This Part 2-1 of EN 16510 is not applicable to appliances with fan assisted combustion air or appliances that are mechanically fed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13240:2007; EN 13240:2007/prA1

prEN 16510-2-2

Identne prEN 16510-2-2:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 2-2: Inset appliances including open fires

This Part 2-2 of EN 16510 is applicable to hand fed solid fuel fired inset appliances, with or without functional modification, that operate without firedoors or operate with fire doors either as closed only or as closed or open, and also includes open fires fired by solid fuel. The surround of these appliances are integrated with the building with the exception of free-standing appliances and those inset appliances which are installed into a fireplace recess or enclosure. These appliances provide heat into the space where they are installed. Additionally, where fitted with a boiler, they also provide domestic hot water and/or central heating. The appliances covered by this Part 2-2 of EN 16510 provide heat into the space where they are installed. Additionally, where fitted with a boiler, they also provide domestic hot water and/or central heating. These appliances may burn either solid mineral fuels, peat briquettes, natural or manufactured wood logs or be multi-fuel in accordance with the appliance manufacturer’s instructions. This Part 2-2 of EN 16510 also covers ‘Kachelofen’ and ‘Putzofen’ inset appliances, having nominal heat outputs up to 15 kW in accordance with category lc of prEN 16510-1:2013, Table 1. This Part 2-2 of EN 16510 is not applicable to appliances with fan assisted combustion air or appliances that are mechanically fired. Open fireplace components such as a bottomgrate with associated firefront which the manufacturer supplies for installation into an existing heat resistant, insulated firebox are not covered by this Part 2-2 of EN 16510.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13229:2002/A2:2004; EVS-EN 13229:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 13229:2002/A2:2004/AC:2007; EVS-EN 13229:2002

prEN 16510-2-3

Identne prEN 16510-2-3:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 2-3: Cookers

This Part 2-3 of EN 16510 is applicable to hand fired residential cookers whose primary function is to cook and whose secondary function is to provide heat into the space in which they are installed. Additionally, where fitted with a boiler, they also provide domestic hot water and/or central heating. These appliances may burn either solid mineral fuels, lignite briquettes, peat briquettes, natural or manufactured wood logs or be multi-fuel in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions. This Part 2-3 of EN 16510 is not applicable to appliances with fan assisted combustion air or appliances that are mechanically fired.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12815:2001/A1:2004; EVS-EN 12815:2001; EVS-EN 12815:2001/A1:2004/AC:2007

prEN 16510-2-4

Identne prEN 16510-2-4:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 2-4: Independent boilers - Nominal heat output up to 50 kW

This Part 2-4 of EN 16510 is applicable to hand and automatically fired residential independent boilers having nominal heat outputs up to 50 kW, the primary function of which is to provide hot water for central heating and/or domestic use, and which are designed for use only with open vented systems at a working pressure not exceeding 2 bar. In addition to their primary function of providing hot water these appliances also provide space heating to the place of installation. The appliances covered by this Part 2-4 of EN 16510 may burn either solid mineral fuels, peat briquettes or natural or manufactured wood logs or be multi-fuel in accordance with the appliance manufacturer’s instructions. This Part 2-4 of EN 16510 is not applicable to independent boilers for hot water only production and having heat outputs of less than 5 kW. This Part 2-4 of EN 16510 is also not applicable to the design and construction of automatic stoking devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12809:2002; EVS-EN 12809:2002/A1:2004; EVS-EN 12809:2002/A1:2004/AC:2007

prEN 16515

Identne prEN 16515:2012

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Guidelines to characterize natural stone used in cultural heritage

This document specifies a methodology for the characterisation of sound or deteriorated stones by using the most appropriate analytical techniques on samples taken from the object. This standard contains guidelines for the selection of methods to determine mineralogical, physical, chemical and mechanical properties of natural stone used in cultural heritage objects. This information is used to define rock typology and to evaluate the stones state of preservation with respect to its conservation as well as for understanding of deterioration processes of natural stone. Where possible existing standards are referred to and guidance provided where different specimens are required and additional methods used. The methods described are largely destructive and there maybe occasions where alternative non destructive (NDT) methods can be used. Methods used for stone analysis can vary depending upon the objectives of the work. This standard will be used to determine the kind, extent, and objectives of the examination to be made.

Keel en

prEN 16518

Identne prEN 16518:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

Resilient floor coverings - Measurement of in-room impact noise

This standard describes a method for determining the acoustic properties of resilient floor coverings with regard to the level of impact noise emitted in the room where they are laid. This standard specifies only physical laboratory measurement procedures using an artificial source (tapping machine). It is not intended to provide a subjective evaluation of results. It applies to any resilient floor covering material, simple or composite, set up in accordance with its intended use on a floor and subject to direct walking impact. The various layers and underlayers of composite structures may be produced beforehand or be prepared on the spot. The results obtained according to this method can be used to classify and compare the structural components according to their acoustic properties and to evaluate their behaviour in use.

Keel en

prEN 50491-1

Identne prEN 50491-1:2013

Tähtaeg 1.04.2013

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 1: General requirements

EN 50491 (all parts) defines the general technical requirements for all Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation Control Systems (BACS). This part of EN 50491 is an introduction to HBES/BACS and provides an overview of this series of European Standards. The HBES Communication System specification contains a number of mechanisms to bring the network into operation but leaves the possibility for the implementer to choose the most adapted configuration. To enable integration of a wide spectrum of applications, EN 50491 (all parts) covers: – electrical safety, – functional safety, – environmental conditions – EMC requirements, – installation and cabling rules and topologies – Smart metering – Application specification – Smartgrid-Application specification–Interface and framework EN 50491 (all parts) is a product family standard.

