EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

12/2014

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

ISSN 1406-0698

Avaldatud 09.12.2014

SISUKORD

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist.

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS JUHEND 4:2014

Eesti standardi ja standardilaadse dokumendi ülesehitus, sõnastus ja vormistus
Structure, formulation and presentation of an Estonian Standard and publication

See juhend kirjeldab Eesti standardite, standardilaadsete dokumentide ja nende kavandite ülesehituse, sõnastuse ning vormistamise nõudeid. Esitatud on ka nõuded dokumentide muudatuste ja paranduste kohta.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 4:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 4:2011/AC:2013

EVS-EN ISO 6938:2014

Textiles - Natural fibres - Generic names and definitions (ISO 6938:2012)

Gives generic names and definitions of natual fibres

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6938:2012; EN ISO 6938:2014

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

EVS-EN ISO 22311:2014

Societal security - Video-surveillance - Export interoperability (ISO 22311:2012)

This International Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing. The means of exchange are not part of this International Standard. This common output file format relies on a combination of several technical standards that individually are not restrictive enough to provide the requested interoperability. These standards are formally referenced to avoid duplications or divergence. When appropriate to improve the interoperability, subsets or a limited number only of these standards are called. Since video-surveillance recording often includes taking records of citizens, requirements relating to privacy, use of the records and their disposal are also considered. Based on the above mentioned technical standards, the following format components are covered: — Video; — Audio; — Metadata: — Descriptive (location, camera identifier, etc.) — Dynamic (date, time, pan, tilt, zoom, identification results, etc.) — Encapsulation/packaging for the output file; — Data/access security and integrity; — Provisions for privacy; — Informative data regarding the presentation to users.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22311:2012; EN ISO 22311:2014

EVS-EN ISO 22313:2014

Societal security - Business continuity management systems - Guidance (ISO 22313:2012)

This International Standard for business continuity management systems provides guidance based on good international practice for planning, establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and continually improving a documented management system that enables organizations to prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise. It is not the intent of this International Standard to imply uniformity in the structure of a BCMS but for an organization to design a BCMS that is appropriate to its needs and that meets the requirements of its interested parties. These needs are shaped by legal, regulatory, organizational and industry requirements, the products and services, the processes employed, the environment in which it operates, the size and structure of the organization and the requirements of its interested parties. This International Standard is generic and applicable to all sizes and types of organizations, including large, medium and small organizations operating in industrial, commercial, public and not-for-profit sectors that wish to: a) establish, implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; b) ensure conformance with the organization's business continuity policy; or c) make a self-determination and self-declaration of compliance with this International Standard. This International Standard cannot be used to assess an organization's ability to meet its own business continuity needs, nor any customer, legal or regulatory needs. Organizations wishing to do so can use the ISO 22301 requirements to demonstrate conformance to others or seek certification of its BCMS by an accredited third party certification body.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22313:2012; EN ISO 22313:2014

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 61331-1:2014

Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 1: Determination of attenuation properties of materials

This part of International Standard IEC 61331 applies to materials in sheet form used for the manufacturing of PROTECTIVE DEVICES against X-RADIATION of RADIATION QUALITIES generated with X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGES up to 400 kV and gamma radiation emitted by radionuclides with photon energies up to 1,3 MeV. This part 1 is not intended to be applied to PROTECTIVE DEVICES when these are to be checked for the presence of their ATTENUATION properties before and after periods of use. This part 1 specifies the methods of determining and indicating the ATTENUATION properties of the materials. The ATTENUATION properties are given in terms of: - ATTENUATION RATIO; - BUILD UP FACTOR; - ATTENUATION EQUIVALENT; - together with, as appropriate, an indication of homogeneity. Ways of stating values of ATTENUATION properties in compliance with this part of the International Standard are included. Excluded from the scope of this international standard are: - -Methods for periodical checks of PROTECTIVE DEVICES, particularly of PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, - methods of determining the ATTENUATION by layers in the RADIATION BEAM, and - methods of determining the ATTENUATION for purposes of protection against IONIZING 153 RADIATION provided by walls and other parts of an installation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61331-1:2014; EN 61331-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61331-1:2003

EVS-EN 61331-2:2014

Kaitseseadmed meditsiinidiagnostilise röntgenkiirguse vastu. Osa 2: Poolläbipaistvad kaitseplaadid
Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 2: Translucent protective plates

This part of International Standard IEC 61331 applies to TRANSLUCENT PROTECTIVE PLATES used for RADIATION PROTECTION in X-ray diagnosis and in X-ray therapy. It also applies to TRANSLUCENT PROTECTIVE PLATES used for protection against GAMMA RADIATION in nuclear medicine and BRACHYTHERAPY with automatically-controlled AFTERLOADING equipment. It does not cover other translucent RADIATION PROTECTION materials, e.g. - leaded glasses or goggles for protection of the OPERATORS' eyes (eye spectacles), - leaded face shields, which cover the entire face of the OPERATOR, - PATIENT eye protection, and - thyroid/neck PROTECTIVE DEVICES. This part 2 deals with the requirements on - geometrical accuracy, - optical quality of the material, - spectral TRANSMITTANCE, - radiation ATTENUATION properties, - marking.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61331-2:2014; EN 61331-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61331-2:2003

EVS-EN 61331-3:2014

Kaitseseadmed meditsiinidiagnostilise röntgenkiirguse vastu. Osa 3: Kaitseriietus, silmakaitsed ja patsiendi kaitsevarjed
Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 3: Protective clothing, eyewear and protective patient shields

This part of International Standard IEC 61331 applies to PROTECTIVE DEVICES such as PROTECTIVE CLOTHING and EYEWEAR for the protection of persons against X-RADIATION up to 150 kV, during RADIOLOGICAL examinations and interventional procedures. NOTE – PROTECTIVE DEVICES are not intended by themselves to provide complete protection of persons, but are used to reduce the dose to persons where other methods of protection against X-RADIATION are insufficient or not applicable. This standard deals with: – general requirements on the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, on design and materials used; – sizing, particular design features, minimum ATTENUATION properties of materials, marking and standardized forms ofstatements of compliance with this standard. It covers PROTECTIVE CLOTHING mainly for the protection of the OPERATOR, such as: – PROTECTIVE APRONS, – THYROID COLLARS; – PROTECTIVE GLOVES; – PROTECTIVE MITTENS; – PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR; and PROTECTIVE DEVICES for the protection of the PATIENT, such as: – PROTECTIVE GONAD APRONS; – SCROTUM SHIELDS; – OVARY SHIELDS; – SHADOW SHIELDS; – PROTECTIVE APRONS FOR DENTAL USE. The latter group of PROTECTIVE DEVICES is intended to be used during RADIOLOGICAL examinations to minimize the effects of IRRADIATION on the reproductive organs particularly with regard to genetic damage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61331-3:2014; IEC 61331-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61331-3:2006

EVS-EN 61910-1:2014

Medical electrical equipment - Radiation dose documentation - Part 1: Radiation dose structured reports for radiography and radioscopy

IEC 61910-1:2014 applies to radiation dose structured reports produced by X ray equipment that falls within the scope of IEC 60601-2-43:2010 or IEC 60601-2-54:2009. This document does not impose specific requirements on the accuracy of the reported or displayed data. Existing standards or regulations can have applicable requirements for accuracy and precision. This standard provides specific units and quantities and prescribes data storage formats. This document does not present any requirements on the form of display of dose information to operators or other individuals. The objective of this International Standard is to specify the minimum dataset to be used for reporting dosimetric and related information associated with the production of projection

radiological images. This first edition cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 61910-1, published in 2007. It constitutes a technical revision which includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC/PAS 61910-1:2007: - the previously defined three conformance levels have been restructured to two; - the mapping between DICOM and IEC terms is explicitly described in an annex and is decoupled from the conformance level content requirements; - and a general update to the revised contents of the DICOM RDSR definition has occurred.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61910-1:2014; EN 61910-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11070:2014

Sterile single-use intravascular introducers, dilators and guidewires (ISO 11070:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements for introducer needles, introducer catheters, sheath introducers, guidewires, and dilators supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use in conjunction with intravascular catheters specified in ISO 10555-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11070:2014; EN ISO 11070:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11070:2001

EVS-EN ISO 11140-1:2014

Sterilization of health care products - Chemical indicators - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 11140-1:2014)

This part of ISO 11140 specifies general requirements and test methods for indicators that show exposure to sterilization processes by means of physical and/or chemical change of substances, and which are used to monitor the attainment of one or more of the process parameter(s) specified for a sterilization process. They are not dependent for their action on the presence or absence of a living organism.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11140-1:2014; EN ISO 11140-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11140-1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2014

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 1: Trahheaaltoru tüvi (ISO 11990-1:2011)
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 1: Tracheal tube shaft (ISO 11990-1:2011)

ISO 11990-1:2011 specifies a method of testing the continuous wave (cw) resistance of the shaft of a tracheal tube designed to resist ignition by a laser. It is not applicable to other components of the system, such as the inflation system and cuff, which are defined in ISO 11990-2:2010. ISO 11990-1:2011 can be used to measure and describe the properties of materials, products or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions. It does not describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual clinical use conditions. However, the results of this test can be used as one element of a fire risk assessment which takes into account all factors pertinent to an assessment of the hazard of a particular end use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11990-1:2014; ISO 11990-1:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2014

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 2: Trahheaaltoru mansetid
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 2: Tracheal tube cuffs (ISO 11990-2:2011)

ISO 11990-2:2010 specifies a method of testing the continuous wave (cw) resistance of the cuff regions of tracheal tubes designed to resist ignition by a laser. Other components of the system, such as the inflation system and shaft are outside the scope of ISO 11990-2:2010.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11990-2:2014; ISO 11990-2:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2010

EVS-EN ISO 13116:2014

Dentistry - Test Method for Determining Radio-Opacity of Materials (ISO 13116:2014)

This International Standard specifies a test method for the bending strength of preformed endodontic posts and cores. In this test, the strength of the combination of post and core, stump build-up and attachment material is tested by linear loading. The test method is not intended for parapulpal pins.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13116:2014; EN ISO 13116:2014

EVS-EN ISO 5367:2014

Anesteesia- ja hingamisseadmed. Hingamisagregaadid ja ühendusliitmikud
Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Breathing sets and connectors (ISO 5367:2014)

This International Standard specifies basic requirements for breathing sets and breathing tubes intended to be used with anaesthetic breathing systems, ventilator breathing systems, humidifiers or nebulizers. It applies to breathing sets and breathing tubes and patient end adaptors supplied already assembled and to those supplied as components and assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This International Standard is applicable to breathing sets which include special components (e.g. water traps) between the patient end and machine end which are supplied already assembled. This International Standard is not applicable to breathing sets and breathing tubes for special purposes. EXAMPLE 1 Ventilators having special compliance, pressure or breathing frequency requirements. EXAMPLE 2 High Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation, (HFOV) or High Frequency Jet Ventilation (HFJV). EXAMPLE 3 Breathing sets and breathing tubes with special connectors for neonatal ventilation. Provision is made for coaxial and related bifurcated, double-lumen, or multiple-lumen breathing sets and breathing tubes suitable for use with patient end adaptors. NOTE 1 Examples of various types of breathing sets with patient end adaptors are depicted in Annex A. Requirements for exhalation valves, exhaust valves, adjustable pressure-limiting (APL) valves, heat and moisture exchangers (HMEs), breathing filters, and reservoir bags, if provided, are not covered by this International Standard. NOTE 2 ISO 80601-2-12, ISO 80601-2-13, ISO 9360-1[3], ISO 23328-2[4], and ISO 5362[1] cover these. NOTE 3 Certain aspects of heated-wire breathing tubes are discussed in ISO 8185[2].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5367:2014; EN ISO 5367:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12342:1999+A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 8836:2014

Suction catheters for use in the respiratory tract (ISO 8836:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements for suction catheters, including closed suction catheters, made of flexible materials and intended for use in suctioning 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 International Standard. NOTE See ISO/TR 11991 for guidance on airway management during laser surgery of the upper airway.[6]

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8836:2014; EN ISO 8836:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8836:2009

EVS-EN ISO 9680:2014

Dentistry - Operating lights (ISO 9680:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for operating lights used in the dental office and intended for illuminating the oral cavity of patients. It also contains specifications on manufacturers' instructions for use, marking and packaging. This International Standard applies to operating lights, irrespective of the technology of the light source. This International Standard excludes auxiliary light sources, e.g. from dental handpieces and dental headlamps and also operating lights which are specifically designed for use in oral surgery.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9680:2014; EN ISO 9680:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9680:2007

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN ISO/TS 29843-1:2014

Soil quality - Determination of soil microbial diversity - Part 1: Method by phospholipid fatty acid analysis (PLFA) and phospholipid ether lipids (PLEL) analysis (ISO/TS 29843-1:2010)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 29843-1:2010; CEN ISO/TS 29843-1:2014

CLC/TS 50574-2:2014

Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons - Part 2: specification for de-pollution

EN 50574:2012 gives the responsible take-back parties the task of defining target values. This Technical Specification provides applicable target values, characteristic numbers; sampling and analysis procedures, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements. Furthermore, this Technical Specification provides validation methodologies for tests and the daily business of the treatment plants as defined in EN 50574:2012.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50574-2:2014

EVS-EN 12561-3:2011/AC:2014

Railway applications - Tank wagons - Part 3: Bottom filling and emptying devices for gases liquefied under pressure

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12561-3:2011/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12561-3:2011

EVS-EN 13381-5:2014

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 5: Applied protection to concrete/profiled sheet steel composite members

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution of fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural concrete/profiled sheet steel composite members or slabs. The concrete can be lightweight, normal-weight or heavy-weight concrete and of strength classes 20/25 (LC/C/HC) to 50/60 (LC/C/HC). The test method and its assessment procedure are designed to permit direct application of the results to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material. The test method is applicable to all fire protection materials used for the protection of concrete/steel composite members or slab and includes sprayed materials, coatings, cladding protection systems and multi-layer or composite fire protection materials, with or without a cavity between the fire protection material and the concrete/steel composite members or slab. This European Standard contains the fire test which specifies the tests which will be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and fixed to the composite member and to provide data on the temperatures of the steel sheet, throughout the depth of the concrete (for extended application purposes) and the unexposed surface of the concrete, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve according to the procedures defined herein. In special circumstances, where specified in national building regulations, there can be a need to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering curve. The test for this and the special circumstances for its use are detailed in Annex A. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of concrete/steel composite members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1994-1-2. This European Standard also contains the assessment which prescribes how the analysis of the test data needs to be made and gives guidance to the procedures by which interpolation needs to be undertaken. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with permitted direct application of the results to different steel/concrete composite structures, steel types and thicknesses, concrete densities, strengths, thicknesses and production techniques over the range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection system tested.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-5:2014

EVS-EN 1365-2:2014

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 2: Floors and roofs

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of: - floor constructions, without cavities or with unventilated cavities; - roof constructions, with or without cavities (ventilated or unventilated); - floor and roof constructions incorporating glazing; with fire exposure from the underside. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1365-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1365-2:2000

EVS-EN 15346:2014

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of PVC recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of recycled PVC to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This European Standard does not cover the characterization of plastics wastes. See EN 15347. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15346:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15346:2008

EVS-EN 15348:2014

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing PET recyclates intended to be used for the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended for use by the supplier and purchaser of such materials, to assist them in agreeing on specifications. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15348:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15348:2008

EVS-EN 16602-70-21:2014

Space product assurance - Flammability testing for the screening of space materials

This Standard defines a multi-test procedure for the determination of the flammability characteristics of non-metallic materials under a set of closely controlled conditions. The test procedure covers both individual materials and materials used in configuration. This Standard describes a series of tests to provide data for aid in the evaluation of the suitability of materials for use in a space vehicle crew compartment. The data obtained are in respect to the ease of ignition and the flame propagation characteristics of materials. All non-metallic materials are inherently flammable, the degree to which this is true is dependant on the chemical nature of the material itself and the environment to which the material is exposed. In the closed environment of a manned spacecraft this can lead to a potentially dangerous situation and close control is therefore required. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-21C; EN 16602-70-21:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14090:2002

EVS-EN 60335-2-101:2003/A2:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-101: Erinõuded aurutitele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-101: Particular requirements for vaporizers

Amendment to EN 60335-2-101:2002

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-101:2002/A2:2014; IEC 60335-2-101:2002/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-101:2003

EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-56: Erinõuded projektoritele ja muudele taolistele seadmetele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

Amendment to EN 60335-2-56:2003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014; IEC 60335-2-56:2002/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003

EVS-EN 61169-49:2014

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 49: Sectional specification for SMAA series R.F connectors

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS) , provides information and rules for the preparation of detail pecifications (DS) for type SMAA series thread mated coaxial connectors. The connectors are normally used with for micro wave applications, connecting with 50 Ohm RF cables or microstrips in an operating range up to 27 GHz. These connectors can be intermated with SMA(IEC60169-15)、3.5mm (IEEE287-2007) 、2.92mm (IEC61169-35)connectors. It also prescribes mating face dimensions for high performance connectors grade 1, dimensional details of standard test connectors grade 0, for general purpose with gauging information and the mandatory tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relative to type SMAA connectors. This specification indicates the recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a DS and covers all tests schedules and inspection requirements. NOTE Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61169-49:2014; IEC 61169-49:2014

EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2014

Road vehicles - Measurement of driver visual behaviour with respect to transport information and control systems - Part 1: Definitions and parameters (ISO 15007-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15007-1:2014; EN ISO 15007-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2002

EVS-EN ISO 22311:2014

Societal security - Video-surveillance - Export interoperability (ISO 22311:2012)

This International Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing. The means of exchange are not part of this International Standard. This common output file format relies on a combination of several technical standards that individually are not restrictive enough to provide the requested interoperability. These standards are formally referenced to avoid duplications or divergence. When appropriate to improve the interoperability, subsets or a limited number only of these standards are called. Since video-surveillance recording often includes taking records of citizens, requirements relating to privacy, use of the records and their disposal are also considered. Based on the above mentioned technical standards, the following format components are covered: — Video; — Audio; — Metadata: — Descriptive (location, camera identifier, etc.) — Dynamic (date, time, pan, tilt, zoom, identification results, etc.) — Encapsulation/packaging

for the output file; — Data/access security and integrity; — Provisions for privacy; — Informative data regarding the presentation to users.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22311:2012; EN ISO 22311:2014

EVS-EN ISO 2919:2014

Radiological protection - Sealed radioactive sources - General requirements and classification (ISO 2919:2012)

This International Standard establishes a classification system for sealed radioactive sources that is based on test performance and specifies general requirements, performance tests, production tests, marking and certification. It provides a set of tests by which manufacturers of sealed radioactive sources can evaluate the safety of their products in use and users of such sources can select types which are suitable for the required application, especially where protection against the release of radioactive material, with consequent exposure to ionizing radiation, is concerned. This International Standard can also serve as guidance to regulating authorities. The tests fall into several groups, including, for example, exposure to abnormally high and low temperatures and a variety of mechanical tests. Each test can be applied in several degrees of severity. The criterion of pass or fail depends on leakage of the contents of the sealed radioactive source. NOTE Leakage test methods are given in ISO 9978. Although this International Standard classifies sealed sources by a variety of tests, it does not imply that a sealed source will maintain its integrity if used continuously at the rated classification. For example, a sealed source tested for 1 h at 600 °C might, or might not, maintain its integrity if used continuously at 600 °C. A list of the main typical applications of sealed radioactive sources, with a suggested test schedule for each application, is given in Table 3. The tests constitute minimum requirements corresponding to the applications in the broadest sense. Factors to be considered for applications in especially severe conditions are listed in 4.2. This International Standard makes no attempt to classify the design of sources, their method of construction or their calibration in terms of the radiation emitted. Radioactive materials inside a nuclear reactor, including sealed sources and fuel elements, are not covered by this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2919:2012; EN ISO 2919:2014

EVS-ISO 11665-4:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 4: Integreeritud mõõtemeetod keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks passiivse proovivõtu ja hilisema analüüsi kasutamisega
Measurement of radioactivity in the environment -- Air: radon-222 -- Part 4: Integrated measurement method for determining average activity concentration using passive sampling and delayed analysis

Standardi ISO 11665 selles osas kirjeldatakse radoon-222 integreeritud mõõtmismeetodeid passiivse mõõtmisviisiga. Antakse juhised õhus sisalduva radoon-222 keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mõõtmistega, mis põhinevad lihtsasti kasutataval ja mittekulukal passiivsel mõõtmisviisil, samuti antakse sensori kasutamise tingimused. Standardi see osa hõlmab proove, mis on katkematult võetud ajavahemikul paarist päevast ühe aastani. Antud mõõtmismeetod on kohaldatav õhuproovide suhtes, mille radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsioon on suurem kui 5 Bq/m3.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-4:2012

EVS-ISO 11665-8:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 8: Esialgsete ja täiendavate uuringute metoodikad hoonetes
Measurement of radioactivity in the environment -- Air: radon-222 -- Part 8: Methodologies for initial and additional investigations in buildings

Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kehtestatakse nõuded radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mis tahes hoonetes. Hooned võivad olla ühepereelamud, ühiskondlikud hooned, tööstushooned, maa-alused hooned jne. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kirjeldatakse mõõtmismeetodeid, mida kasutatakse esialgse uurimise etapis hoonetes leiduva radooni aasta keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni hindamiseks. Samuti käsitletakse radooni allikate, sisenemisviiside ja levikuteedega seotud uuringuid (täiendavad uuringud). Samuti kirjeldatakse selles standardi ISO 11665 osas nõudeid, mis kohalduvad rakendatud radooni leevendusmeetmete vahetule kasutusjärgsele testimisele, efektiivsuse kontrollimist, ning hoone käitumise stabiilsust radooni mõju suhtes. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas ei käsitleta ehitiste tehnilist kontrolli ega radooni leevendusmeetmete rakendamist.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-8:2012

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 16272-6:2014

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 6: Intrinsic characteristics - In situ values of airborne sound insulation under direct sound field conditions

This European Standard describes a test method for measuring a quantity representative of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation for railway noise barriers: the sound insulation index. The test method is intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed along railways, to be

measured either on typical installations alongside railways or on a relevant sample section; - determination of the in situ intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers in actual use; - comparison of design specifications with actual performance data after the completion of the construction work; - verification of the long term performance of noise barriers (with a repeated application of the method); - interactive design process of new products, including the formulation of installation manuals. The test method is not intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed in reverberant conditions, e.g. inside tunnels or deep trenches or under covers. Results are expressed as a function of frequency in one-third octave bands, where possible, between 100 Hz and 5 kHz. If it is not possible to get valid measurement results over the whole frequency range indicated, the results will be given in a restricted frequency range and the reasons for the restriction(s) will be clearly reported. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16272-6:2014

EVS-EN 62489-2:2014

Electroacoustics - Audio-frequency induction loop systems for assisted hearing - Part 2: Methods of calculating and measuring the low-frequency magnetic field emissions from the loop for assessing conformity with guidelines on limits for human exposure

This part of IEC 62489 applies to audio-frequency induction-loop systems for assisted hearing. It may also be applied to such systems used for other purposes, as far as it is applicable. The standard is intended for assessment of human exposure to low-frequency magnetic fields produced by the system, by calculation and by in-situ testing. This standard does not deal with other aspects of safety, for which IEC 60065 applies, or with EMC.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62489-2:2014; IEC 62489-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62489-2:2011

EVS-ISO 11665-4:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 4: Integreeritud mõõtemeetod keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks passiivse proovivõtu ja hilisema analüüsi kasutamisega
Measurement of radioactivity in the environment -- Air: radon-222 -- Part 4: Integrated measurement method for determining average activity concentration using passive sampling and delayed analysis

Standardi ISO 11665 selles osas kirjeldatakse radoon-222 integreeritud mõõtmismeetodeid passiivse mõõtmisviisiga. Antakse juhised õhus sisalduva radoon-222 keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mõõtmistega, mis põhinevad lihtsasti kasutataval ja mittekulukal passiivsel mõõtmisviisil, samuti antakse sensori kasutamise tingimused. Standardi see osa hõlmab proove, mis on katkematult võetud ajavahemikul paarist päevast ühe aastani. Antud mõõtmismeetod on kohaldatav õhuproovide suhtes, mille radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsioon on suurem kui 5 Bq/m3.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-4:2012

EVS-ISO 11665-8:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 8: Esialgsete ja täiendavate uuringute metoodikad hoonetes
Measurement of radioactivity in the environment -- Air: radon-222 -- Part 8: Methodologies for initial and additional investigations in buildings

Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kehtestatakse nõuded radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mis tahes hoonetes. Hooned võivad olla ühepereelamud, ühiskondlikud hooned, tööstushooned, maa-alused hooned jne. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kirjeldatakse mõõtmismeetodeid, mida kasutatakse esialgse uurimise etapis hoonetes leiduva radooni aasta keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni hindamiseks. Samuti käsitletakse radooni allikate, sisenemisviiside ja levikuteedega seotud uuringuid (täiendavad uuringud). Samuti kirjeldatakse selles standardi ISO 11665 osas nõudeid, mis kohalduvad rakendatud radooni leevendusmeetmete vahetule kasutusjärgsele testimisele, efektiivsuse kontrollimist, ning hoone käitumise stabiilsust radooni mõju suhtes. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas ei käsitleta ehitiste tehnilist kontrolli ega radooni leevendusmeetmete rakendamist.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-8:2012

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN 60068-2-75:2014

Environmental testing - Part 2-75: Tests - Test Eh: Hammer tests

This part of IEC 60068 provides three standardized and co-ordinated test methods for determining the ability of a specimen to withstand specified severities of impact. It is used, in particular, to demonstrate an acceptable level of robustness when assessing the safety of a product and is primarily intended for the testing of electrotechnical items. It consists of the application to the specimen of a prescribed number of impacts defined by their impact energy and applied in the prescribed directions. This part of IEC 60068 covers energy levels ranging from 0,14 joules (J) to 50 joules (J). Three types of test apparatus are applicable to perform these tests. Annex C provides some guidance as to this aspect.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60068-2-75:2014; IEC 60068-2-75:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-2-75:2002

EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2014

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2-010: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for the heating of materials

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows: 1.1.1 Equipment included in scope Replacement: This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements for electrically powered laboratory equipment for the heating of materials, where the heating of materials is one of the functions of the equipment. NOTE If all or part of the equipment falls within the scope of one or more other part 2 standards of IEC 61010 as well as within the scope of this standard, it will also need to meet the requirements of those other part 2 standards. In particular, if equipmen is intended to be used for IVD purposes, it will need to meet the requirements of IEC 61010-2-101. 1.1.2 Equipment excluded from scope Addition after item j): aa) equipment for the heating and ventilation of laboratories; bb) sterilizing equipment; cc) heating and/or cooling equipment which the OPERATOR is intended to enter, and which is large enough for the OPERATOR to remain inside with the door or doors closed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61010-2-010:2014; EN 61010-2-010:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2004

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 10217-7:2014

Surveotstarbelised keevitatud terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 7: Roostevabast terasest torud
Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 7: Stainless steel tubes

This Part of EN 10217 specifies the technical delivery conditions in two test categories for welded tubes of circular cross-section made of austenitic and austenitic-ferritic stainless steel which are intended for pressure and corrosion resisting purposes at room temperature, at low temperatures or at elevated temperatures. NOTE Once this standard is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) under Directive 97/23/EC, pressure equipment directive, presumption of conformity to the Essential Safety Requirements (ESR) 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 the Pressure Equipment Directive are satisfied, needs to be done by the designer or manufacturer of the pressure equipment, taking also into account the subsequent manufacturing processes which may affect properties of the base materials..

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 102017-7:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10217-7:2005

EVS-EN 12186:2014

Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This European Standard contains the relevant functional requirements for gas pressure regulating stations, which form part of gas transmission or distribution systems. It is applicable to the design, materials, construction, testing, operation and maintenance of gas pressure regulating stations. This European Standard does not apply to gas pressure regulating stations commissioned prior to the publication of this standard. The stations covered by this European Standard have a maximum upstream operating pressure which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures this standard should be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to or less than 200 m3/h under normal conditions, EN 12279 applies. Basic system requirements for gas pressure regulating stations are contained in this European Standard. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined regulating and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this European Standard do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this European Standard are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The requirements in this European Standard are based on the physical and chemical data of gaseous fuels – including non-conventional gases – in accordance with Table 1 of EN 437:2003+A1:2009 for first and second family gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or sour gases are not covered by this European Standard. The objective of this European Standard is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2007

EVS-EN 12516-1:2014

Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells

This European Standard specifies the tabulation method for determining the wall thickness of valve bodies, bonnets and covers with essentially circular cross-section made in forged, cast or fabricated steel. For valve shells with oval, rectangular or non-circular shapes, see 8.6. The range of PN or Class designations for which thicknesses are tabulated is: PN 2,5, PN 6, PN 10, PN 16, PN 25, PN 40, PN 63, PN 100, PN 160, PN 250, PN 320, PN 400, Class 150, Class 300,Class 600, Class 900, Class 1 500, Class 2 500, Class 4 500. Pressure/temperature ratings are specified for each material group for the above PN Standard Class and Special Class designations. The non-destructive examination procedures and acceptance levels that need to be applied to the valve shell components in order for the valve to be used at Special Class pressure/temperature ratings are defined. Details are also given for the alternative rules for small bore valves of DN 65 and smaller designated as Limited Class. This standard does not apply to threaded end valves: - DN 80 or larger; - or which have pressure ratings greater than Class 2 500; - or which operate at temperatures greater than 540 °C. Socket welding end valves DN 80 or larger are outside the scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-1:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-1:2005/AC:2007

EVS-EN 12516-2:2014

Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 2: Calculation method for steel valve shells

This European Standard specifies the method for the strength calculation of the shell with respect to internal pressure of the valve.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-2:2004

EVS-EN 12516-4:2014

Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 4: Calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel

This European Standard specifies the calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel. The loadings to be accounted for are in accordance with EN 12516-2. Design methods are in accordance with EN 12516-2, design by formulae according to the relevant clauses.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-4:2008

EVS-EN 13445-1:2014/A1:2014

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 1: Üldine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 1: General

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-1:2014/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-1:2014

EVS-EN 16397-1:2014

Flexible couplings - Part 1: Performance requirements

This European Standard specifies the performance requirements for flexible couplings and adaptors and bushes for use with pipes and fittings in drain and sewer systems, usually operated under gravity and periodic hydraulic surcharge, both above and below ground inside or outside buildings and intended to connect pipes for: - repair of damaged pipelines; - connecting pipes of different materials and/or diameters; - jointing short/cut lengths of pipe; - jointing specific pipe systems; - jointing post-inserted preformed junctions. Typically a coupling consists of a moulded or extruded flexible sleeve with two clamping bands with or without a shear band. The clamping bands enable the sleeve to form a seal with the pipes to be jointed. The shear band gives resistance to shear forces. Connections may be made between pipes which cannot be satisfactorily jointed by a coupling alone, of dissimilar sizes or material, by using an appropriate bush or bushes with the coupling or by using an appropriate adaptor.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16397-1:2014

EVS-EN 16397-2:2014

Flexible couplings - Part 2: Characteristics and testing for metal banded flexible couplings, adaptors and bushes

This European Standard specifies the materials and dimensions for metal banded flexible couplings and adaptors and bushes for use with pipes and fittings in drain and sewer systems, usually operated under gravity and periodic hydraulic surcharge, both above and below ground inside or outside buildings and intended to connect pipes for: - repair of damaged pipelines; - connecting pipes of different materials and/or diameters; - jointing short/cut lengths of pipe; - jointing specific pipe systems; - jointing post-inserted preformed junctions. The coupling consists of a moulded or extruded rubber sleeve with two stainless steel clamping bands with or without a stainless steel shear band. The clamping bands enable the sleeve to form a seal with the pipes to be joined. The shear band gives resistance to shear forces. Connections may be made between pipes which cannot be satisfactorily joined by a coupling alone, of dissimilar sizes or material, by using an appropriate bush or bushes with the coupling or by using an appropriate adaptor.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16397-2:2014

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-11: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

IEC 61158-4-11:2014 specifies procedures for: the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider; procedures for giving communications opportunities to all participating DL entities, sequentially and in a cyclic manner for deterministic and synchronized transfer at cyclic intervals up to one millisecond; procedures for giving communication opportunities available for time-critical data transmission together with non-time-critical data transmission without prejudice to the time-critical data transmission; procedures for giving cyclic and acyclic communication opportunities for time-critical data transmission with prioritized access; procedures for giving communication opportunities based on standard ISO/IEC 8802-3 medium access control, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: Subclauses 4.6.1, 4.6.4 and 5.4.6, Clause 6 and 7.2 for the loop-architecture are modified to cover the additional specifications for the higher data rate in the loop-architecture.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-11:2014; IEC 61158-4-11:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

IEC 61158-4-12:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: bug fixes and editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-12:2014; IEC 61158-4-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-13: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

IEC 61158-4-13:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - addition of a new communication class; - editorial improvements and editorial corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-13:2014; IEC 61158-4-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-14: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

IEC 61158-4-14:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - update the Communication model; - update the Encoding of DL-management Tag for FRT applications in Subclause 6.2.3; - corrections the edit error; - update of the requirements for all conformance classes; - update of the requirements for all conformance services.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-14:2014; IEC 61158-4-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

IEC 61158-4-19:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - introducing connections based on a producer-consumer model; - introducing additional mechanisms to realize features such as timestamping and oversampling; - improving the hotplug and redundancy features; - improving the phase switching and the error handling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-19:2014; IEC 61158-4-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-20: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

IEC 61158-4-20:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-20:2014; IEC 61158-4-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

IEC 61158-4-22:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Introduction of new topology scan PDUs; - Bug fix of missing version field in some PDUs; - Introduction of new Physical Link descriptors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-22:2014; IEC 61158-4-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