Keel en

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 01.03.2013

EVS-EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013
Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid.Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded
See standardi EN 716 osa 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.
See standard ei rakendu kandevooditele, imikuvooditele ja hällidele, millel on olemas oma Euroopa standard.
Identne: EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013

EVS-EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013
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+A1:2013

EVS-EN 13172:2012
Soojusisolatsioonitooted. Vastavushindamine
See Euroopa standard määratleb soojusisolatsioonitoote vastavushindamise menetlused ja kriteeriumid koos asjakohase Euroopa toote tehnilise kirjeldusega. Seda Euroopa standardit kohaldatakse tööstuslikult valmistatud ehituslikele soojusisolatsioonitoodetele, tööstuslikult valmistatud hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojusisolatsioonitoodetele, kasutuskohas valmistatud ehituslikele toodetele, kasutuskohas valmistatud hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste toodetele ja välistele komposiitsoojustussüsteemidele.
Identne: EN 13172:2012

EVS-EN 14081-2:2010+A1:2012
Puitkonstruktsioonid. Nelinurkse ristlõikega tugevussorditud ehituspuit Osa 2: Masinsortimine Täiendavad nõuded esmasteks tüübikatsetusteks
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks, lisaks standardis EN 14081-1 antule, esmaste tüübikatsetuste nõuded saagimisel, hööveldamisel või muul meetodil töödeldud nelinurkse ristlõikega masinsorditud ehituspuidule, mille mõõtmete hälbed sihtmõõtmetest vastavad standardile EN 336. See sisaldab nõudeid sortimismasinatele ja katseseadmetele sorditud materjali katsekoormamiseks.
Identne: EN 14081-2:2010+A1:2012

EVS-EN 1744-1:2010+A1:2012
Täitematerjalide keemiliste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 1: Keemiline analüüs
Euroopa standard määratleb täitematerjalide keemilise analüüsi meetodid. Standard määratleb põhimeetodid ja teatud juhtudel ka samaväärseid tulemusi andvad alternatiivmeetodid. Juhul kui pole teisiti määratud, võib käesolevas standardis esitatud meetodeid kasutada tootmiskontrolli eesmärkidel ja kontroll- või tüübikatsetusel. Standard kirjeldab põhimeetodeid, mida kasutatakse tüübikatsetusel ning erimeelsuste korral (ja alternatiivmeetodite puhul) täitematerjalide keemilisel analüüsil. Tüübikatsetusel ja erimeelsuste korral tuleks kasutada ainult põhimeetodit. Teistel eesmärkidel, peamiselt tehase tootmisohje puhul, võib teisi meetodeid kasutada eeldusel, et nende puhul on olemas asjakohane toimiv suhe põhimeetodiga.
Identne: EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012
Vastavushindamine. Nõuded asutustele, kes sertifitseerivad tooteid, protsesse ja teenuseid
See rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab nõudeid toote, protsessi või teenuse sertifitseerimis-asutuste kompetentsusele, ühetaolisele toimimisele ja erapooletusele.
Selle rahvusvahelise standardiga kooskõlas tegutsevad sertifitseerimisasutused ei pea pakkuma kõiki liike toodete, protsesside ja teenuste sertifitseerimist. Toodete, protsesside ja teenuste sertifitseerimine on kolmanda osapoole vastavushindamistegevus
(vt ISO/IEC 17000:2004, termin 5.5).
Selles rahvusvahelises standardis võib terminit toode lugeda ka kui "protsess" või "teenus", välja arvatud sellistel juhtudel kus "protsessidele" või "teenustele"on kehtestatud eraldi sätted.
Identne: ISO/IEC 17065:2012; EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012

prEVS-ISO 16175-1:2013
Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas. Osa 1: Ülevaade ja lähtekohad
Projekti „Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontori-keskkonnas" mõte on luua üleilmselt harmoniseeritud põhimõtted ja funktsio-naalsusnõuded tarkvarale, mida kasutatakse digitaaldokumentide loomiseks ja haldamiseks kontorikeskkonnas.
Hetkel on olemas rida haldusala- ja õigusruumikeskseid funktsionaalsusnõudeid ja tarkvara spetsifikatsioone. Projekti eesmärk on vormida olemasolevast nõuded ja juhised, mis vastaksid rahvusvahelise arhiivide ning dokumendi- ja teabehalduse kogukonna vajadustele ning võimaldaksid selle kogukonna koostöö üleilmse tarkvaratööstusega.
Projekti eesmärgid on:

- võimaldada organisatsioonides parem dokumendihalduse korraldus;
- suurema toimimisefektiivsuse kaudu toetada organisatsiooni ärilisi vajadusi;
- pakkuda läbi automatiseeritud dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsuse laiema käsitluse paremat võimalust auditeerimistegevusteks;
- parandada võimalusi vastavuse saavutamiseks teavet puudutavas õigusruumis (näiteks andmekaitse ja eraelu puutumatus) esitatud kohustustega;
- kindlustada hea dokumendi-haldusega head valitsemist (näiteks aruande-kohustuslikkus, läbipaistvus, paremad teenused);
- suurendada olulisemate põhimõtete levitamisega üldise teadlikkuse taset dokumendihalduse võimalustest; maksimeerida haldusalade-ülest kooskõla dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsusnõuete sõnastamisel ning võimaldada üleilmsel arhiivide-, dokumendi- ja teabehalduse kogukonnal ühtsete arusaamade järgi suhelda tarkvara tarnijate kogukonnaga.

Standardis toodud juhised ja nõuded keskenduvad peamiselt digitaaldokumentide loomisele ja haldamisele.
Kuna standardi osad üksnes toetavad digitaaldokumentide pikaajalist säilitamist, jäävad konkreetsed protsessid pikaajalise säilitamise saavutamiseks projekti skoobist välja. Ootuseks on, et esitatud nõuded on oma olemuselt globaalset laadi. Sellest johtuvalt ja arvestades erinevaid õigusruume, on võimatu anda ka detailsemaid nõuete juurutamise juhiseid. Lisaks sellele pole standardi osade testimist konkreetses keskkonnas läbi viidud ning tarkvara testimise juhtumite esitamine on jäänud väljaspoole standardi osade skoopi.
Identne: ISO 16175-1:2010

JAANUARIKUUS LAEKUNUD ALGUPÄRASE EESTI STANDARDI KOOSTAMISETTEPANEKUD

Alljärgnevalt on toodud teave möödunud kuu jooksul Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötlusettepanekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti standardi koostamisprotsess.

Tuleohutus. Tekstiilsed sisustusmaterjalid (EVS 620-6 uustöötlus)
Standard käsitleb tekstiilsete sisustusmaterjalide kasutustingimusi eri otstarbega ruumides, sõltuvalt materjalide põlemisomadustest.
Standardi uustöötluse koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 8 "Ehitustoodete tuleohutus".
Standardit koostab EVS/TK 8 ja EVS/TK 5 ühine töörühm.
EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 2: Ventilatsioonisüsteemid ja suitsueemaldus (EVS 812-2:2005 uustöötlus)
Standard käsitleb tuleohutusnõuded ehitiste ventilatsioonisüsteemide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja ekspluatatsioonile. Standardis käsitletakse mitut tuletõkkesektsiooni teenindavat ventilatsiooniseadet (keskventilatsiooniseade) ning rakenduslikus mahus ka ühte tuletõkkesektsiooni teenindavat ventilatsiooniseadet. Uustöötlus ühtlustab nõuded standardisarja EVS 812 uuendatud nõuetega.
Standardi uustöötluse koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 5 "Tuletõrje ja päästevahendid".
Standardit koostab EVS/TK 5 töörühm.
EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 5: Kütuseterminalide ja tanklate tuleohutus (EVS 812-5:2005 uustöötlus)
Standard käsitleb ehituslikke tuleohutusnõuded põlevvedelike käitlemisega tegelevatele tanklatele ja terminalidele (VI kasutusviis), ning vastava tegevusega muudele hoonetele ja rajatistele nende piisavalt ohutuks projekteerimiseks ja ehitamiseks. Uustöötlus ühtlustab nõuded standardisarja EVS 812 uuendatud nõuetega.
Standardi uustöötluse koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 5 "Tuletõrje ja päästevahendid".
Standardit koostab EVS/TK 5 töörühm.
EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann

Raudteealased rakendused: raudteefoorid, signaal- ja hoiatusmärgid (projekt 112257)
Standard käsitleb raudtee signaal- ja hoiatusmärke ning raudteefoore, nõudeid nende kujule ja suurusele, värvus- ja peegeldusomadustele ning paigaldamisele ja nähtavusele.
Standardi esmakoostamise ettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 16 "Raudtee", standardit koostab Tehnilise Järelevalve Ameti töörühm.
EVS poolne kontaktisik on Heiki Aasmann

Kinnistu veevärgi projekteerimine (EVS 835:2003 uustöötlus)
See standard kehtib kinnistute veevärkidele, mis on ühendatud linna või asula ühisveevärgiga või kohaliku veevarustusallikaga. Kinnistu veevärgi all mõistetakse hoonesisest külma- ja soojaveetorustikku koos toruarmatuuriga, veevarustusseadmeid ja maa-alust veetoru kinnistu piires ning sellest väljapoole kuni peakraanini. Standardi nõudeid tuleb täita nii uue kinnistu veevärgi projekteerimisel, paigaldamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasolevate veevärkide remondil ja ümberehitamisel.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas ja eeldatavaks koostajaks on EVS/PK 42 „Kanalisatsioon".
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Ühisveevärk. Osa 3 Veevärgi projekteerimine (EVS 847-3:2003 uustöötlus)
Standard kehtib ühisveevärgile, sõltumata selle omandivormist ning, on ette nähtud kasutada ühisveevärgi, sealhulgas pumplate ja veereservuaaride projekteerimisel, veetorustiku