IEC 61158-4-24:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-24:2014; IEC 61158-4-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

IEC 61158-4-3:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Corrections in Table A.15 and Table A.16; - Expired patent removed and added new patents.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-3:2014; IEC 61158-4-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

IEC 61158-4-4:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: editorial improvements and editorial corrections

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-4:2014; IEC 61158-4-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-10:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Change from MRP integration to MRP reference; - Integration of dynamic frame packing; - Integration of peer to peer fragmentation; - Integration of fast forwarding; - Integration of shared RT_CLASS_3 ARs; - Integration of vendor specific blocks for the connect; - Integration of generic POF diagnosis; - Integration of autoconfiguration; - Integration of seamless media redundancy MRPD; - Integration of the System redundancy basic functionality; - Integration of the Configure in run basic functionality; - Integration of multiple interface support; - Integration of port statistic for error tracking; - Integration of controller to controller communication basic functionality; - Optimization of RT_CLASS_3 startup and forwarding; - Optimization of isochronuos startup; - Optimization of the startup time from power down; - Removal of MRRT; - Removal of distributed automation; - Update of the LLDP-EXT-MIB.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-10:2014; IEC 61158-6-10:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-12:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 12 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - bug fixes; - editorial improvements; - support of Explicit Device Identification added in ESM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-12:2014; IEC 61158-6-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

IEC 61158-6-13:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-13, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 13 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: addition of synchronization feature, corrections and editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-13:2014; IEC 61158-6-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-14:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - corrections of editorial errors; - specification changes for CPF4; - update of the requirements for all conformance classes; - update of the requirements for all conformance services.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-14:2014; IEC 61158-6-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-19:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - introducing connections based on a producer-consumer model; - introducing additional mechanisms to realize features such as timestamping and oversampling; - improving the hotplug and redundancy features; - improving the phase switching and the error handling; - editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-19:2014; IEC 61158-6-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-20:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - added protocol for new services that are added to IEC 61158-5-20; - added normative annexes; - updated then references, terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations; - corrected the editorial errors and the text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-20:2014; IEC 61158-6-20:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

IEC 61158-6-22:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-22, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: Adopted revisions dates of cited standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-22:2014; IEC 61158-6-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - Type 23 elements

IEC 61158-6-23:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-23, and define the externally visible behaviour associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-23:2014; IEC 61158-6-23:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-24: Application layer protocol specification - Type-24 Elements

IEC 61158-6-24:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-24, and define the externally visible behaviour associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 24 fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-24:2014; IEC 61158-6-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-3:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-3, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3

fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - corrections, in Table 4, Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7; - added references for data types; - corrected state machine in Table 91 and Table 97; - updated macro START_MSAL1M.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-3:2014; IEC 61158-6-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

IEC 61158-6-4-:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: editorial improvements and corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-4:2014; IEC 61158-6-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

IEC 61158-6-5:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 54 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Add support for message padding; - Clarified encoding rules; - Clarified open session service; - Time synchronization now present in annunciation message; - Additional redundancy options in annunciation message.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-5:2014; IEC 61158-6-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-9:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-9, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Correct Time-difference valid range; - Correct Table 3 state transition; - Include Transparent timeliness class in BNU AREP formal model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-9:2014; IEC 61158-6-9:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 12186:2014

Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This European Standard contains the relevant functional requirements for gas pressure regulating stations, which form part of gas transmission or distribution systems. It is applicable to the design, materials, construction, testing, operation and maintenance of gas pressure regulating stations. This European Standard does not apply to gas pressure regulating stations commissioned prior to the publication of this standard. The stations covered by this European Standard have a maximum upstream operating pressure which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures this standard should be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to or less than 200 m3/h under normal conditions, EN 12279 applies. Basic system requirements for gas pressure regulating stations are contained in this European Standard. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined regulating and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this European Standard do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this European Standard are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The requirements in this European Standard are based on the physical and chemical data of gaseous fuels – including non-conventional gases – in accordance with Table 1 of EN 437:2003+A1:2009

for first and second family gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or sour gases are not covered by this European Standard. The objective of this European Standard is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2007

EVS-EN 50548:2011/A2:2014

Junction boxes for photovoltaic modules

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50548:2011/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50548:2011

EVS-EN 61730-1:2007/A11:2014

Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Konstruktsiooninõuded
Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification -- Part 1: Requirements for construction

Amendment to EN 61730-1:2007

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61730-1:2007/A11:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61730-1:2007

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus
Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Corrigendum to EVS-EN 50238-1;2003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003/AC:2010
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003

EVS-EN 50299-1:2014

Oil-immersed cable connection assemblies for transformers and reactors having highest voltage for equipment Um from 72,5 kV to 550 kV - Part 1: Fluid-filled cable terminations

This standard covers the oil-immersed single-phase connection assembly of cables for transformers and reactors, designed in accordance with EN 60076 series. NOTE In the standard the term "transformer" is used as common definition for transformer and reactor. The purpose of EN 50299-1 is to establish for the cable assemblies: the electrical and mechanical requirements, including interchangeability; the limits of supply; the test to be carried out. It complements and amends, if necessary, the relevant IEC standards and applies to oil immersed cable connections, suitable for fluid-filled or dry-type cable terminations. EN 50299-1 does not cover direct cable terminations (see 3.3.3), but, in this case, upon agreement between purchaser and supplier, the standard may be used for guidance except for Figure 1 and Figure 2 which are not applicable. This standard applies to oil-immersed cable connection boxes on transformers with highest voltage for equipment Um = 72,5 kV to 550 kV, including the current conductor terminal at the cable sealing end of the transformer.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50299-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50299:2003

EVS-EN 50299-2:2014

Oil-immersed cable connection assemblies for transformers and reactors having highest voltage for equipment Um from 72,5 kV to 550 kV - Part 2: Dry-type cable terminations

This standard covers the oil-immersed single-phase connection assemblies of cables for transformers and reactors designed in accordance with EN 60076 series. NOTE The term "transformer" is used as common definition for transformer and reactor. The purpose of EN 50299-2 is to establish for the cable connection assemblies: electrical and mechanical requirements including interchangeability; limits of supply; tests to be carried out. It complements and amends, if necessary, the relevant IEC standards and applies to dry-type cable terminations for power cables with extruded insulation. This standard applies to oil-filled cable connection boxes of transformers with highest voltage for equipment from Um = 72,5 kV to Um = 550 kV, including the conductor current terminal with removable link between the transformer and the dry-type cable termination.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50299-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50299:2003

EVS-EN 60034-19:2014

Rotating electrical machines - Part 19: Specific test methods for d.c. machines on conventional and rectifier-fed supplies

This part of IEC 60034 applies to d.c. machines rated 1 kW and above operating on rectifierfed power supplies, d.c. buses or other d.c. sources. Standardized methods are provided for determining characteristic quantities for conventional and rectifier-fed d.c. machines. Excluded are d.c machines for specific applications. These methods supplement the requirements in IEC 60034-1 and IEC 60034-2-1. NOTE It is not intended that this standard should be interpreted as requiring the carrying out of any or all of the tests described therein on any given machine.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60034-19:2014; IEC 60034-19:2014

EVS-EN 60127-2:2014

Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

This part of IEC 60127 relates to special requirements applicable to cartridge fuse-links for miniature fuses with dimensions measuring 5 mm × 20 mm and 6,3 mm × 32 mm for the protection of electric appliances, electronic equipment and component parts thereof, normally intended for use indoors. It does not apply to cartridge fuse-links for appliances intended to be used under special conditions, such as in corrosive or explosive atmospheres. This standard applies in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1. The object of this standard is to define special and additional test methods for cartridge fuselinks applying in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60127-2:2014; IEC 60127-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-2:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A1:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A2:2010

EVS-EN 60127-6:2014

Miniature fuses - Part 6: Fuse-holders for miniature fuse-links

1.1 This Part of IEC 60127 is applicable to fuse-holders for miniature cartridge fuse-links according to IEC 60127-2 and sub-miniature fuse-links according to IEC 60127-3 for the protection of electric appliances, electronic equipment and component parts thereof, normally intended for use indoors. Examples of fuse-holder types with different features are given in Table 1. This standard applies to fuse-holders with: — a maximum rated current of 16 A; and — a maximum rated voltage of 1 500 V d.c. or 1 000 V a.c.; and — for use up to 2 000 m above sea-level, unless otherwise specified. 1.2 The object of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for safety and the assessment of electrical, mechanical, thermal and climatic properties of fuse-holders and the compatibility between fuse-holders and fuse-links.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60127-6:2014; IEC 60127-6:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-6:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-6:2001/A2:2003

EVS-EN 61936-1:2010/A1:2014

Tugevvoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c. - Part 1: Common rules

Standardi EVS-EN 61936-1:2010 muudatus 1.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61936-1:2010/A1:2014; EN 61936-1:2010/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61936-1:2010

EVS-EN 61936-1:2010+A1:2014

Tugevvoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c. - Part 1: Common rules

See standardisarja IEC 61936 osa esitab üle 1 kV nimivahelduvpingega ja kuni 60 Hz nimisagedusega võrkude elektripaigaldiste projekteerimise ja ehitamise üldnõuded, tagamaks nende kasutamise ettenähtud ohutus ja nõuetekohane toimivus. Selles standardis mõistetakse tugevvoolu-elektripaigaldisi alljärgnevalt: a) alajaamad, sealhulgas elektriraudtee toitealajaamad; b) elektripaigaldised postidel, mastidel ja tornides; väljaspool suletud elektrikäiduala paiknevad jaotlad ja/või trafod; c) ühessamas paigas asuv(ad) üks (või mitu) elektrijaamaplokki; paigaldis sisaldab generaatoreid ja trafosid koos kõigi nende juurde kuuluvate jaotlate ja abivooluahelatega. Eri paikades asuvate elektrijaamaplokkide vahelised ühendused siia hulka ei kuulu; d) tehaste, tootmisettevõtete või muude tööstuslike, põllumajanduslike, kaubanduslike või avalike asutuste elektrivõrgud. Tugevvooluelektripaigaldisse kuuluvad muude kõrval järgmised seadmed ja seadmekompleksid: — pöörlevad elektrimasinad; — lülitus- ja juhtimisseadmed; — trafod ja reaktorid; — muundurid; — kaablid; — juhistikud; — akupatareid; — kondensaatorid; — maanduspaigaldised; — suletud elektrikäiduala koostisse kuuluvad hooned ja tarad; — liidetud kaitse-, juhtimise- ja abisüsteemid; — suuremõõtmeline õhksüdamikreaktor. MÄRKUS Üldjuhul on seadmestandard selle standardi suhtes ülimuslik. Seda standardit ei rakendata järgmiste paigaldiste ja rajatiste projekteerimisel ja ehitamisel: — eri paigaldiste vahelised õhu- ja maa-alused liinid; — elektriraudteed; — kaevandusseadmed ja -paigaldised; — luminofoorlamppaigaldised; — laevade elektripaigaldised ja merepaigaldised; — elektrostaatilised seadmed (nt elektrifiltrid, elektrostaatilised värvipihustid); — katsetamispaigad; — meditsiiniseadmed, nt meditsiinilised röntgenseadmed. Standardit ei rakendata tehasetootelistele tüübikatsetatud alajaamadele, mille kohta on olemas eraldi IEC stan-dardid. Standardit ei rakendata pingealustele töödele esitatud nõuetele elektripaigaldistes. Kui ei ole määratletud teisiti, rakendub madalpingepaigaldiste kohta standardisari IEC 60364.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61936-1:2010; EN 61936-1:2010/AC:2013; EN 61936-1:2010/AC:2012; EN 61936-1:2010/AC:2011; EN 61936-1:2010/A1:2014; EN 61936-1:2010; IEC 61936-1/Cor 1:2011; IEC 61936-1/Amd 1:2014

EVS-EN 62021-3:2014

Insulating liquids - Determination of acidity - Part 3: Test methods for non mineral insulating oils

IEC 62021-3:2014 describes two procedures for the determination of the acidity of unused and used electrical non-mineral insulating oils. Method A is potentiometric titration and Method B is colourimetric titration. The method may be used to indicate relative changes that occur in non-mineral insulating oil during use under oxidizing conditions regardless of the colour or other properties of the resulting non-mineral oil. The acidity can be used in the quality control of unused non-mineral insulating oil. As a variety of oxidation products present in used non-mineral insulating oil contribute to acidity and these products vary widely in their corrosion properties, the test cannot be used to predict corrosiveness of non-mineral insulating oil under service conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62021-3:2014; EN 62021-3:2014

EVS-EN 62675:2014

Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Sealed nickel-metal hydride prismatic rechargeable single cells

IEC 62675:2014 specifies marking, designation, dimensions, tests and requirements for sealed nickel-metal hydride prismatic secondary single cells.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62675:2014; EN 62675:2014

EVS-EN 62701:2014

Fluids for electrotechnical applications - Recycled mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgears

IEC 62701:2014 specifies requirements for recycled mineral insulating oils intended for use in transformers, switchgear, and similar electrical equipment in which oil is required for insulation and heat transfer. These oils are produced by processes employed offsite. Oils treated and reconditioned on-site are not within the scope of this standard. Oils with and without additives are within the scope of this standard. Such oils will have originally been supplied in compliance with a recognized unused mineral insulating oil specification. This standard does not differentiate between the methods used to recycle mineral insulating oil. This standard does not apply to mineral insulating oils used as impregnates in cables or capacitors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62701:2014; EN 62701:2014

EVS-EN 62751-1:2014

Power losses in voltage sourced converter (VSC) valves for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Part 1: General requirements

This part of IEC 62751 sets out the general principles for calculating the power losses in the converter valves of a voltage sourced converter (VSC) for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) applications, independent of the converter topology. Clauses 6 and 8 and subclauses 9.1, 9.2 and A.2.12 of the standard can also be used for calculating the power losses in the dynamic braking valves (where used) and as guidance for calculating the power losses of the valves for a STATCOM installation. Power losses in other items of equipment in the HVDC substation, apart from the converter valves, are excluded from the scope of this standard. Power losses in most equipment in a VSC substation can be calculated using similar procedures to those prescribed for HVDC systems with line-commutated converters (LCC) in IEC 61803. Annex A presents the main differences between LCC and VSC HVDC substations in so far as they influence the method for determining power losses of other equipment. This standard does not apply to converter valves for line-commutated converter HVDC systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62751-1:2014; EN 62751-1:2014

EVS-EN 62751-2:2014

Power losses in voltage sourced converter (VSC) valves for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Part 2: Modular multilevel converters

IEC 62751-2:2014 gives the detailed method to be adopted for calculating the power losses in the valves for an HVDC system based on the "modular multi-level converter", where each valve in the converter consists of a number of self-contained, two-terminal controllable voltage sources connected in series. It is applicable both for the cases where each modular cell uses only a single turn-off semiconductor device in each switch position, and the case where each switch position consists of a number of turn-off semiconductor devices in series (topology also referred to as "cascaded two-level converter"). The main formulae are given for the two-level "half-bridge" configuration but guidance is also given as to how to extend the results to certain other types of MMC building block configuration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62751-2:2014; EN 62751-2:2014

IEC/TS 62578:2009 et

Jõuelektroonika süsteemid ja seadmed. Aktiivtoitekorrastusega muundurrakenduste talitlustingimused ja tunnusnäitajad

Power electronics systems and equipment - Operation conditions and characteristics of active infeed converter applications (IEC/TS 62578:2009)

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon kirjeldab kõigi tehnoloogiliste ja skeemilahendustega aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurite talitlustingimusi ja tüüpilisi näitajaid, mis võivad olla ühendatud elektritoitesüsteemi liinide ja alalisvoolupoolsete püsivate pinge- või vooluallikate vahele ning mis võivad muundada elektrilist võimsust (aktiiv ja reaktiiv) mõlemas suunas (genereerida või regenereerida). Näiteks on ATM-i rakendused kasutatavad koos muudetava kiirusega jõuajamite, katkematute toitesüsteemide, aktiivfiltrite, päikesepaneelsüsteemide, tuuleelektrisüsteemide jne alalisvoolupoolega kõigil pingetel ja võimsustel. Aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurid on üldjuhul ühendatud elektritoitesüsteemi liinide ja alalisvoolupoolsete pinge- või vooluallikate vahele eesmärgil vähendada süsteemi koormust madalasageduslikel harmoonilistel (alla 1 kHz) suundumusega siinuselistele liinivooludele. Mõned neist võivad täiendavalt kontrollida rakendatud pinge või voolu harmoonmoonutusi. Aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurid suudavad juhtida elektritoitesüsteemi sektsioonide võimsustegurit, muutes elektrilist võimsust (aktiiv või reaktiiv) mõlemas suunas (genereerides või regenereerides), mis võimaldab säästa süsteemis energiat ning stabiliseerida toitepinget. Käsitlusalast on välja jäetud järgmine: • nõuded projekteerimisele, arendustegevusele või teistele ATM-i teostusviisidele; • võimalikud teiste seadmete ja ATM-i koosmõjud või teiste seadmete tekitatud häirumised, mis on põhjustatud paigaldise parasiitelementide poolt, samuti nende leevendamine.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC/TS 62578:2009