dimensioonimisel ja pumpade ning teiste abiseadmete valimisel. Standard on kasutatav nii uue ühisveevärgi rajamisel kui olemasoleva laiendamisel ja ümberehitamisel. Standardi lisad sisaldavad informatiivset, soovituslikku abimaterjali projekteerijale.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas ja eeldatavaks koostajaks on EVS/PK 42 „Kanalisatsioon“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Ehitusprojekti kirjeldus. Osa 2: Põhiprojekti ehituskirjeldus (EVS 865-2:2006 uustöötlus)
Standard annab soovitused hoonete, tehnovõrkude, asendiplaani ja maastikuarhitektuuri põhiprojekti ehituskirjelduse koostamiseks.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas Eesti Projektbüroode Liit, standardikavandi eeldatavaks koostajaks on EVS/PK 43 „Hoone ehitusprojekt“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid sarrustatud ja sarrustamata kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimiseks. Eesti rahvuslik lisa
Eesti rahvuslik lisa standardile EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 13 „Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimine“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Betoonkonstruktsioonide taridetailide projekteerimine. Osa 4-1: Üldpõhimõtted. Eesti rahvuslik lisa
Eesti rahvuslik lisa dokumendile CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 13 „Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimine“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-3: Väsimustundlikud konstruktsioonid. Eesti rahvuslik lisa
Standardite EVS-EN 1999-1-3:2007 ja EVS-EN 1999-1-3:2007/A1:2011 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 13 „Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimine“
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-4: Külmvaltsitud lehtmaterjal. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Standardite EVS-EN 1999-1-4:2007 ja EVS-EN 1999-1-4:2007/A1:2011 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 13 „Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimine“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Kati Käär

Vara hindamine. Osa 10: Objekti ülevaatus ja andmete kogumine (EVS 875-10:2008 uustöötlus)
Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finants-aruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi.
Standard EVS 875-10 "Objekti ülevaatus ja andmete kogumine" käsitleb andmete kogumist hindamistoimingu käigus ja objekti ülevaatust kui selle ühte tähtsamat osa.
Uustöötluse eesmärgiks on ajakohastada standardit tulenevalt seadusandluse muudatustest ning harmoniseerida EVS siseselt, rahvusvaheliste standardite aktuaalsete versioonidega ja Eesti vabariigi õigusaktide ning standarditega.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas Eesti Kinnisvara Hindajate Ühing (EKHÜ), uustöötluse koostaks on EKHÜ standardite töörühm.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Liis Tambek

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.

Ülevaatuse tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötluse koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

Alljärgnevalt on ülevaatusel järgmised standardid:

EVS Juhend 9:2006
Dublin Core'i metaandmeelementide kasutamine
Juhendis esitab Dublin Core'i metaandmeelemendid koos täpsustajatega. Käsitletakse Dublin Core'i elemenditäpsustajaid ning Dublin Core'i metaandmete kasutamist inforessursside kirjeldamisel.
Ettepanek tühistada standard
Ettepaneku alus EVS/TK 22 ettepanek.
Arvamuse esitamise tähtaeg 01.03.2013.
Lisainfo EVS standardiosakonnast - Heiki Aasmann

EVS 803:2001
Linnuliha
Standard käsitleb põllumajanduslindude liha, mis on mõeldud tarbimiseks inimtoiduna.
Ettepanek tühistada standard
Ettepaneku alus on huvitatud osapoolte puudumine ja Veterinaar- ja Toiduameti kiri sept 2012, milles viidatakse paralleelnormidele: EL Nõukogu määrus 1234/2007 ja Euroopa komisjoni määrus 543/2008.
Arvamuse esitamise tähtaeg 01.03.2013.
Lisainfo EVS standardiosakonnast - Heiki Aasmann

EESTI STANDARDI KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS JUHEND 10:2007
Üldkasutatav kommuteeritav telefonivõrk (ÜKTV). Helistaja numbri kuvamise teenuse kliendiliini protokoll
See EVS juhend sätestab nõuded helistaja ja vastuvõtja numbri kuvamise teenuse kliendiliini protokollile ÜKTV kliendiliini kaudu kuvamisteenuse ja sellega seotud teenuste tarvis, määratledes FSK (Frequency-Shift Keying, Sagedusmanipulatsioon) protokolli juurutamise vastavalt ETSI standardite [3–5] poolt spetsifitseeritule. Samuti hõlmab juhend toonvalimisel DTMF (Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency) põhinevat liiniprotokolli kasutava helistaja numbri kuvamise teenuse esituse CLIP (Calling Line Identification Presentation) üldkasutatavas kommuteeritavas telefonivõrgus (ÜKTV). Juhendi alusel valitakse suvandeid kasutamaks ETSI standardeid [3–5] Eesti telefonivõrkudes enamkasutavate telefonijaamade puhul. Juhend on jaotatud kaheks osaks, esimeses osas määratletakse protokollistik juhuks, kui kasutajaterminal (telefoniaparaat) on rahuseisundis (toru hargil, on hook). Teises osas määratletakse protokollistik juhuks, kui kasutajaterminal on hõiveseisundis (toru võetud, off hook).
Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 3 ettepanek (26.10.2012)
Järgmine ülevaatuse tähtaeg: 01.02.2017

EVS 902:2008
Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Juhised standardi ISO 9001:2000 rakendamiseks haridusasutustes
See rahvusvahelise töörühma kokkulepe annab juhised kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemide rakendamiseks haridusasutustes. Dokumendis sisalduvad suunised ei muuda ega teisenda mingil viisil ISO 9001:2000 nõudeid ega lisa sinna midagi, samuti ei ole nad mõeldud kasutamiseks vastavushindamise lepingutes ega sertifitseerimiseks. Lisas A on toodud haridusasutuste enesehindamise küsimustik. Lisas B on toodud haridusprotsesside, näitajate, tõendusdokumentide ja töövahendite näiteid.
Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 33 „Juhtimissüsteemid“ koosoleku otsus (23.10.2012), teade algupärase standardi ülevaatusest EVS Teatajas nr 12/2012
Järgmine ülevaatuse tähtaeg: 31.12.2014

ETTEPANEK EESTI STANDARDI TÜHISTAMISEKS

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonides algatatud Euroopa standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta ja rahvusvahelise alusstandardiga Eesti standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta. Küsitluse eesmärk on selgitada, kas alljärgnevalt nimetatud standardite jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee) hiljemalt **01.03.2013**.

EVS-EN 13002-2:2001
Carbon fibre yarns - Part 2: Methods of test and general specifications
This standard is applicable to high-performance, high modulus carbon fibre filament yarns as defined in mateterial standards. The carbon fibre filament yarns are used for manufacturing semi-finished products and for reinforcing metallic, plastic and ceramic parts.
Identne: EN 13002-2:1999
Keel: en

JAANUARIKUUS KOOSTATUD STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu 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 standardiparandus ja konsolideeritud väljaanne:

EVS JUHEND 10:2007/AC:2013
Üldkasutatav kommuteeritav telefonivõrk (ÜKTV). Helistaja numbri kuvamise teenuse kliendiliini protokoll
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS Juhend 10:2007
Keel: et

JAANUARIKUUS KINNITATUD JA VEEBRUARIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 671-1:2012
Paiksed tulekustutussüsteemid. Voolikusüsteemid. Osa 1: Pooljäiga voolikuga voolikupoolid 16,10
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 671-1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded ja katsemeetodid pooljäiga voolikuga tuletõrje voolikupoolide konstruktsioonile ja valmistamisele, püsivalt veevarustusega ühendatuna hoonetesse paigaldamiseks ning seal viibijaile kasutamiseks.
Samuti nähakse ette nõuded nende toodete vastavuse hindamiseks ja tähistamiseks.
Selle nõudeid võidakse kohaldada üldiselt ka muudes valdkondades, näiteks merenduses või agressiivsetes keskkondades, kuid sellistel juhtudel võib olla vaja rakendada lisanõudeid.
Standard on rakendatav nii käsitsi avatava kraaniga kui ka automaatse sisselaskeklapiga tuletõrje voolikupoolide paigaldistele, kappidega ja ilma kappideta.

EVS-EN 671-2:2012
Paiksed tulekustutussüsteemid. Voolikusüsteemid. Osa 2: Lamevoolikuga voolikusüsteemid 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 671-2:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded ja katsemeetodid lamevoolikuga tuletõrje voolikupoolide konstruktsioonile ja valmistamisele, püsivalt veevarustusega ühendatuna hoonetesse paigaldamiseks ning seal viibijaile kasutamiseks.
Samuti nähakse ette nõuded nende toodete vastavuse hindamiseks ja tähistamiseks.
Selle nõudeid võidakse kohaldada üldiselt ka muudes valdkondades, näiteks merenduses või agressiivsetes keskkondades, kuid sellistel juhtudel võib olla vaja rakendada lisanõudeid.

EVS-EN 1906:2012
Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Ukselingid ja -nupud. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid 18,00
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1906:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardis määratakse kindlaks katsemeetodid ja nõuded spindlite ja kinnituselementide kohta, küljekatteplaatide või rosettidega, vedruga ja vedruta ukselinkide ja uksenuppude ning surunupu või sarnaste seadiste rakendamiseks vajalike jõumomentide, lubatava vaba lõtku ja ohutuse, vaba nurkliikumise ja eritelgsuse, töökindluse, staatilise tugevuse ja korrosioonikindluse kohta.
See Euroopa standard kehtib ainult selliste ukselinkide ja -nuppude kohta, mille abil kasutatakse iselukustit või lukku või teisi seadmeid.
Standardis esitatakse neli kasutuskategooriat vastavalt sagedusele ja muudele kasutustingimustele.

EVS-EN 13629:2012
Puidust põrandakate. Täispuidust üksikud ja eelkoostatud lehtpuulauad 12,51
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13629:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See 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.

EVS-EN 12697-1:2012
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Lahustuva sideaine sisaldus 17,08
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See dokument kirjeldab katsemeetodeid lahustuva sideaine sisalduse määramiseks asfaltsegudes.
Kirjeldatud katsemeetodid on sobivad kvaliteedikontrolli teostamiseks segude tootmisel ja spetsifikatsioonile vastavuse kontrollimisel.
Modifitseeritud sideaineid sisaldavate segude analüüsimisel tuleb järgida lisas D antud juhiseid.

EVS-EN 12697-6:2012
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Asfaltproovikehade mahumassi määramine 10,91

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-6:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard kirjeldab kompaktsete asfaltproovikehade mahumassi määramise katsemeetodeid. Katsemeetodid on mõeldud kasutamiseks laboratoorsete tihendatud proovikehade või paigaldatud ja tihendatud katendist välja puuritud või saetud proovikehade puhul.

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) mõõtmetepõhine mahumass (korrapärase pinna ja geomeetrilise vormiga, s.t täisnurksete, ristküliku-, silindri- jne kujuliste proovikehade puhul).

MÄRKUS Teatmelisa A annab üldjuhised sobiva protseduuri valimiseks.

EVS-EN 12697-11:2012
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 11: Täitematerjali ja bituumeni vahelise nakke määramine 13,22

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-11:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Euroopa standard määratleb tegevused täitematerjali ja bituumeni vahelise nakke määramiseks ning selle mõju määramiseks nimetatud kombinatsiooni paljandumis-tundlikkusele. 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.