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 61076-2-104:2014

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 2-104: Circular connectors - Detail specification for circular connectors with M8 screw-locking or snap-locking

This detail specification describes circular connectors M8 screw-locking or with nominal ø 8 mm snap-locking, typically used for industrial process measurement and control. These connectors consist of fixed and free connectors either rewireable or non-rewireable. Male connectors have round contacts ø 0,6 mm, ø 0,7 mm and ø 1,0 mm. NOTE M8 is the dimension of the thread of the screw locking mechanism of these circular connectors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61076-2-104:2014; IEC 61076-2-104:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61076-2-104:2008

EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2014

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 1: Trahheaaltoru tüvi (ISO 11990-1:2011)

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 1: Tracheal tube shaft (ISO 11990-1:2011)

ISO 11990-1:2011 specifies a method of testing the continuous wave (cw) resistance of the shaft of a tracheal tube designed to resist ignition by a laser. It is not applicable to other components of the system, such as the inflation system and cuff, which are defined in ISO 11990-2:2010. ISO 11990-1:2011 can be used to measure and describe the properties of materials, products or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions. It does not describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual clinical use conditions. However, the results of this test can be used as one element of a fire risk assessment which takes into account all factors pertinent to an assessment of the hazard of a particular end use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11990-1:2014; ISO 11990-1:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2014

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 2: Trahheaaltoru mansetid

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 2: Tracheal tube cuffs (ISO 11990-2:2011)

ISO 11990-2:2010 specifies a method of testing the continuous wave (cw) resistance of the cuff regions of tracheal tubes designed to resist ignition by a laser. Other components of the system, such as the inflation system and shaft are outside the scope of ISO 11990- 2:2010.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11990-2:2014; ISO 11990-2:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2010

33 SIDETEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50083-3-3:2014

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 3-3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks - Methods of measurement of the maximum operating output level in the return path

This Technical Specification is applicable to the method of non-linearity measurement for active cable network equipment which carry a digital channel load in the return path. The digital channel load is represented by standard DVB-C signals. The method of measurement of the maximum operating output level takes account of a full channel load in the return path frequency range although different applications of return path amplifiers with partial channel load or single channel load are also in practical use. The maximum operating output level for applications with reduced channel loads could be derived from the result with a full channel load by applying a given calculation formula. The method considers the specific signal form and behaviour of digitally modulated signals and can be applied in the return path frequency range (5 MHz to 65 MHz) as well as in the extended return path frequency range (5 MHz to 85 MHz) according to EN 60728-10.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50083-3-3:2014

EVS-EN 13757-1:2014

Communication systems for meters - Part 1: Data exchange

This European Standard specifies data exchange and communications for meters and remote reading of meters in a generic way. This European Standard establishes a protocol specification for the Application Layer for meters and establishes several protocols for meter communications which may be applied depending on the application being fulfilled. NOTE Electricity meters are not covered by this standard, as the standardization of remote readout of electricity meters is a task for CENELEC.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13757-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13757-1:2003

EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-1: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 1 elements (IEC 61158-4-1:2014)

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides the data-link service by making use of the services available from the physical layer. The relationship between the International Standards for fieldbus data-link service, fieldbus data-link protocol, fieldbus physical service and systems management is described in IEC 61158-1. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a cyclic asynchronous manner, sequentially to each of those data-link entities, and b) in a synchronous manner, either cyclically or acyclically, according to a pre-established schedule. The specified protocol also provides means of changing the set of participating data-link entities and of modifying the set of scheduled communications opportunities. When the set of scheduled communications opportunities is null, the distribution of communication opportunities to the participating data-link entities is completely asynchronous. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides access asynchronously but with a synchronous overlay.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-1:2014; EN 61158-4-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-2:2014; IEC 61158-6-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2012

EVS-EN 61169-45:2014

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 45: Sectional specification for series SQMA series quick lock RF coaxial connectors

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for type SQMA quick lock RF coaxial connectors. The connectors are normally used with 50 Ω in microwave, telecommunication, wireless and other fields, connecting with RF cables or micro-strips. The operating frequency limit is up to 18 GHz. It describes the interface dimensions for general purpose connectors grade 2 and standard test connectors – grade 0 with gauging information and the mandatory tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relative to type SQMA connectors. This specification indicates the recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a DS and covers all tests schedules and inspection requirements for assessment levels M and H.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61169-45:2014; EN 61169-45:2014

EVS-EN 61196-10-1:2014

Coaxial communication cables - Part 10-1: Blank detail specification for semi-rigid cables with polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) dielectric

IEC 61196-10-1:2014(E) applies to coaxial communication cables described in IEC 61196-10. It specifies the requirements for semi-rigid radio frequency and coaxial cables with solid dielectric and semi-airspace dielectric. These cables are intended for use in microwave and wireless equipment or other signal transmission equipment or units at frequencies above 500 MHz. This part of IEC 61196 is to be read in conjunction with IEC 61196-1 and IEC 61196-10. The blank detail specification determines the layout and style for detail. Detail specifications, based on the blank detail specification, may be prepared by a national organization, a manufacturer or a user.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61196-10-1:2014; EN 61196-10-1:2014

EVS-EN 61753-031-2:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 031-2: Non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category C - Controlled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial tests and measurement requirements and severities which a non-wavelength selective branching device (NWBD) should satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard. The requirements cover balanced bidirectional non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for use in an IEC Category C environment (N is the number of branching ports), especially but not exclusively used for PON application. For balanced NWBD two attenuation and uniformity performance classes are considered: Class A (premium class) which meets more restrictive requirements (i.e. for extended reach PON application) and Class B (standard class) for standard application (i.e. normal reach PON application) . The requirements also cover unbalanced bidirectional non-connectorized single-mode non wavelength-selective branching devices, however the specifications of unbalanced branching devices are limited to 1x2 and 2x2 devices because they are the most commonly used .

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61753-031-2:2014; IEC 61753-031-2:2014

EVS-EN 61753-031-6:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard -- Part 031-6: Non-connectorised single mode 1xN and 2xN non-wavelength selective branching devices for category O – Uncontrolled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial tests and measurement requirements and severities which a non-wavelength selective branching device (NWBD) should satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard. The requirements cover balanced bidirectional non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for use in an IEC Category O environment (N is the number of branching ports), especially but not exclusively used for PON application. For balanced NWBD two attenuation and uniformity performance classes are considered: Class A (premium class) which meets more restrictive requirements (i.e. for extended reach PON application) and Class B (standard class) for standard application (i.e. normal reach PON application). The requirements also cover unbalanced bidirectional non-connectorized single-mode non wavelength-selective branching devices, however the specifications of unbalanced branching devices are limited to 1x2 and 2x2 devices because they are the most commonly used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61753-031-6:2014; IEC 61753-031-6:2014

EVS-EN 61754-7-1:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 7-1: Type MPO connector family - One fibre row

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for type MPO family of connectors with one row of fibres.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61754-7-1:2014; IEC 61754-7-1:2014

EVS-EN 61883-6:2014

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61883-6:2014; IEC 61883-6:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61883-6:2005

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

CEN/TS 16702-1:2014

Elektrooniline maksukogumine. Turvaline seire autonoomsetele tollisüsteemidele. Osa 1: Vastavuse kontrollimine
Electronic fee collection - Secure monitoring for autonomous toll systems - Part 1: Compliance checking

This Technical Specification specifies transactions and data for Compliance Checking - Secure Monitoring. The scope of this technical specification consists of: — The concept and involved processes for Secure Monitoring. — The definition of new transactions and data. — The use of the OBE compliance checking transaction as specified in CEN ISO/TS 12813:2009, for the purpose of Compliance Checking - Secure Monitoring. — The use of back end transactions as specified in EN ISO 12855:2012, for the purpose of Compliance Checking – Secure Monitoring. This includes definitions for the use of optional elements and reserved attributes. — A specification of technical and organisational security measures involved in Secure Monitoring, on top of measures provided for in the EFC Security Framework. — The interrelations between different options in the OBE, TSP and TC domain and their high level impacts. Outside the scope of this Technical Specification are: — Information exchange between OBE and TR. — Choices related to compliance checking policies e.g. which options are used, whether undetected/unexpected observations are applied, whether fixed, transportable and/or mobile compliance checking are deployed, locations and intensity of checking of itinerary freezing and checking of toll declaration. — Details of procedures and criteria for assessing the validity or plausibility of Itinerary Records. — Choices concerning the storage location of itinerary records, and data retention policy. — Recommendations for a single specific implementation due to different applicable privacy laws. Instead, a set of options is provided.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16702-1:2014

CLC/TS 50560:2014

Interoperability framework requirement specification

This Technical Specification contains a specification of an Interoperability Requirements Framework, specifying seven levels of interoperability, based on four groups of interoperability steps specified by five types of interaction, plus a methodology based on conformance clauses for satisfying requirements related to the claimed level of interoperability of devices installed in a Home and Building Electronic System (HBES, HES). It is applicable to installations of a single type of HBES, or that interconnect two or more dissimilar HBESs. Within a HBES of a single type any of its capabilities for service, applications and connectivity topology can be used. Interconnection technologies used to interconnect dissimilar HBES are similarly unconstrained. For applicable installations, the scope of its provisions applies to: the connection of devices to the various communications services to enable them to communicate end-to-end across internetworked media; the processes of discovery by which devices find out about each other and configuration to associate them with each other; and the generic aspects of application operation; and management. This Technical Specification is not applicable to the interoperability required between devices to implement specific applications, such as heating or lighting control, energy management, or entertainment. The interoperability requirements defined in this Technical Specification are necessary for such application interoperability but not sufficient. This Technical Specification does not define how measurements are made; nor the algorithms that receive, process and respond to them; nor the interaction between users, service providers, and the HBES application(s). This is the responsibility of experts and organisations that specialise in particular application domains.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50560:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CWA 50560:2010

EVS-EN 13757-1:2014

Communication systems for meters - Part 1: Data exchange

This European Standard specifies data exchange and communications for meters and remote reading of meters in a generic way. This European Standard establishes a protocol specification for the Application Layer for meters and establishes several protocols for meter communications which may be applied depending on the application being fulfilled. NOTE Electricity meters are not covered by this standard, as the standardization of remote readout of electricity meters is a task for CENELEC.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13757-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13757-1:2003

EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-11: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

IEC 61158-4-11:2014 specifies procedures for: the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider; procedures for giving communications opportunities to all participating DL entities, sequentially and in a cyclic manner for deterministic and synchronized transfer at cyclic intervals up to one millisecond; procedures for giving communication opportunities available for time-critical data transmission together with non-time-critical data transmission without prejudice to the time-critical data transmission; procedures for giving cyclic and acyclic communication opportunities for time-critical data transmission with prioritized access; procedures for giving communication opportunities based on standard ISO/IEC 8802-3 medium access control, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: Subclauses 4.6.1, 4.6.4 and 5.4.6, Clause 6 and 7.2 for the loop-architecture are modified to cover the additional specifications for the higher data rate in the loop-architecture.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-11:2014; IEC 61158-4-11:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

IEC 61158-4-12:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: bug fixes and editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-12:2014; IEC 61158-4-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-13: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

IEC 61158-4-13:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - addition of a new communication class; - editorial improvements and editorial corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-13:2014; IEC 61158-4-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-14: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

IEC 61158-4-14:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - update the Communication model; - update the Encoding of DL-management Tag for FRT applications in Subclause 6.2.3; - corrections the edit error; - update of the requirements for all conformance classes; - update of the requirements for all conformance services.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-14:2014; IEC 61158-4-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

IEC 61158-4-19:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - introducing connections based on a producer-consumer model; - introducing additional

mechanisms to realize features such as timestamping and oversampling; - improving the hotplug and redundancy features; - improving the phase switching and the error handling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-19:2014; IEC 61158-4-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

IEC 61158-4-2:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Addition of conventions in 3.6; - Updates of ControlNet object in 7.2; - Addition of missing V/NV attribute characteristic in 7.5, 7.6, 7.7; - Extensions and clarifications of TCP/IP interface object in 7.5; - Extensions and clarifications of Ethernet Link object in 7.6; - Extensions and clarifications of CCO object in 7.8; - Extensions and updates of DLR object in 7.9; - Updates of QoS object in 7.10; - Addition of Port object in 7.11; - Updates to DL state machines in 8.1 and 9.2; - Extensions and updates of DLR protocol in Clause 10; - Update of indicator behavior in A.2.2 and A.2.3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-2:2014; IEC 61158-4-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-20: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

IEC 61158-4-20:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-20:2014; IEC 61158-4-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

IEC 61158-4-22:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Introduction of new topology scan PDUs; - Bug fix of missing version field in some PDUs; - Introduction of new Physical Link descriptors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-22:2014; IEC 61158-4-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

IEC 61158-4-24:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-24:2014; IEC 61158-4-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

IEC 61158-4-3:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Corrections in Table A.15 and Table A.16; - Expired patent removed and added new patents.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-3:2014; IEC 61158-4-3:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

IEC 61158-4-4:2014 specifies procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider and the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: editorial improvements and editorial corrections

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-4:2014; IEC 61158-4-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-10:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Change from MRP integration to MRP reference; - Integration of dynamic frame packing; - Integration of peer to peer fragmentation; - Integration of fast forwarding; - Integration of shared RT_CLASS_3 ARs; - Integration of vendor specific blocks for the connect; - Integration of generic POF diagnosis; - Integration of autoconfiguration; - Integration of seamless media redundancy MRPD; - Integration of the System redundancy basic functionality; - Integration of the Configure in run basic functionality; - Integration of multiple interface support; - Integration of port statistic for error tracking; - Integration of controller to controller communication basic functionality; - Optimization of RT_CLASS_3 startup and forwarding; - Optimization of isochronuos startup; - Optimization of the startup time from power down; - Removal of MRRT; - Removal of distributed automation; - Update of the LLDP-EXT-MIB.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-10:2014; IEC 61158-6-10:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-12:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 12 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - bug fixes; - editorial improvements; - support of Explicit Device Identification added in ESM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-12:2014; IEC 61158-6-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

IEC 61158-6-13:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-13, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 13 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: addition of synchronization feature, corrections and editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-13:2014; IEC 61158-6-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-14:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a

technical revision. The main changes are: - corrections of editorial errors; - specification changes for CPF4; - update of the requirements for all conformance classes; - update of the requirements for all conformance services.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-14:2014; IEC 61158-6-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-19:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - introducing connections based on a producer-consumer model; - introducing additional mechanisms to realize features such as timestamping and oversampling; - improving the hotplug and redundancy features; - improving the phase switching and the error handling; - editorial improvements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-19:2014; IEC 61158-6-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-20:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - added protocol for new services that are added to IEC 61158-5-20; - added normative annexes; - updated then references, terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations; - corrected the editorial errors and the text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-20:2014; IEC 61158-6-20:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

IEC 61158-6-22:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-22, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: Adopted revisions dates of cited standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-22:2014; IEC 61158-6-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - Type 23 elements

IEC 61158-6-23:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-23, and define the externally visible behaviour associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-23:2014; IEC 61158-6-23:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-24: Application layer protocol specification - Type-24 Elements

IEC 61158-6-24:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-24, and define the externally visible behaviour associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 24 fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-24:2014; IEC 61158-6-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-3:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-3, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - corrections, in Table 4, Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7; - added references for data types; - corrected state machine in Table 91 and Table 97; - updated macro START_MSAL1M.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-3:2014; IEC 61158-6-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

IEC 61158-6-4-:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: editorial improvements and corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-4:2014; IEC 61158-6-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

IEC 61158-6-5:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 54 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This secod edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Add support for message padding; - Clarified encoding rules; - Clarified open session service; - Time synchronization now present in annunciation message; - Additional redundancy options in annunciation message.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-5:2014; IEC 61158-6-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2014

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

IEC 61158-6-9:2014 defines the protocol provided to define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-9, and define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Correct Time-difference valid range; - Correct Table 3 state transition; - Include Transparent timeliness class in BNU AREP formal model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-9:2014; IEC 61158-6-9:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

EVS-EN 61784-1:2014

Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 1: Fieldbus profiles

This part of IEC 61784 defines a set of protocol specific communication profiles based primarily on the IEC 61158 series, to be used in the design of devices involved in communications in factory manufacturing and process control. Each profile selects specifications for the communications protocol stack at a device. It contains a minimal set of required services at the application layer and specification of options in intermediate layers defined through references. If no application layer is included, then a minimal set of required services at the Data-link layer is specified. The appropriate references to the protocol specific types are given in each communication profile family or associated profiles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61784-1:2014; IEC 61784-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61784-1:2010

EVS-EN 61883-6:2014

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61883-6:2014; IEC 61883-6:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61883-6:2005

EVS-EN ISO 22311:2014

Societal security - Video-surveillance - Export interoperability (ISO 22311:2012)

This International Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing. The means of exchange are not part of this International Standard. This common output file format relies on a combination of several technical standards that individually are not restrictive enough to provide the requested interoperability. These standards are formally referenced to avoid duplications or divergence. When appropriate to improve the interoperability, subsets or a limited number only of these standards are called. Since video-surveillance recording often includes taking records of citizens, requirements relating to privacy, use of the records and their disposal are also considered. Based on the above mentioned technical standards, the following format components are covered: — Video; — Audio; — Metadata: — Descriptive (location, camera identifier, etc.) — Dynamic (date, time, pan, tilt, zoom, identification results, etc.) — Encapsulation/packaging for the output file; — Data/access security and integrity; — Provisions for privacy; — Informative data regarding the presentation to users.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22311:2012; EN ISO 22311:2014

37 VISUAALTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-56: Erinõuded projektoritele ja muudele taolistele seadmetele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

Amendment to EN 60335-2-56:2003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014; IEC 60335-2-56:2002/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003

EVS-EN 60793-1-20:2014

Optical fibres -- Part 1-20: Measurement methods and test procedures - Fibre geometry

This part of IEC 60793 establishes uniform requirements for measuring the geometrical characteristics of uncoated optical fibres. The geometry of uncoated optical fibres directly affect splicing, connectorization and cabling and so are fundamental parameters requiring careful specification, quality control, and thus measurement.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60793-1-20:2014; IEC 60793-1-20:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60793-1-20:2003

EVS-EN 61300-3-51:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures -- Part 3-51: Examinations and measurements - Gauge pin withdrawal force for rectangular ferrule multi-fibre connectors

This part of IEC 61300 is intended to describe the procedure required to measure the pin gauge withdrawal force for rectangular ferrule multi-fibre connectors. This measurement can be used as an alternative to the measurement of the pin gauge insertion force, both of which evaluate the fit of the pin gauge(s) into the guide pin hole(s) of the female-type connector. The experimental verification of interchangeability between them is shown in Annex A. For the male-type connector, IEC 61300-3-49 is applied to evaluate how securely the guide pins are retained in the guide holes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61300-3-51:2014; IEC 61300-3-51:2014

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 14334:2014

LPG equipment and accessories - Inspection and testing of LPG road tankers

This document specifies minimum requirements for the inspection and testing of the LPG road tanker, which includes its pressure vessel, accessories and vehicle LPG equipment. This document does not specify requirements for the initial inspection (after manufacture) of a pressure vessel, see EN 12493, or for service equipment on the road tanker, see EN 12252. This document does not apply to compartmented road tankers. NOTE 1 There is no upper size limit for the pressure vessel as this will be determined by the gross vehicle weight limitation. NOTE 2 For inspection and testing requirements of equipment other than the pressure vessel, accessories and vehicle LPG equipment, see applicable regulations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14334:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14334:2005

EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2014

Road vehicles - Measurement of driver visual behaviour with respect to transport information and control systems - Part 1: Definitions and parameters (ISO 15007-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15007-1:2014; EN ISO 15007-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2002

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 12561-3:2011/AC:2014

Railway applications - Tank wagons - Part 3: Bottom filling and emptying devices for gases liquefied under pressure

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12561-3:2011/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12561-3:2011

EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Corrigendum to EVS-EN 50238-1;2003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003/AC:2010
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16602-70-18:2014

Space product assurance - Preparation, assembly and mounting of RF coaxial cables

This Standard defines the technical requirements and quality assurance provisions for the assembly and mounting of high-reliability, radio-frequency (RF) coaxial-cable interconnections for use as transmission lines in spacecraft and associated equipment. In general, these assemblies are designed for low-loss, stable operation from the relatively low frequencies through the higher frequencies in the microwave regions. These transmission-line cables should not be confused with low-frequency cables with conductive sheaths (usually copper braid), which are used in applications where shielding of the centre conductors from the surrounding electrical ambient is required. The interconnection of those shielded cables, not covered by the present standard, is covered in ECSS-Q-ST-70-08. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-18C; EN 16602-70-18:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-20:2014

Space product assurance - Determination of the susceptibility of silver-plated copper wire and cable to "red-plague" corrosion

This Standard gives details of an accelerated screening test method and acceptance criteria to determine the suitability of silver-plated wire and cable materials for use on spacecraft and associated equipment. The test method, which also determines the suitability of the associated fabrication processes, is based on the work of Anthony and Brown (1965). They established that “red-plague” originates at breaks in the silver-plating of copper wire strands in the presence of moisture and oxygen. The environmental test system artificially promotes “red-plague” corrosion under controlled laboratory conditions as a result of galvanic

corrosion of the copper conductor core. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-20C; EN 16602-70-20:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-21:2014

Space product assurance - Flammability testing for the screening of space materials

This Standard defines a multi-test procedure for the determination of the flammability characteristics of non-metallic materials under a set of closely controlled conditions. The test procedure covers both individual materials and materials used in configuration. This Standard describes a series of tests to provide data for aid in the evaluation of the suitability of materials for use in a space vehicle crew compartment. The data obtained are in respect to the ease of ignition and the flame propagation characteristics of materials. All non-metallic materials are inherently flammable, the degree to which this is true is dependant on the chemical nature of the material itself and the environment to which the material is exposed. In the closed environment of a manned spacecraft this can lead to a potentially dangerous situation and close control is therefore required. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-21C; EN 16602-70-21:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14090:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-22:2014

Space product assurance - Control of limited shelf-life materials

Several classes of materials depend on a chemical reaction for their application and their final properties are sensitive to the exact composition of the reactants. The final properties vary with the reactants' age and storage condition. This Standard defines the requirements for the identification, handling, storage and control of limited shelf-life materials employed in the fabrication of spacecraft and associated equipment. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-22C; EN 16602-70-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14089:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-26:2014

Space product assurance - Crimping of high-reliability electrical connections

This Standard specifies: • Requirements for the following crimping wire terminations intended for high reliability electrical connections for use on customer spacecraft and associated equipment operating under high vacuum, thermal cycling and launch vibration: removable contacts, single wires removable contacts, multiple wires coaxial connectors, ferrules lugs and splices. NOTE These are the most common used crimping wire termination and are represented in Figure 1 1. • The general conditions to be met for the approval of terminations other than the above mentioned ones. NOTE Additional forms of crimps, not covered in this standard, are listed (not exhaustively) in the informative Annex A. • Product assurance provisions for both the specific and the generic terminations mentioned above. • Training and certification requirements for operators and inspectors (clause 5.5.2), additional to those specified in ECSS Q ST-20. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-26C; EN 16602-70-26:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-28:2014

Space product assurance - Repair and modification of printed circuit board assemblies for space use

The requirements and procedures for repair and modification detailed in this Standard are designed to maintain the rigorous standards set by the customer for the manufacture and assembly of space-quality printed circuit boards. This Standard is confined to the repair and modification of single-sided, double-sided and multi-layer printed circuit board assemblies. This Standard does not address the potential need for rework resulting from a repair or modification and unassembled (bare) printed circuits boards. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-28C; EN 16602-70-28:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-29:2014

Space product assurance - Determination of offgassing products from materials and assembled articles to be used in a manned space vehicle crew compartment

All non-metallic materials release trace contaminants into the surrounding environment; the extent to which this occurs is dependent on the nature of the material concerned. In the closed environment of a manned spacecraft contaminants within the atmosphere are potentially dangerous with respect to toxicity and its consequences for the safety of the crew. This Standard defines a test procedure for the determination of the trace contaminants release by non-metallic materials under a set of closely controlled conditions. The test procedure covers both individual materials and assembled articles. In this Standard the supplier means the testing authority that is responsible for specifying and executing the offgassing tests. This Standard describes a test to provide data for aid in the evaluation of the suitability of assembled articles and materials for use in a space vehicle crew compartment. The data obtained are in respect of the nature and quantity of organic and inorganic volatile contaminants evolved

when subjected to the crew compartment environment. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-29C; EN 16602-70-29:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14100:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-30:2014

Space product assurance - Wire wrapping of high-reliability electrical connections

This Standard specifies requirements for preparing and assembling parts to be joined by wire wrapping, as well as the selection, calibration, use and certification of wire wrapping tools. The covered wire-wrapped connections are illustrated in Figure 1 1. This type of connection is similar to “Class A preferred” or “modified” connection detailed in MIL STD 1130, and NASA NHB 5300.4(3H). Only previously tested and qualified wire-wrapped connections are covered by this Standard, which includes four wire sizes from 24 AWG to 30 AWG, and three terminal post sizes up to 1,78 mm maximum diagonal. A step-by step procedure is covered in the informative Annex A. The use of heavier gauge wire and larger terminals is not generally prohibited, but it is considered unlikely that for such dimensions the method of wire-wrapping would be chosen as the electrical interconnection technique. Instead it is assumed that wire larger than 24 AWG will be multi-stranded and terminated by soldering in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-08, or by crimping in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-26. Training and certification requirements for operators and inspectors are defined in clause 5.6.7 and in ECSS-Q-ST-20. With effect from the date of approval, this Standard announces the adoption of the external document on a restricted basis for use in the European Cooperation for Space Standardization (ECSS) system. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-30C; EN 16602-70-30:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-31:2014

Space product assurance - Application of paints and coatings on space hardware

This Standard defines the approach for producing a defined surface finish to spacecraft or associated equipment, by means of the controlled application of a paint. This also includes measurements and verifications to be performed. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-31C; EN 16602-70-31:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-36:2014

Space product assurance - Material selection for controlling stress-corrosion cracking

This Standard covers the following processes of the general materials, mechanicals parts and processes (MMPP) flow of ECSS-Q-ST-70: • The selection of metal alloys for which preference is given to approved data sources (Table 5 1 to Table 5 3) • The criticality analysis to determine if a stress corrosion cracking (SCC) evaluation is necessary This Standard sets forth the criteria to be used in the selection of materials for spacecraft and associated equipment and facilities so that failure resulting from stress-corrosion is prevented. It is intended to provide general criteria to be used in stress-corrosion cracking control, which begins during design thanks to a methodological material selection. This document does not intend to include all factors and criteria necessary for the total control of stress-corrosion cracking in all alloys. The criteria established in this Standard are only applicable to designs for service involving exposure conditions similar to testing conditions As regards weldments, this Standard is applicable to aluminium alloys, selected stainless steels in the 300 series and alloys listed in Table 5 1. This Standard is not applicable to listed materials whose behaviour differs at elevated temperature and in specific chemical. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-36C; EN 16602-70-36:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14101:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-37:2014

Space product assurance - Determination of the susceptibility of metals to stress-corrosion cracking

This document defines the requirements for the evaluation of the susceptibility of the SCC resistance. It defines the preferred way to determine the susceptibility of metals and weldments to stress-corrosion cracking by alternate immersion in 3.5 % sodium chloride under constant load. The results obtained from test programmes made according to this specification are used to classify alloys, weldments and their individual heat treatment conditions. When sufficient stress-corrosion data exists, the alloy designations can be submitted for inclusion into the various tables contained in ECSS-Q-ST-70-36. In this document, the supplier is identified as the entity that performs the test. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-37C; EN 16602-70-37:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-45:2014

Space product assurance - Mechanical testing of metallic materials

This Standard specifies requirements for mechanical testing of metallic materials to be used in the fabrication of spacecraft hardware. This Standard establishes the requirements for most relevant test methods carried out to assess the tensile, fatigue and fracture properties of metallic materials. It does not give a complete review of all the existing test methods for the evaluation

of mechanical properties of metallic materials. Furthermore, this Standard specifies requirements for the evaluation, presentation and reporting of test results. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-45C; EN 16602-70-45:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-46:2014

Space product assurance - Requirements for manufacturing and procurement of threaded fasteners

This Standard defines the requirements for manufacturing, provision, inspection and quality control of high-quality threaded fastening devices (bolts, nuts, studs and screws) hereafter referred to as threaded fasteners or fasteners, used in space hardware. This Standard does not include a complete review of the factors relevant to the fabrication of high quality threaded fasteners. It provides the definition of the technical requirements and quality control procedures to be applied in the fabrication and supply of threaded fasteners for spacecraft applications. Fasteners for spacecraft applications are those aerospace standard fasteners (i.e. in accordance with LN, DIN or other national or international aerospace standards), or those fasteners meeting or exceeding the requirements in ISO 4759 1 for “Product grade A”, which also fulfil the requirements for space applications as specified in the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-46C Rev.1; EN 16602-70-46:2014

EVS-EN 3155-070:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 070: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male electrical contacts 070, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-003, EN 3155-009 and EN 3155-071.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-070:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-070:2008

EVS-EN 3155-071:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 071: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 071, type A, crimp, class S used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-008 and EN 3155-070.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-071:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-071:2008

EVS-EN 3155-078:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 078: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to male electrical contacts 078, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-079.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-078:2014

EVS-EN 3155-079:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 079: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to female electrical contacts 079, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-078.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-079:2014

EVS-EN 3155-080:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 080: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class T - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to male electrical contacts 080, type A, crimp, class T, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-081.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-080:2014

EVS-EN 3155-081:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 081: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class T - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to female electrical contacts 081, type A, crimp, class T, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-080.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-081:2014

EVS-EN 3475-411:2014

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 411: Resistance to fluids

This standard specifies methods of measuring the fluid resistance of a finished cable. It shall be used together with EN 3475-100, EN 3909 and TR 4542.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-411:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-411:2005

EVS-EN 4199-004:2014

Aerospace series - Bonding straps for aircraft - Part 004: Round bonding straps, copper, tin plated -65 °C up to 150 °C and nickel plated -65 °C up to 260 °C - Product Standard

This standard defines the required characteristics for round bonding straps in tin plated and nickel plated version, in different cross sections and lengths, with terminal lugs on both ends (same or different types) for aerospace applications. It shall be used together with EN 4199-001.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4199-004:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4199-004:2009

EVS-EN 4725:2014

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2024- Al Cu4Mg1 - T351 - Plate - 6 mm < a ≤ 150 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P2024- Al Cu4Mg1 T351 Plate 6 mm < a ≤150 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4725:2014

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 12377:2014

Packaging - Flexible tubes - Test method for the air tightness of closures

This European Standard specifies a test method for airtightness of the closures for flexible tubes. It is applicable to flexible single-layer metal or plastics tubes and multilayer or laminated tubes used for packing pharmaceutical, cosmetic, hygiene, food and other domestic and industrial products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12377:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12377:2000

EVS-EN 16592:2014

Packaging - Rigid plastic containers - PET finish 29/25 (12,6)

This European Standard specifies the design and dimensions of the 29 mm screw finish with three (3) thread starts for flat waters and non-carbonated beverages. This finish is designated PET finish 29/25 (12,6). This finish can be used for aseptic filling and filling with introduction of nitrogen (internal overpressure inferior to 1 bar max). The dimension (12,6) is the height in millimetres from the top of finish to the bottom of the support ledge. This finish is designed to accept a tamper evident plastic closure only. During first opening, the tamper evident band will separate from the closure shell and stay on a one way bottle neck or like bottles in the returnable market, the tamper evident band will tear but will remain connected to the closure shell.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16592:2014

EVS-EN 16593:2014

Packaging - Rigid plastic containers - PET finish BVS 30H60

This European Standard specifies the design and dimensions of the screw PET finish BVS 30H60 for the closure of wines with CO2 content below 1,2 grams per litre. This finish is designed to take an aluminium tamper–evident closure with extended skirt which is reformed during application or a screw plastic closure (with or without metallic shell).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16593:2014

EVS-EN 16594:2014

Packaging - Rigid plastic containers - PET finish 26/22 (12,0)

This European Standard specifies the design and dimensions of the 26 mm screw finish with three thread starts for flat waters and non-carbonated beverages. This finish can be used for aseptic filling and filling with introduction of nitrogen (internal overpressure inferior to 1 bar max). The dimension (12,0) is the height in millimetres from the top of finish to the bottom of the support ledge. This finish is designed to accept a tamper evident plastic closure only. During first opening, the tamper evident band will separate from the closure shell and stay on a one way bottle neck or like bottles in the returnable market the tamper evident band will tear but will remain connected to the closure shell.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16594:2014

EVS-EN ISO 18613:2014

Pallets for materials handling - Repair of flat wooden pallets (ISO 18613:2014)

This International Standard specifies the maximum defects and damage allowed before a flat wooden pallet shall be repaired, and defines the minimum repair criteria that shall be used. This International Standard is applicable to wooden flat pallets repaired with wood based components. NOTE The maximum allowed defects and damage for pallets are described in this International Standard and the Annexes A to D show examples of defects and damage which make the widely used pallets unacceptable for use. For other pallet types similar criteria should be set up. The repair criteria for pool and rental pallets are controlled by their respective controlling operators/owners, and may be subject to a licence.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18613:2014; EN ISO 18613:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18613:2003

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 6938:2014

Textiles - Natural fibres - Generic names and definitions (ISO 6938:2012)

Gives generic names and definitions of natual fibres

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6938:2012; EN ISO 6938:2014

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 16731:2014

Foodstuffs - Determination of hydride-reactive arsenic compounds in rice by atomic absorption spectrometry (Hydride-AAS) following acid extraction