Rullpudeli meetodi puhul väljendatakse naket kui bituumeniga kaetud tihendamata täitematerjali osakeste bituumeniga kaetuse visuaalselt hinnatud määra pärast mehaanilist segamist vees.

MÄRKUS 1 Rullpudeli katse on lihtne, kuid subjektiivne katsemeetod ja sobiv rutiinseks katsetamiseks. See ei sobi väga abrasiivsete täitematerjalide puhul.

Staatilise katsemeetodi puhul väljendatakse naket kui bituumeniga kaetud tihendamata täitematerjali osakeste bituumeniga kaetuse visuaalselt hinnatud määra pärast vees hoidmist.

MÄRKUS 2 Staatiline katse on lihtne, ehkki subjektiivne katsemeetod, mis on üldiselt vähem täpne, kuid see võib sobida kõrge poleerumistundlikkusega (PSV) täite-materjalide puhul.

Keetmise meetodi puhul väljendatakse naket kui bituumeniga kaetud tihendamata täite-materjali osakeste erilisel viisil hinnatud bituumeniga kaetuse määra pärast vees keetmist.

MÄRKUS 3 Keetmise meetod on kõrgtäpne objektiivne katsemeetod. Siiski on see erilisem katse, kuna nõuab teostajatelt suuremat vilumust, samuti vajab reagentideks kemikaale. Viimane asjaolu võib tähendada tervisekaitse ja ohutuse eritingimusi.

MÄRKUS 4 Keetmise katsemeetodi protseduuri saab kasutada sideaine/täite-materjali igasuguse kombinatsiooni puhul, milles täitematerjal on päritolult karbonaatne või ränikarbonaatne kivim või ränikivim.

EVS-EN 12697-30:2012
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 30: Proovikehade valmistamine löökтihendamisega 12,51

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-30:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard käsitleb meetodeid asfaltsegudest proovikehade vormimiseks löökтihendamisega. 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.

EVS-EN 12697-34:2012
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 34: Marshalli katse 8,72
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-34:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard kirjeldab laboratoorset meetodit Marshalli stabiilsuse, voolavuse ja mooduli väärtuste määramiseks standardi EN 12697-35 kohaselt segatud asfaltsegust proovikehadele, mis on valmistatud standardi EN 12697-30 kohase lööktihendamise meetodiga. Meetodi kasutamine rakendub vaid pideva terakoostisega asfaltbetoon- ja kuumpinnatud asfaltsegudele.

EVS-EN ISO 14405-1:2010
Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Mõõtmeline tolereerimine. Osa 1: Joonmõõtmed 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 14405-1:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See ISO 14405 osa kehtestab joonmõõtmetele vaikimisi eristuskirja käitaja ja määratleb mitmed joonmõõtmete eristuskirja käitajad „silindertüüpi“ ja „kaks vastastikust paralleelpinda“ mõõtmeelemendi kohta. See määratleb ka eristuskirja muutjad ja lineaarmõõtmete kujutamise joonisel. See ISO 14405 osa katab järgmisi joonmõõtmeid:
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*);
pindläbimõõt (*area diameter*);
mahtläbimõõt (*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 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 standardile ISO 286-1 (nt 10 h6) (vt joonis 10);
- koos muutjatega või ilma (vt tabelid 1 ja 2).

See ISO 14405 osa kehtestab tööriistade võrgu, millega määrata mitut tüüpi mõõtmete karakteristikuid. See ei esita mingit teavet funktsiooni või kasutuse ja mõõtme karakteristiku vahelise suhte kohta.

EVS-EN ISO 14253-3:2011
Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Töödeldavate detailide ja mõõtevahendite kontrollimine mõõtmete alusel. Osa 3: Mõõtemääramatuse hinnangute ühisarusaamale jõudmise juhised 9,49
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 14253-3:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See osa standardist ISO 14253 annab juhised ja määratleb protseduurid, mis abistavad klienti ja tarnijat ISO 14253-1 järgi esitatud vaidlus-aluste määramatuse hinnangute osas rahumeelsele kokkuleppele jõudmisel, aidates seega vältida kulukaid ja ajamahukaid vaidlusi.

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012
Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded isikute sertifitseerimisasutustele 19,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab põhimõtteid ja nõudeid asutusele, kes sertifitseerib isikuid vastavalt kindlaks määratud nõuetele ning hõlmab isikute sertifitseerimisskeemi väljatöötamist ja ülalpidamist.
MÄRKUS Selle rahvusvahelise standardi tähenduses kasutatakse nimetust „sertifitseerimisasutus“ täispika nimetuse „isikute sertifitseerimisasutus“ asemel ja nimetust „sertifitseerimisskeem“ täispika nimetuse „isikute sertifitseerimisskeem“ asemel.

EVS-EN 60060-1:2010
Kõrgepinge katsetehnika. Osa 1: Üldised määratlused ja katsenõuded 20,74
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60060-1:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardi IEC 60060 see osa rakendub:

- isolatsiooni katsetamisel alalispingega;
- isolatsiooni katsetamisel vahelduvpingega;
- isolatsiooni katsetamisel impulsspingega;
- ülaltoodud katsetamiste kombinatsioonidel.