This Technical Specification describes a screening procedure for the determination of nitric-acid extractable inorganic arsenic in rice with hydride generation-AAS. The method has been developed and validated for the application of analysis in rice. It has been validated in an interlaboratory study according to ISO 5725 [2] on parboiled rice and brown rice having an inorganic arsenic content of 0,092 mg/kg and 0,191 mg/kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16731:2014

EVS-EN 12268:2014

Food processing machinery - Band saw machines - Safety and hygiene requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and manufacturing of band saw machines as described in 1.2 (see Figures 1 to 5). The machines covered by this European Standard are used to cut: - bones; - fresh or deep frozen meat with or without bones ; - fresh or deep frozen fish, natural or in fillets ; - deep frozen block food products; - fresh or deep frozen vegetables; - other products such as pork fat or similar products. The band saw machines covered by this European Standard do not include band saw machines for processing wood and similar materials which are covered by the EN 1807 series. Band saw machines for domestic use are not included in this European Standard. This document is not applicable to band saw machines which were manufactured before its date of publication as EN. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to band saw machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard deals with the hazards which can arise during all the lifetime of the machine, including the phases of transport, assembly, commissioning, operation, cleaning, use, maintenance, decommissioning, dismantling, disabling and scrapping of the machine. This European Standard covers the following types of machines: - band saw machines designed as table-top machines with and without base; - band saw machines designed as floor-type machines with and without castors. 1.2 Description of various machine types 1.2.1 General Band saw machines consist of a machine casing, a fixed feed table or a sliding feed table, a roller conveyor or conveyor belt, a product pusher, a height-adjustable protective rail, a top and a bottom wheel, a saw blade, an upper and lower blade guide, a blade tensioning device, a drive and

electrical components, depending on machine type. This standard does not deal with machinery with automatic loading/unloading systems (e.g. automatic conveyors). On floor-type band saw machines, the product to be cut is placed by hand onto the fixed feed table or sliding feed table and pushed against the cutting zone of the saw blade by means of the product pusher or the rear table wall on the sliding feed table or by means of the roller conveyor or conveyor belt and sawed. 1.2.2 Type A Band saw machine with a fixed feed table and a non-detachable, movable product pusher: Maximum cutting height SH ≤ 250 mm. 1.2.3 Type B Band saw machine with a fixed feed table, a protective rail and a maximum cutting height < 420 mm. 1.2.4 Type C Band saw machine with a sliding feed table, a protective rail and a maximum cutting height ≤ 420 mm. 1.2.5 Type D Band saw machine with non-automatic feed and removal unit (e.g. roller conveyor, conveyor belt); maximum cutting height SH ≤ 550 mm.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12268:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12268:2003+A1:2010

EVS-EN 12463:2014

Food processing machinery - Filling machines and auxiliary machines - Safety and hygiene requirements

1.1 General This European Standard applies for: - filling machines with cylinder with piston, - filling machines with feed intake hopper with and without loading device, - auxiliary machines for filling machines. This document does not apply to filling machines with cylinder and manual operation. This document applies to machines which process e.g. meat, cheese and other pasty substances, excluding dry or frozen materials. They pumps food stuff into casings or bring it to a following process. And also to the combinable appliances or auxiliary machines with which a wide range of additional functions can be implemented. For example: portioning, depositing, mincing, coextruding, dividing and forming. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to filling machines, fitting appliances and auxiliary machines, such as twisting and hanging devices, mincing devices, forming devices, etc., when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer and also the reasonable foreseeable misuse (see Clause 4). These significant hazards, hazardous situations and events exist during the whole life of filling machines. This document covers the following auxiliary machines, auxiliary devices and interchangeable equipment: a) auxiliary machines: 1) portioning machine; 2) twisting machine; 3) mincing machine; 4) calibrating machine; 5) separation machine; 6) hanging machine; 7) co-extrusion machine; 8) tying machine; 9) grouping machine; 10) filling stream divider machine; 11) depositing machine; 12) forming machine; 13) peeling machine; 14) (casing-) spooling machine; 15) evacuating machine; 16) loading machine; 17) insertion machine; 18) handling machine (for full smoke sticks, single products or product groups); b) auxiliary devices / modules: 1) portioning device / module; 2) twisting device / module; 3) mincing device / module; 4) calibrating device / module; 5) separating device / module; 6) hanging device / module; 7) co-extrusion device / module; 8) tying device / module; 9) filling stream divider device / module; 10) depositor device / module; 11) forming device / module; 12) peeling device / module; 13) (casing-) spooling device / module; 14) casing loading device / module; 15) evacuation device / module; 16) casing closing device / module; 17) loading device / module; 18) ejector device / module; c) interchangeable equipment: 1) linking gear box; 2) holding device; 3) mincing attachment; 4) nozzles; 5) casing brakes; 6) separating unit; 7) reservoir / infeed hopper; 8) depositor; 9) voider unit; 10) dosing valve; 11) grinding sets; 12) forming inserts. This document is not applicable to filling machines and auxiliary machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. Filling machines described in this document are no forming, filling and sealing machines as described in EN 415 3. Clipping machines are not covered by this document. 1.2 Types of filling machines and auxiliary machines covered by this standard 1.2.1 Filling machines with cylinder with piston Filling machines with cylinder consist of piston, closing cover, machine frame accessory drive parts and electrical and hydraulic components (see Figure 1). The material being processed will be fed by hand into the cylinder. Filling machines with cylinder can be fitted with a dividing device. 1.2.2 Filling machines with feed intake hopper with and without loading device Filling machines with feed intake hopper (with or without infeed auger, see Figure 2) consist of feeder on discharge side of the feed intake hopper, machine frame, accessory drive parts and electric, electronic or pneumatic components, depending on machine type. The material being processed will be fed by hand or a loading device into the feeding hopper of the filling machine. (...)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12463:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12463:2004+A1:2011

EVS-EN 13871:2014

Food processing machinery - Cubes cutting machinery - Safety and hygiene requirements

1.1 General This European Standard covers cube cutting machines (see Figures 1 to 6 and 12 to 18) and specifies requirements for the design and manufacture. The machines covered by this document are used to size reduce fresh meat, meat products and products of the same kind (e.g. fish, vegetables and cheese) by cutting in a cutting chamber. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to machines, appliances and machinery, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document deals with the hazards which can arise during all the lifetime of the machine, including the phases of transport, assembly, operation, maintenance, dismantling, disabling and scrapping of the machine. This document is not applicable to cubes cutting machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. 1.2 Types of cube cutting machines covered by this standard This European Standard covers the following types of cubes cutting machines: - cubes cutting machines with a forward feed plunger, a lattice and a sickle/multi-segment blade with loading by hand (see Figure 2); - cubes cutting machines with a forward feed plunger, a lattice, a sickle/multi-segment blade, a feed intake hopper and a loading device (see Figure 1); - cubes cutting machines with a rotating cutting tool, a sickle/multi-segment blade and a feed conveyor (see Figures 3 and 5); - cubes cutting machines with a rotating cutting tool and centrifugal force loading (see Figure 6); - cubes cutting machines with or without integrated conveyor systems. 1.3 Machine construction Cubes cutting machines are constructed of a machine frame, a feed intake chamber/magazine, a forward feed plunger or nip roller, a lattice or a rotating cutting tool, a sickle/multi-segment blade, an associated drive and electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic components, depending on machine type. Cubes cutting machines in the scope of this document may be equipped with: - a lid over the feed intake chamber/magazine; - a transfer car for the sickle /multi-segment blade, cutting blade and lattice; - a loading device; - a feed conveyor. (...) 1.4 Intended use The intended use (as defined in EN ISO 12100:2010, 3.23) of cubes cutting machines as dealt with in this document is described in

1.1. The product to be cut is fed manually or by the loading device/feed conveyor into the feed intake chamber. The product is fed to the cutting unit by the forward feed plunger and/or by the nip roller or by centrifugal force and size reduced.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13871:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13871:2005+A1:2010

EVS-EN 15165:2014

Food processing machinery - Forming machines - Safety and hygiene requirements

1.1 General This European Standard applies to forming machines, used for forming food products with a mould into portions, as defined in 1.2. This document applies to both machines standing on the floor and table top machines, and also to machines integrated in a processing line (i.e. interfaces, when the machine is combined with other machines). This document covers the following auxiliary devices and interchangeable equipment: a) auxiliary devices: 1) paper interleavers; 2) croquette attachment; 3) meat ball rollers; 4) stick inserters; 5) specific material/product conveyors; 6) specific lifting and tilting devices. b) interchangeable equipment: 1) croquette attachment; 2) meat ball rollers; 3) stick inserters; 4) specific material/product conveyors; 5) specific lifting and tilting devices. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to forming machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonable foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events arising during the whole lifetime of the machine, including the phases of transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, maintenance, dismantling, disabling and scrapping and use as defined in EN ISO 12100:2010, 5.4. This document is not applicable to forming machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. 1.2 Machine description This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, manufacture and operating of forming machines, e.g. for rissoles, hamburgers, in the following only referred to as machines. It specifies safety and hygiene requirements for design and manufacture of forming machines, which are used for forming food products into portions with a mould. The mould may have a sliding or rotary movement and is filled with product in one position and emptied in another. These machines have a feed provision, which is in the most cases a feed intake hopper (see Figures 1 and 2). Moulds may be filled by the action of rotating worm, rotating paddles or reciprocating hydraulic arms. Machines produce single or multiple lines of products. Forming machines are intended for use on ground or minced meat, meat products, fish, vegetables or similar products. Use includes manufacture of product, setting, treating or process changeover, cleaning, fault finding and maintenance. (...) 1.3 Combinations of forming machines and auxiliary devices and/or interchangeable equipment 1.3.1 Definition A combination of a forming machine with auxiliary devices and/or interchangeable equipment becomes a new machine, when the following requirements are fulfilled / met: - the (combined) device/equipment works together as an entity, meaning from production related view they form an entity (i.e. the coaction will be focused on a shared aim) and - they are controlled as an entity, via a shared or linked control system and - they work - regarding safety - together as an entity and also form a unit in this aspect. According to this definition a new machine is not existent when in a total complex single autonomous functional machines are connected in relation to function and control, but do not form a unit in relation to safety. This is given e.g. when: - on the single interfaces / interconnection points none ore only minor hazards between the separate machines occur, due to their combination; - the emergency stop of one machine is connected / looped through to the next machine since the operator's position is only at the next machine. In such mechanical equipment each single machine can still be regarded autonomous in relation to safety. 1.3.2 Example for combinations (...)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15165:2014

EVS-EN 15180:2014

Food processing machinery - Food depositors - Safety and hygiene requirements

1.1 General This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to food depositors as defined in Subclauses 1.2.2 to 1.2.6 and the equipment typically integrated into them, i.e. product pumps, product elevators, conveyors and indexing mechanisms, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, use and decommissioning as defined in EN ISO 12100. NOTE 1 According to the clause which is referred to, "use" includes "setting, teaching/programming or process changeover, operation, cleaning, fault finding and maintenance". NOTE 2 Although this standard is intended to apply to depositors used in the food industry, many of its requirements can also be used for similar machines used in other industries. This standard is not applicable to the following machines: - auger depositors or auger fillers and gravimetric filling machines, safety requirements for these machines are contained in EN 415 3; - automatic dough dividers, safety requirements for these machines are contained in EN 12042; - filling machines for sausages, safety requirements for these machines are contained in EN 12463; - mincing machines, safety requirements for these machines are contained in EN 12331; - food depositors that are powered exclusively by manual effort. This document does not deal with the hazards related to the use of food depositors in a potentially explosive atmosphere. This document is not applicable to food depositors that were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard. 1.2 Types of food depositors 1.2.1 General This European Standard deals with five different types of food depositors. These machines can be free standing machines or be assemblies incorporated into other machines e.g. pie and tart machines. Food depositors may work fully automatically integrated with a product conveyor or product indexing mechanism or semi-automatically discharging a deposit when required by an operator. 1.2.2 Piston depositor A piston depositor typically comprises a hopper, a rotary valve, a product measuring chamber in the form of a piston and a product dispensing valve. Some piston depositors incorporate several product measuring chambers and dispensing valves. Some designs dispense the product directly from the rotary valve without the use of a separate product dispensing valve. The volume of product dispensed is varied by altering the stroke of the product measuring chamber piston. Piston depositors are used to fill liquids, liquids containing solids in suspension and pastes. The product dispensing valve may be attached rigidly to the depositor or using a flexible pipe and in some cases is held by the operator. Figure 1 shows the typical cross section of a piston depositor. (...) 1.2.3 Chamber depositor A chamber depositor comprises a hopper feeding one or more product measuring chambers that are filled under gravity from the top. When the chamber has been filled with product the flow of product is stopped either by moving the chamber or using a product cutting device. The chamber is then discharged through the bottom of the chamber either by moving the chamber or by moving a plate in the base of the chamber. The volume of product dispensed is varied by altering the volume of the chamber. Chamber depositors are typically used to deposit free-flowing products like cooked rice or pasta. Figure 2 shows the typical cross section

of a chamber depositor. (...) 1.2.4 Roller depositor A roller depositor typically comprises a hopper that feeds product to two or more fluted contra-rotating rollers. These rollers force the product through one or more dies that shape the product. (....)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15180:2014

EVS-EN 453:2014

Food processing machinery - Dough mixers - Safety and hygiene requirements

1.1 This European Standard specifies safety and hygiene requirements for the design and manufacture of dough mixers with rotating bowls of capacity greater than or equal to 5 L) and less than or equal to 500 L. These dough mixers are used separately or in a line in the food industry and shops (pastry-making, bakeries, confectionery, etc.) for flattening, rolling and elongating pieces of dough. These machines can be fed by hand or mechanically. These machines are sometimes used in other industries (e.g. pharmaceutical industry, chemical industry, printing), but hazards related to these uses are not dealt with in this standard. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the transport, installation, adjustment, operation, cleaning, maintenance, dismantling, disassembling and scrapping of dough mixers, when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). 1.2 This European Standard does not deal with the following machines: - planetary mixers (see EN 454); - continuously fed machines; - mixers with stationary vertical bowls; - experimental and testing machines under development by the manufacturer; - domestic appliances; - automatic loading and unloading devices. 1.3 This document is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before its date of publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 453:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 453:2000+A1:2010

ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 et

Toiduohutuse eeltingimusprogrammid. Osa 1: Toidu tootmine
Prerequisite programmes on food safety -- Part 1: Food manufacturing

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon määrab kindlaks nõuded toiduohutuse ohjamiseks vajalike toetavate eeltingimusprogrammide (ETP) koostamiseks, rakendamiseks ja haldamiseks. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon on rakendatav kõikidele organisatsioonidele, sõltumata suurusest või keerukusest, kes on kaasatud mistahes toidukäitlemiseahela toidu tootmise etappi ning kes soovivad rakendada ETP-d viisil, mille nõuded on täpsustatud ISO 22000:2005 peatükis 7. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon ei ole kavandatud ega ette nähtud kasutamiseks mujal toiduainete tarneahelas. Toidu tootmise toimingud on oma olemuselt erinevad ning mitte kõik antud tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis esitatud nõuded ei kohaldu konkreetsele ettevõttele või protsessile. Nõuete väljajätmine või alternatiivsete meetmete rakendamine peab olema põhjendatud ja dokumenteeritud ISO 22000:2005 jaotises 7.4 kirjeldatud ohuanalüüsi tegemisel. Ükski väljajätt või rakendatud alternatiivne meede ei tohi mõjutada organisatsiooni võimet neid nõudeid täita. Näited sellistest väljajättudest, sealhulgas tootmisoperatsioonidega seotud täiendavad aspektid, on loetletud allolevates punktides 1), 2), 3), 4) ja 5). See tehniline spetsifikatsioon määrab kindlaks üksikasjalikud nõuded, mida käsitletakse nimelt seoses ISO 22000:2005 jaotisega 7.2.3: a) hoonete ja nendega seotud rajatiste konstruktsioon ja paigutus; b) ruumide paigutus, sealhulgas tööruumid ja töötajate ruumid; c) õhk, vesi, energia jm tehnilised kommunikatsioonid; d) tugiteenused, sealhulgas jäätmete ja reovee eemaldamine; e) seadmete sobivus, puhastatavus, korrashoid ja ennetav hooldus; f) ostetud materjalide ohje; g) meetmed ristsaastumise vältimiseks; h) puhastamine ja sanitaarne töötlemine; i) kahjuritõrje; j) töötajate hügieen. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon lisab ka teisi aspekte, mida loetakse tootmistegevuse jaoks asjakohaseks, nagu: 1) ümbertöötamine; 2) toote tagasikutsumise protseduurid; 3) ladustamine; 4) tooteinfo ja tarbija teadlikkus; 5) toidu kaitse, bioohutus ja bioterrorism. MÄRKUS Selle tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni käsitlusalasse ei kuulu meetmed pahatahtliku reostuse ennetamiseks.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 22002-1:2009

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15074:2014

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Ozone

This European Standard is applicable to ozone used for treatment of water for swimming pools. It describes the composition of ozone. It gives information on its use in swimming pool water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15074:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15074:2006

EVS-EN 252:2014

Field test method for determining the relative protective effectiveness of a wood preservative in ground contact

This European Standard specifies a field test method for evaluating the effectiveness of wood preservatives in a ground contact situation. Wood treated with a reference preservative is included for comparison. The protective effect of the test preservative is assessed in relation to the effect of a reference wood preservative applied by a specified treatment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 252:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 252:1999

EVS-EN 330:2014

Wood preservatives - Determination of the relative protective effectiveness of a wood preservative for use under a coating and exposed out-of-ground contact - Field test: L-joint method

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the relative protective effectiveness against fungal decay of a wood preservative applied to wood in combination with a subsequent surface coating, exposed to the weather and out of contact with the ground. The effectiveness is evaluated relative to a reference wood preservative. The method is applicable to the testing of commercial or experimental preservatives applied to non-durable timbers by methods appropriate to commercial practice and subsequently coated with a specified coating system. The method is applicable to products and processes used individually or in combination to prevent the development of decay in the wood. The method is also appropriate for factory finishing systems which include wood protection and wood preservation claims.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 330:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 330:2000

EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2014

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2-010: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for the heating of materials

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows: 1.1.1 Equipment included in scope Replacement: This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements for electrically powered laboratory equipment for the heating of materials, where the heating of materials is one of the functions of the equipment. NOTE If all or part of the equipment falls within the scope of one or more other part 2 standards of IEC 61010 as well as within the scope of this standard, it will also need to meet the requirements of those other part 2 standards. In particular, if equipmen is intended to be used for IVD purposes, it will need to meet the requirements of IEC 61010-2-101. 1.1.2 Equipment excluded from scope Addition after item j): aa) equipment for the heating and ventilation of laboratories; bb) sterilizing equipment; cc) heating and/or cooling equipment which the OPERATOR is intended to enter, and which is large enough for the OPERATOR to remain inside with the door or doors closed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61010-2-010:2014; EN 61010-2-010:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2004

EVS-EN 839:2014

Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Application by surface treatment

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of the protective effectiveness of a wood preservative, applied to the surface of the wood, against wood destroying basidiomycetes cultured on an agar medium. The method is applicable to all products which are to be applied by superficial application processes. This includes: - organic solvent-based wood preservatives; or - organic water-dispersible formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; or - water-soluble products; or - chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients for application by superficial processes. This method may be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 839:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 839:2008

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12186:2014

Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This European Standard contains the relevant functional requirements for gas pressure regulating stations, which form part of gas transmission or distribution systems. It is applicable to the design, materials, construction, testing, operation and maintenance of gas pressure regulating stations. This European Standard does not apply to gas pressure regulating stations commissioned prior to the publication of this standard. The stations covered by this European Standard have a maximum upstream operating pressure which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures this standard should be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to or less than 200 m3/h under normal conditions, EN 12279 applies. Basic system requirements for gas pressure regulating stations are contained in this European Standard. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined regulating and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this European Standard do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this European Standard are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The requirements in this European Standard are based on the physical and chemical data of gaseous fuels – including non-conventional gases – in accordance with Table 1 of EN 437:2003+A1:2009 for first and second family gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or sour gases are not covered by this European Standard. The objective of this European Standard is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2007

EVS-EN 12592:2014

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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12592:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12592:2007

EVS-EN 12594:2014

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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12594:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12594:2007

EVS-EN 12595:2014

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of kinematic viscosity

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 recovered and/or stabilized binders obtained from emulsions. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12595:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12595:2007

EVS-EN 12596:2014

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of dynamic viscosity by vacuum capillary

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 and 580 000 Pa s. Other temperatures are possible if calibration constants are known. 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 stabilized and/or recovered binders obtained from emulsions. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12596:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12596:2007

EVS-EN 12607-1:2014

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. In some cases 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-1:2007

EVS-EN 12607-2:2014

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 specifies 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 does 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 oxidized bitumens and hard industrial bitumens after heating. The method is used to detect volatile components. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-2:2007

EVS-EN 12607-3:2014

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 does 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074 2. 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-3:2007

EVS-EN 15195:2014

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of ignition delay and derived cetane number (DCN) of middle distillate fuels by combustion in a constant volume chamber

This European Standard specifies a test method for the quantitative determination of ignition delay of middle distillate fuels intended for use in compression ignition engines. The method utilizes a constant volume combustion chamber designed for operation by compression ignition, and employing direct injection of fuel into compressed air that is controlled to a specified pressure and temperature. An equation is given to calculate the derived cetane number (DCN) from the ignition delay

measurement. This European Standard is applicable to diesel fuels, including those containing fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) up to 30 % (V/V). The method is also applicable to middle distillate fuels of non-petroleum origin, oil-sands based fuels, blends of fuel containing biodiesel material, diesel fuel oils containing cetane number improver additives and low-sulfur diesel fuel oils. However, users applying this standard especially to unconventional distillate fuels are warned that the relationship between derived cetane number and combustion behaviour in real engines is not yet fully understood. The test method is also applicable to the quantitative determination of the ignition characteristics of FAME, especially the ignition delay. However the correlation data available were inconclusive about the precision of the equation. So the determination of derived cetane number for FAME fuel, also known as B100, has not been included in the precision determination as in Clause 13). This European Standard covers the ignition delay range from 2,8 ms to 6,3 ms (71 DCN to 34 DCN). The combustion analyser can measure shorter or longer ignition delays, but precision is not known. For these shorter or longer ignition delays the correlation equation for DCN is given in Annex D. NOTE 1 There is no information about how DCNs outside the 34 to 71 range compares to EN ISO 5165. NOTE 2 For the purpose of this European Standard, the expression “% (V/V)” is used to represent the volume fraction and “% (m/m)” the mass fraction. WARNING — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15195:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15195:2007

EVS-EN 1601:2014/AC:2014

Liquid petroleum products - Unleaded petrol - Determination of organic oxygenate compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1601:2014/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1601:2014

EVS-EN 16576:2014

Automotive fuels - Determination of manganese and iron content in diesel - Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES) method

This European Standard specifies a method based on inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES) for the determination of manganese content and of iron content, each from about 0,5 mg/l to about 7,0 mg/l in diesels including those containing up to about 10 % (V/V) fatty acid methylester (FAME). WARNING — The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. NOTE 1 Manganese and iron contents higher than 7,0 mg/l can be measured after preliminary dilution of the sample with a suitable solvent. However, the precision has not been established for such a procedure. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this European Standard, the term “% (V/V)” is used to represent the volume fraction (φ) of a material.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16576:2014

EVS-EN ISO 10370:2014

Petroleum products - Determination of carbon residue - Micro method (ISO 10370:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10370:2014; EN ISO 10370:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10370:2000

EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2014

Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Single layer fusion-bonded epoxy coatings (ISO 21809-2:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21809-2:2014; EN ISO 21809-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2008/AC:2009

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10088-1:2014

Stainless steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels

This European Standard lists the chemical composition of stainless steels, which are subdivided in accordance with their main properties into corrosion resisting steels, heat resisting steels and creep resisting steels and specified in the European Standards given in Table 1. (...) Reference data on some physical properties are given in Tables E.1 to E.8. NOTE 1 A matrix that shows

which steels are included in which standard is given in Annex B. NOTE 2 Valve steels are specified in EN 10090. NOTE 3 Steel castings are specified in various European Standards (see Bibliography). NOTE 4 Tool steels are specified in EN ISO 4957. NOTE 5 Welding consumables are specified in various European Standards (see Bibliography).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10088-1:2005

EVS-EN 10088-2:2014

Stainless steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for hot or cold rolled sheet/plate and strip of standard grades and special grades of corrosion resisting stainless steels for general purposes. NOTE General purposes include the use of stainless steels in contact with foodstuffs. The general technical delivery conditions specified in EN 10021 apply in addition to the specifications of this European Standard, unless otherwise specified in this European Standard. This European Standard does not apply to components manufactured by further processing of the product forms listed above with quality characteristics altered as a result of such further processing.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10088-2:2005

EVS-EN 10088-3:2014

Stainless steels - Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for semi-finished products, bars, rods, wire, sections and bright products of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for semi-finished products, hot or cold formed bars, rods, wire, sections and bright products of standard grades and special grades of corrosion resisting stainless steels for general purposes. NOTE General purposes include the use of stainless steels in contact with foodstuffs. The general technical delivery conditions specified in EN 10021 apply in addition to the specifications of this European Standard, unless otherwise specified in this European Standard. This European Standard does not apply to components manufactured by further processing of the product forms listed above with quality characteristics altered as a result of such further processing.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10088-3:2005

EVS-EN 10217-7:2014

Surveotstarbelised keevitatud terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 7: Roostevabast terasest torud
Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 7: Stainless steel tubes

This Part of EN 10217 specifies the technical delivery conditions in two test categories for welded tubes of circular cross-section made of austenitic and austenitic-ferritic stainless steel which are intended for pressure and corrosion resisting purposes at room temperature, at low temperatures or at elevated temperatures. NOTE Once this standard is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) under Directive 97/23/EC, pressure equipment directive, presumption of conformity to the Essential Safety Requirements (ESR) 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 the Pressure Equipment Directive are satisfied, needs to be done by the designer or manufacturer of the pressure equipment, taking also into account the subsequent manufacturing processes which may affect properties of the base materials..

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 102017-7:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10217-7:2005

EVS-EN ISO 683-17:2014

Heat-treated steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels - Part 17: Ball and roller bearing steels (ISO 683-17:2014)

1.1 This part of ISO 683 specifies the technical delivery requirements for five groups of wrought ball and roller bearing steels as listed in Table 3, namely — through-hardening bearing steels (steels with about 1 % C and 1 % to 2 % Cr), — case-hardening bearing steels, — induction-hardening bearing steels (unalloyed and alloyed), — stainless bearing steels, and — high-temperature bearing steels. 1.2 This part of ISO 683 applies to the products and heat-treatment conditions given in Table 1 and the surface conditions given in Table 2. 1.3 In addition to this part of ISO 683, the general technical delivery requirements of ISO 404 are applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 683-17:2014; ISO 683-17:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 683-17:2000

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 15346:2014
Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of PVC recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of recycled PVC to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This European Standard does not cover the characterization of plastics wastes. See EN 15347. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15346:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15346:2008

EVS-EN 15348:2014
Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing PET recyclates intended to be used for the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended for use by the supplier and purchaser of such materials, to assist them in agreeing on specifications. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15348:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15348:2008

EVS-EN 16556:2014
Determination of the maximum open time for thermoplastic wood adhesives for non-structural applications

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16556:2014

EVS-EN ISO 17855-1:2014
Plastics - Polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 17855-1:2014)

1.1 This part of ISO 17855 establishes a system of designation for polyethylene thermoplastic material, which may be used as the basis for specifications. 1.2 The types of polyethylene plastics are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) density, b) melt mass-flow rate, and on information about the intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. 1.3 This part of ISO 17855 is applicable to all polyethylene homopolymers and to copolymers of ethylene having a content of other 1-olefinic monomers of less than 50 % (mass fraction) and a content of non-olefinic monomers with functional groups up to a maximum of 3 % (mass fraction). It applies to materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets, unmodified or modified by colorants, additives, fillers, etc. This part of ISO 17855 does not apply to masterbatches or to EPM rubber. This part of ISO 17855 also does not apply to PE-UHMW. It should reference to ISO 11542-1 for PE-UHMW. 1.4 It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This part of ISO 17855 does not provide engineering data, performance data or data on processing conditions which may be required to specify a material for a particular application and/or method of processing. If such additional properties are required, they shall be determined in accordance with the test methods specified in ISO 1872-2, if suitable. 1.5 In order to specify a thermoplastic material for a particular application or to ensure reproducible processing, additional requirements may be given in data block 5 (see Clause 3, introductory paragraph).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17855-1:2014; EN ISO 17855-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1872-1:2000

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TR 16676:2014
Energy losses by industrial door

This Technical Report gives simplified calculation relating to the energy losses through doors taking into account: - heat transmission with closed door by temperature difference, - air leakage through a closed door due to wind, - air leakage through a closed door due to a chimney effect, and - air infiltration with a door open (due to wind).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16676:2014

EVS-EN 12592:2014
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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12592:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12592:2007

EVS-EN 12594:2014

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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12594:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12594:2007

EVS-EN 12595:2014

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of kinematic viscosity

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 recovered and/or stabilized binders obtained from emulsions. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12595:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12595:2007

EVS-EN 12596:2014

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of dynamic viscosity by vacuum capillary

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 and 580 000 Pa· s. Other temperatures are possible if calibration constants are known. 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 stabilized and/or recovered binders obtained from emulsions. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12596:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12596:2007

EVS-EN 12607-1:2014

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. In some cases 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074 2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-1:2007

EVS-EN 12607-2:2014

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 specifies 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 does 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 oxidized bitumens and hard industrial bitumens after heating. The method is used to detect volatile components. 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074 2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-2:2007

EVS-EN 12607-3:2014

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 does 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074 2. 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 stabilized, e.g. in accordance with EN 13074 2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12607-3:2007

EVS-EN 13126-5:2011+A1:2014

Building hardware - Hardware for windows and door height windows - Requirements and test methods - Part 5: Devices that restrict the opening of windows and door height windows

This Part of EN 13126 specifies requirements and test methods for durability, strength, security and functionality of devices that restrict the opening of windows and door height windows. On devices that restrict the opening of - Tilt&Turn, Tilt-First, Turn-Only, or Tilt-Only windows and door-height windows - horizontal and vertical pivot windows and door height windows - side-hung Casements and top-hung windows and door height windows (opening outwards) this part of EN 13126 only applies, if a restriction of the opening occurs within the specification in Annex A, E or G of EN 1191:2012 in accordance with the intended use specified by the manufacturer

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13126-5:2011+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13126-5:2011

EVS-EN 13381-5:2014

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 5: Applied protection to concrete/profiled sheet steel composite members

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution of fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural concrete/profiled sheet steel composite members or slabs. The concrete can be lightweight, normal-weight or heavy-weight concrete and of strength classes 20/25 (LC/C/HC) to 50/60 (LC/C/HC). The test method and its assessment procedure are designed to permit direct application of the results to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material. The test method is applicable to all fire protection materials used for the protection of concrete/steel composite members or slab and includes sprayed materials, coatings, cladding protection systems and multi-layer or composite fire protection materials, with or without a cavity between the fire protection material and the concrete/steel composite members or slab. This European Standard contains the fire test which specifies the tests which will be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and fixed to the composite member and to provide data on the temperatures of the steel sheet, throughout the depth of the concrete (for extended application purposes) and the unexposed surface of the concrete, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve according to the procedures defined herein. In special circumstances, where specified in national building regulations, there can be a need to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering curve. The test for this and the special circumstances for its use are detailed in Annex A. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of concrete/steel composite members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1994-1-2. This European Standard also contains the assessment which prescribes how the analysis of the test data needs to be made and gives guidance to the procedures by which interpolation needs to be undertaken. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with permitted direct application of the results to different steel/concrete composite structures, steel types and thicknesses, concrete densities, strengths, thicknesses and production techniques over the range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection system tested.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-5:2014

EVS-EN 1365-2:2014

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 2: Floors and roofs

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of: - floor constructions, without cavities or with unventilated cavities; - roof constructions, with or without cavities (ventilated or unventilated); - floor and roof constructions incorporating glazing; with fire exposure from the underside. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1365-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1365-2:2000

EVS-EN 14154-4:2014

Water meters - Part 4: Additional functionalities

This European Standard specifies definitions, requirements and testing of additional functionalities for water meters, without metrological impact, in combination with Additional Functionality Devices (AFD) and in response to EU/EFTA Mandate M/441 EN. These AFDs are to be considered as “ancillary devices" as defined in EN 14154-1. This European Standard does not cover the changing of metrological software within the meter or the upload/download of metrological software. NOTE A manufacturer can claim compliance only for additional functionalities described in this standard. It is not mandatory that an AFD complies with all additional functionalities described herein.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14154-4:2014

EVS-EN 16146:2012+A1:2014

Sanitary tapware - Extractable shower hoses for sanitary tapware for supply systems type 1 and type 2 - General technical specification

This European Standard applies to hoses for extractable outlets of any material intended for equipping sanitary tapware for sinks and basins. Such hoses will only be connected downstream of the obturator of the tapware. The tapware will comply with EN 200, EN 817, EN 1111, EN 1286 or EN 1287 (see [1], [2], [3], [5] and [6]). Hoses intended to connect sanitary tapware to the water supplies are not covered by this standard. This European Standard specifies: - the dimensional, mechanical and hydraulic characteristics with which the hose for extractable outlets shall comply; - the procedures for testing these characteristics. Details of pressures and temperatures are given in Table 1. (...)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16146:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16146:2012

EVS-EN 16487:2014

Acoustics - Test code for suspended ceilings - Sound absorption

This European Standard specifies additional necessary information on how to carry out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination of the sound absorption coefficients according to EN ISO 354 “Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room”. It specifies the additional requirements of the sound absorption measurements and the operating and mounting conditions that should be used for the test. Observe that all demands in EN ISO 354 still should be fulfilled. The results obtained are used for design calculations with respect to room acoustics and to convert frequency-dependent sound absorption coefficients into a weighted sound absorption coefficient αw, according to EN ISO 11654. This European Standard is applicable for the compile of the single number rating αw, to express the sound absorption performance of suspended ceiling membranes in

CE marking and labelling according to EN 13964. This European Standard is not applicable for suspended ceiling kits according to EN 13964.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16487:2014

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules - Estonian National Annex

Standardi EN 1997-1:2005 ja selle muudatuse EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013 rahvuslik lisa.