See standardi osa on rakendatav seadmete katsetamisel, mille seadme suurim lubatav kestevpinge U_m on üle 1 kV.
MÄRKUS 1 Korratavate ja oluliste tulemuste saamiseks võivad olla vajalikud alternatiivsed katseprotseduurid. Sobiva katseprotseduuri peab valima asjakohane tehniline komitee.
MÄRKUS 2 Pingetel U_m üle 800 kV ei pruugi mõned spetsiifilised protseduurid, piirhälbed ja mõõtemääramatused olla saavutatavad.

CEN/TS 14972:2011
Paiksed tulekustutussüsteemid. Veeudusüsteemid. Ehitus ja paigaldamine 22,15
See väljaanne on CEN-i tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni CEN/TS 14972:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Antud tehniline spetsifikatsioon täpsustab minimaalsed nõuded, annab teavet ehituse, paigaldamise ja katsetamise kohta, annab kriteeriumid, et hinnata paiksete veeudusüsteemide sobivust kindlate ohtude korral, ning sätestab tulekatseprotokollid erinevate ohurühmade jaoks.
Nõuded ei kehti laevade, lennukite, sõidukite, kaasaskantavate tulekustutusvahendite ning kaevandustööstuse allmaasüsteemide veeudusüsteemide puhul.
Selles dokumendis ei käsitleta plahvatuskaitsega seotud veeudu aspekte.
Dokumendi tulekatsed kohalduvad rakendustele nagu kirjeldatud lisas A. Ekstrapolatsiooni ei ole kaetud.
See dokument ei ole veeudusüsteemide kavandamise universaalne juhend, kuna erinevatel süsteemidel on erinevad omadused ja seega tuleb nende töönõuete täitmiseks järgida teistsuguseid kavanduskriteeriume.
Üldistatud kavandamismeetodi puudusel on selle dokumendi eesmärk, et veeudusüsteeme saaks täies mahus katsetada ja et süsteemi komponente hinnataks kvalifitseeritud katselaborites.
Süsteemi heakskiitmiseks tervikuna on vaja arvestada vastava tulekatsearuande, komponentide katsearuannete ning tootja ehitus-, paigaldus-, töö- ja hooldusjuhendiga.
Kui gaas süsteemis on kustutamisel /ohjeldamisel oluliseks teguriks, kohalduvad standardite EN 12094 ja EN 15004-1 vastavad osad.
Tulekaitsesüsteeme, mis on vastavuses EN 12845-ga, ning veepihustussüsteeme pole kaetud.

CEN ISO/TS 14253-4:2010
Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS).Töödeldavate detailide ja mõõtevahendite kontrollimine mõõtmete alusel. Osa 4: Funktsionaalsuse piiridega ja spetsifikatsiooni piiridega seonduv vastavuse tõendamiste reeglite taust 11,67
See väljaanne on CEN-i tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni CEN ISO/TS 14253-4:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See ISO 14253 osa toob välja põhilised eeldused standardis ISO 14253-1 kirjeldatud teoreetiliselt ideaalsete vastavuse tõendamise reeglite taha. Standard selgitab, miks vaikimisi peab lähtuma neist reeglitest ja milliseid kaalutlusi peaks arvesse võtma enne teistsuguste otsustamise reeglite rakendamist.
See ISO 14253 osa rakendub kõigile üldistes GPS-i standardites ehk ISO/TC 213 ettevalmistatud standardites kirjeldatud spetsifikatsioonidele (vt ISO/TR 14638), kaasa arvatud
töödeldava detaili spetsifikatsioonid (harilikult esitatud spetsifikatsiooni piiridena) ja

mõõtevahendite spetsifikatsioonid (harilikult esitatud kui maksimaalselt lubatavad hälbed).

IEC/TS 60479-2:2007
Voolu toime inimestele ja koduloomadele. Osa 2: Eriaspektid 15,40
See väljaanne on IEC tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni IEC/TS 60479-2:2007 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
IEC/TS 60479-2, mis kujutab endast tehnilist spetsifikatsiooni, kirjeldab toimet inimkehale, kui läbi selle kulgeb siinuseline vahelduvvool sagedusega üle 100 Hz.
On esitatud ka läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toime

- siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul, mis sisaldab alaliskomponenti,
- faasjuhtimisega reguleeritaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul,
- perioodiarvuliselt juhitaval siinuselisel vahelduvvoolul,

kuid rakendatavusega üksnes sagedusel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz.
MÄRKUS 1 Muud lainekujud on arutusel.
Peale selle kirjeldab see standard läbi inimkeha kulgeva voolu toimet üksikute ühesuunaliste nelinurkimpulsside, siinuseliste impulsside ja kondensaatorite tühjenemisel tekkivate impulsside korral.
MÄRKUS 2 Impulsijadade toime on arutusel.
Esitatud väärtused on mõeldud rakendamiseks impulsi kestusel 0,1 ms kuni 10 ms. Kui impulsi kestus on pikem kui 10 ms, rakendatakse väärtusi, mis on esitatud tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni IEC/TS 60479-1 joonisel 20.
Selles standardis arvestatakse üksnes juhtivusvoolu, mis tekib vooluallika otsesel rakendamisel inimkehale, nagu ka tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis IEC/TS 60479-1 ja tehnilises aruandes IEC/TR 60479-3. See ei arvesta kehas välise elektromagnetvälja toimel indutseeritavat voolu.
EE MÄRKUS Eelmistes lõikudes, nagu ka alljärgnevates normiviidetes, on parandatud originaalteksti toimetamisviga: viited standarditele IEC 60479-1 ja IEC 60479-3 on asendatud viidetega tegelikult kehtivatele publikatsioonidele IEC/TS 60479-1 ja IEC/TR 60479-3, nagu need on kirjeldatud IEC veebilehel seisuga 2013. Sama parandus on vastavalt vajadusele tehtud ka selle standardi muudes osades.

IEC/TR 60479-3:1998
Voolu toime inimestele ja koduloomadele. Osa 3: Läbi koduloomakeha kulgeva voolu toime 8,72
See väljaanne on IEC tehnilise aruande IEC/TR 60479-3:1998 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Selles tehnilises aruandes esitatakse koduloома keha näivtakistus sõltuvana puutepingest, karvkatte või naha niiskustasemest ja vooluteest.
Praegusel ajal on sellised andmed olemas üksnes veiste kohta.
Kirjeldatakse läbi koduloома keha kulgeva siinuselise vahelduvvoolu toimet sagedusel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz.
MÄRKUS Kui ei ole sätestatud teisiti, on vool selles tehnilises aruandes esitatud efektiiv-väärtusena.

JAANUARIKUUS 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 1273:2005	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Käimistool. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Käimisraamid beebidele. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 1400-1:2003	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste rõngaslutid. Osa 1: Üldised ohutusnõuded ja tooteinformatsioon	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste lutid. Osa 1: Üldised ohutusnõuded ja tooteinformatsioon
EVS-EN 1400-2:2003	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste rõngaslutid. Osa 2: Mehhaanilised nõuded ja katsed	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste lutid. Osa 2: Mehhaanilised nõuded ja katsed
EVS-EN 1400-3:2003	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste rõngaslutid. Osa 3: Keemilised nõuded ja katsed	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute ja väikelaste lutid. Osa 3: Keemilised nõuded ja katsed
EVS-EN 1466:2004+A1:2007	Lapsehooldustooted. Kandehällid koos alusega. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST	Laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Kandehällid ja tugialused. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 1272:2000	Lapsehooldustooted. Laua külge kinnitatavad toolid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	Laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Laua külge kinnitatavad toolid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 13209-1:2004	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Kandetraksid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Seljatoestusega kandetraksid	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute kandetraksid/-kotid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Raamtoestusega kandetraksid/-kotid
EVS-EN 13209-2:2005	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Kandetraksid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 2: Pehmed kandetraksid	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikute kandetraksid/-kotid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 2: Raamtoestuseta kandetraksid/-kotid
EVS-ISO 10780:2006	Paiksete saasteallikate heited. Gaasi voolukiiruse ja mahtkiiruse määramine gaasikäikudes	Paiksete saasteallikate heited. Gaasi kiiruse ja mahtkiiruse määramine gaasikäikudes
EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012	Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded personali sertifitseerimisasutustele (ISO/IEC 17024:2012)	Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded isikute sertifitseerimisasutustele

Eesti standardi ingliskeelse pealkirja muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri (en)	UUS pealkiri (en)
EVS-ISO 10780:2006	Stationary source emissions - Measurement of velocity and volume - Flow rate of gas streams in ducts	Stationary source emissions – Measurement of velocity and volume flowrate of gas streams in ducts

Eesti standardite ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimine:

Standardi tähis	Standardi pealkiri (en)	Standardi pealkiri (et)
CEN/TR 13387:2004	Child use and care articles - Safety guidelines	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Ohutusjuhised
CEN/TR 15071:2005	Safety of toys - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in EN 71	Mänguasjade ohutus. Rahvuslikud tõlked hoiatustele ja kasutusjuhistele standardis EN 71
CEN/TR 15371:2009	Safety of toys - Replies to requests for interpretation of EN 71-1, EN 71-2, and EN 71-8	Mänguasjade ohutus. Vastused päringutele EN 71-1, EN 71-2 ja EN 71-8 tõlgendamise kohta
EVS-EN 12221-1:2008	Changing units for domestic use- Part 1: Safety requirements	Mähkimislauad koduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded
EVS-EN 12221-2:2008	Changing units for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods	Mähkimislauad koduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 13210:2004	Child use and care articles - Children's harnesses, reins and similar type articles - Safety requirements and test methods	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Laste rakmed, ohjad ja sarnast tüüpi tooted. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 14372:2004	Child use and care articles - Cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Söögiriistad ja söötmisnõud. Ohutusnõuded ja katsed
EVS-EN 1888:2012	Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods	Laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Ratastel lastevankrid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 1930:2011	Child use and care articles - Safety barrier - Safety requirements and test methods	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Turvabarjäärid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 14988-1:2006+ A1:2012	Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT	Kõrged lastetoolid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded
EVS-EN 14988-2:2006+ A1:2012	Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods	Kõrged lastetoolid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid
CEN/TR 15775:2008	Child use and care articles - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in child use and care articles standard	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Rahvuslikud tõlked hoiatustele ja juhistele nende rakendamiseks lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud toodete standardites
EVS-EN 16120:2012	Child use and care articles - Chair mounted seat	Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Toolile kinnitatav iste
EN 15814:2011+A1:2012	Polymer modified bituminous thick coatings for waterproofing - Definitions and requirements	Paksud hüdroisolatsioonimaterjalid polümeermodifitseeritud bituumenist. Määratlused ja nõuded

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