Keel: et, en
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013+NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules

EN 1997 on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos standardiga EN 1990:2002, mis esitab ohutuse ja kasutatavuse põhimõtted ja nõuded, kirjeldab projekteerimise ja kontrollimise aluseid ja annab juhised vastavate ehititse töökindluse tagamise aspektide kohta.

Keel: et, en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1997-1:2004; EN 1997-1:2004/A1:2013; EN 1997-1:2004/AC:2009; EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 13146-1:2012+A1:2014

Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 1: Determination of longitudinal rail restraint

This European Standard specifies a laboratory test procedure to determine: a) the maximum longitudinal force that can be applied to a rail, secured to a sleeper, bearer or element of slab track by a rail fastening assembly, without non-elastic displacement of the rail occurring, or b) the longitudinal stiffness at a specified longitudinal displacement of a specimen of embedded rail with an adhesive fastening system.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13146-1:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13146-1:2012

EVS-EN 13146-4:2012+A1:2014

Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 4: Effect of repeated loading

This European Standard specifies a laboratory test procedure for applying repeated displacement cycles representative of the displacements caused by traffic on railway track. It is used for assessing the long term performance of direct fastening systems. The procedure is applicable to surface mounted rail on sleepers, bearers and slab track, and embedded rail. This test procedure applies to a complete fastening assembly.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13146-4:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13146-4:2012

EVS-EN 1340:2003+AC:2006/AC:2014

Betoonist äärekivid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Concrete kerb units. Requirements and test methods

Parandus standardi EVS-EN 1340:2003+AC:2006 eestikeelsele väljaandele.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1340:2003+AC:2006

EVS-EN 16272-6:2014

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 6: Intrinsic characteristics - In situ values of airborne sound insulation under direct sound field conditions

This European Standard describes a test method for measuring a quantity representative of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation for railway noise barriers: the sound insulation index. The test method is intended for the following applications:

- determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed along railways, to be measured either on typical installations alongside railways or on a relevant sample section; - determination of the in situ intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers in actual use; - comparison of design specifications with actual performance data after the completion of the construction work; - verification of the long term performance of noise barriers (with a repeated application of the method); - interactive design process of new products, including the formulation of installation manuals. The test method is not intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed in reverberant conditions, e.g. inside tunnels or deep trenches or under covers. Results are expressed as a function of frequency in one-third octave bands, where possible, between 100 Hz and 5 kHz. If it is not possible to get valid measurement results over the whole frequency range indicated, the results will be given in a restricted frequency range and the reasons for the restriction(s) will be clearly reported. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16272-6:2014

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules - Estonian National Annex

Standardi EN 1997-1:2005 ja selle muudatuse EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013 rahvuslik lisa.

Keel: et, en
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013+NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules

EN 1997 on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos standardiga EN 1990:2002, mis esitab ohutuse ja kasutatavuse põhimõtted ja nõuded, kirjeldab projekteerimise ja kontrollimise aluseid ja annab juhised vastavate ehititse töökindluse tagamise aspektide kohta.

Keel: et, en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1997-1:2004; EN 1997-1:2004/A1:2013; EN 1997-1:2004/AC:2009; EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

CLC/TS 50560:2014

Interoperability framework requirement specification

This Technical Specification contains a specification of an Interoperability Requirements Framework, specifying seven levels of interoperability, based on four groups of interoperability steps specified by five types of interaction, plus a methodology based on conformance clauses for satisfying requirements related to the claimed level of interoperability of devices installed in a Home and Building Electronic System (HBES, HES). It is applicable to installations of a single type of HBES, or that interconnect two or more dissimilar HBESs. Within a HBES of a single type any of its capabilities for service, applications and connectivity topology can be used. Interconnection technologies used to interconnect dissimilar HBES are similarly unconstrained. For applicable installations, the scope of its provisions applies to: the connection of devices to the various communications services to enable them to communicate end-to-end across internetworked media; the processes of discovery by which devices find out about each other and configuration to associate them with each other; and the generic aspects of application operation; and management. This Technical Specification is not applicable to the interoperability required between devices to implement specific applications, such as heating or lighting control, energy management, or entertainment. The interoperability requirements defined in this Technical Specification are necessary for such application interoperability but not sufficient. This Technical Specification does not define how measurements are made; nor the algorithms that receive, process and respond to them; nor the interaction between users, service providers, and the HBES application(s). This is the responsibility of experts and organisations that specialise in particular application domains.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50560:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CWA 50560:2010

CLC/TS 50574-2:2014

Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons - Part 2: specification for de-pollution

EN 50574:2012 gives the responsible take-back parties the task of defining target values. This Technical Specification provides applicable target values, characteristic numbers; sampling and analysis procedures, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements. Furthermore, this Technical Specification provides validation methodologies for tests and the daily business of the treatment plants as defined in EN 50574:2012.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50574-2:2014

EVS-EN 1271:2014

Playing field equipment - Volleyball equipment - Functional and safety requirements, test methods

This European Standard specifies the functional requirements (see Clause 3) and the safety requirements (see Clause 4) for volleyball equipment. This European Standard is applicable to 2 types and 5 classes of volleyball equipment (see 3.2) which are used indoors and outdoors. This European Standard is not applicable to beach volleyball. This European Standard does not cover umpire stand (for the 1st official referee).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1271:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1271:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1271:2004/AC:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-101:2003/A2:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-101: Erinõuded aurutitele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-101: Particular requirements for vaporizers

Amendment to EN 60335-2-101:2002

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-101:2002/A2:2014; IEC 60335-2-101:2002/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-101:2003

EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-56: Erinõuded projektoritele ja muudele taolistele seadmetele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

Amendment to EN 60335-2-56:2003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-56:2003/A2:2014; IEC 60335-2-56:2002/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-56:2003

EVS-EN 60350-1:2013/A11:2014

Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 1: Pliidid, ahjud, auruahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid
Household electric cooking appliances - Part 1: Ranges, ovens, steam ovens and grills - Methods for measuring performance

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60350-1:2013/A11:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60350-1:2013

EVS-EN 60350-2:2013/A11:2014

Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 2: Pliidiplaadid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid
Household electric cooking appliances - Part 2: Hobs - Methods for measuring performance

Amendment to EN 60350-2:2013

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60350-2:2013/A11:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60350-2:2013

EVS-EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon
Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

See Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded ja katsemeetodid alumiiniumi, antimoni, arseeni, baariumi, boori, kaadmiumi, kroom (III), kroom (VI), koobalti, vase, plii, mangaani, elavhõbeda, nikli, seleeni, strontsiumi, tina, orgaanilise tina ja tsingi migratsiooni kohta mänguasja materjalidest ja mänguasjade koostisosadest. Pakkematerjale ei vaadelda mänguasja osana, kui neil ei ole kavandatud mängulist väärtust. MÄRKUS 1 Vaadake Euroopa Komisjoni juhenddokumenti nr 12 [2] mänguasjade ohutuse direktiivi rakendamisest pakendile. Standardis on nõuded teatud elementide migratsiooni kohta mänguasja materjalide järgmistest liikidest: kategooria I: kuivad, rabedad, pulbritaolised või vormitavad materjalid (dry, brittle, powder like or pliable materials); kategooria II: vedelad või kleepuvad materjalid (liquid or sticky materials); kategooria III: mahakraabitud materjalid (scraped-off materials). Selle standardi nõuded ei ole kohaldatavad mänguasjadele või nende osadele, mis nende kättesaadavuse, toimimise,

suuruse või massi tõttu välistavad selgelt mis tahes imemisest, lakkumisest või allaneelamisest tuleneva ohu või pikaajalise kontakti ohu nahaga, juhul kui mänguasja või selle osa kasutatakse kavandatud või etteaimataval viisil, võttes arvesse laste käitumist. MÄRKUS 2 Selle standardi mõistes peetakse imemise, lakkumise või allaneelamise tõenäosust märkimisväärseks järgmiste mänguasjade ja mänguasjade osade puhul (vt H.2 ja H.3): Kõiki suhu või suu juurde panemiseks ettenähtud mänguasju, mängu kosmeetikavahendeid ja mänguasjadena liigitatavaid kirjutusvahendeid võib pidada imetavateks, lakutavateks või allaneelatavateks. Kõiki kuni 6-aastastele lastele ettenähtud mänguasjade kättesaadavaid osi ja koostisosi võib hinnata suuga kontakteeruvateks. Vanematele lastele ettenähtud mänguasjade osade suuga kontakti sattumise tõenäosust ei peeta enamikul juhtudest oluliseks (vt H.2).

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 71-3:2013

EVS-EN ISO 17730:2014

Dentistry - Fluoride varnishes (ISO 17730:2014)

This Standard specifies requirements and their test methods for total fluoride content in dental varnishes containing fluoride, intended for use in the oral cavity directly on the outer surfaces of teeth and fillings. It also specifies the requirements for their packaging and labelling, including the instructions for use. This standard covers fluoride varnishes to be applied by dental health care workers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17730:2014; EN ISO 17730:2014

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS JUHEND 4:2011
Standardite ülesehitus, sõnastus ja vormistus
Structure, formulation and presentation of standards

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EVS JUHEND 4:2011+EVS JUHEND 4:2011/AC:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS JUHEND 4:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS JUHEND 4:2011/AC:2013

EVS JUHEND 4:2011/AC:2013
Standardite ülesehitus, sõnastus ja vormistus
Structure, formulation and presentation of standards

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS JUHEND 4:2014

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 12342:1999+A1:2009
Hingamistorud, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos anesteesiaaparaatidega ja ventilaatoritega KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Breathing tubes intended for use with anaesthetic apparatus and ventilators CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12342:1998+A1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5367:2014

EVS-EN 61331-1:2003
Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 1: Determination of attenuation properties of materials

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61331-1:1994; EN 61331-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61331-1:2014

EVS-EN 61331-2:2003
Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 2: Protective glass plates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61331-2:1994; EN 61331-2:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61331-2:2014

EVS-EN 61331-3:2006
Protective devices against diagnostic medical X-radiation - Part 3: Protective clothing and protective devices for gonads

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61331-3:1998; EN 61331-3:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61331-3:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11070:2001
Sterile single-use intravascular catheter introducers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11070:1998; EN ISO 11070:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11070:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11140-1:2009
Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Keemilised näitajad. Osa 1: Üldised nõuded
Sterilization of health care products - Chemical indicators - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11140-1:2005; EN ISO 11140-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11140-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2011

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 1: Trahheaaltoru tüvi (ISO 11990-1:2011)
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 1: Tracheal tube shaft (ISO 11990-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11990-1:2011; EN ISO 11990-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2010

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 2: Trahheaaltoru mansetid
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 2: Tracheal tube cuffs

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11990-2:2010; EN ISO 11990-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 8836:2009

Hingamisteedes kasutatavad aspiratsioonikateetrid
Suction catheters for use in the respiratory tract

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8836:2007, corrected version 2008-03-15; EN ISO 8836:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8836:2014

EVS-EN ISO 9680:2007

Stomatoloogias kasutatav töövalgustus
Dentistry - Operating lights

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9680:2007; EN ISO 9680:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9680:2014

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 1365-2:2000

Kandetarindite tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 2: Vahelaed ja katused
Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 2: Floors and roofs

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1365-2:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1365-2:2014

EVS-EN 15074:2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Ozone

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15074:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15074:2014

EVS-EN 15346:2008

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15346:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15346:2014

EVS-EN 15348:2008

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15348:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15348:2014

EVS-EN 28662-1:1999
Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Vibratsiooni mõõtmine käepidemel. Osa 1: Üldist
Hand-held portable power tools - Measurement of vibrations at the handle - Part 1: General

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8662-1:1988; EN 28662-1:1992

EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2002
Road vehicles - Measurement of driver visual behaviour with respect to transport information and control systems - Part 1: Definitions and parameters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15007-1:2002; EN ISO 15007-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15007-1:2014

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 62489-2:2011
Electroacoustics - Audio-frequency induction loop systems for assisted hearing - Part 2: Methods of calculating and measuring the low-frequency magnetic field emissions from the loop for assessing conformity with guidelines on limits for human exposure

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62489-2:2011; EN 62489-2:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62489-2:2014

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN 60068-2-75:2002
Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Eh: Hammer tests

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-75:1997; EN 60068-2-75:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60068-2-75:2014

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 10217-7:2005
Surveotstarbelised keevitatud terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 7: Roostevabast terasest torud
Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 7: Stainless steel tubes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10217-7:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10217-7:2014

EVS-EN 12186:2007
Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Gaasi ülekande- ja jaotustorustike rõhureguleerjaamad. Talituslikud nõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Gas supply systems - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2000+A1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12186:2014

EVS-EN 12516-1:2005
Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Ümbriskesta tugevus. Osa 1: Terasest ventiilikorpuste tabuleerimismeetod
Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-1:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-1:2005/AC:2007

EVS-EN 12516-1:2005/AC:2007

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Ümbriskesta tugevus. Osa 1: Terasest ventiilikorpuste tabuleerimismeetod
Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-1:2005/AC:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-1:2014

EVS-EN 12516-2:2004

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Ümbriskesta tugevus. Osa 2: Terasventiili kesta tugevusarvutuse meetod
Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 2: Calculation method for steel valve shells

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-2:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-2:2014

EVS-EN 12516-4:2008

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Ümbriskesta tugevus. Osa 4: Arvutusmeetod ventiilide ümbriskestadele, mis on valmistatud terasest erinevast metallist
Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 4: Calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-4:2014

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 28662-1:1999

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Vibratsiooni mõõtmine käepidemel. Osa 1: Üldist
Hand-held portable power tools - Measurement of vibrations at the handle - Part 1: General

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8662-1:1988; EN 28662-1:1992

EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-1: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 1 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-1:2007; EN 61158-4-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-11: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-11:2010; EN 61158-4-11:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-12:2010; EN 61158-4-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-13: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-13:2007; EN 61158-4-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-14: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-14:2010; EN 61158-4-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-19:2010; EN 61158-4-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-2:2010; EN 61158-4-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-22:2010; EN 61158-4-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-3:2010; EN 61158-4-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-4:2007; EN 61158-4-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-10:2010; EN 61158-6-10:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-12:2010; EN 61158-6-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-13:2007; EN 61158-6-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-14:2010; EN 61158-6-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-19:2010; EN 61158-6-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-2:2010; EN 61158-6-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-20:2010; EN 61158-6-20:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-22:2010; EN 61158-6-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-3:2010; EN 61158-6-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-4:2007; EN 61158-6-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-5:2007; EN 61158-6-5:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-9:2010; EN 61158-6-9:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2014

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 12186:2007
Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Gaasi ülekande- ja jaotustorustike rõhureguleerjaamad. Talituslikud nõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Gas supply systems - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2000+A1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12186:2014

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50238-3:2010/AC:2010
Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems - Part 3: Compatibility with axle counters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50238-3:2010/Corr:2010

EVS-EN 50238:2003/AC:2010
Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus
Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238:2003/AC:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

EVS-EN 50299:2003
Oil-immersed cable connection assemblies for transformers and reactors having highest voltage for equipment Um from 72,5 kV to 550 kV

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50299:2002+AC:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50299-1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50299-2:2014

EVS-EN 60127-2:2003
Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 2: Padrunsulavpanused
Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-2:2003; EN 60127-2:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-2:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A1:2004
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A2:2010

EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A1:2004
Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 2: Padrunsulavpanused
Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-2:2003/A1:2003; EN 60127-2:2003/A1:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-2:2014

EVS-EN 60127-2:2003/A2:2010
Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 2: Padrunsulavpanused
Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-2:2003/A2:2010; EN 60127-2:2003/A2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-2:2014

EVS-EN 60127-6:2001
Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 6: Kaitsmepesad väikestele padrunsulavpanustele
Miniature fuses - Part 6: Fuse-holders for miniature cartridge fuse-links

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 127-6:1994 + A1:1996; EN 60127-6:1994 + A1:1996

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-6:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-6:2001/A2:2003

EVS-EN 60127-6:2001/A2:2003

Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 6: Kaitsmepesad väikestele padrunsulavpanustele
Miniature fuses - Part 6: Fuse-holders for miniature cartridge fuse-links

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-6:1994/A2:2002; EN 60127-6:1994/A2:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60127-6:2014

EVS-EN 61951-1:2003+A1:2006

Sekundaarelemendid ja -patareid, mis sisaldavad leeliselisi või teisi mittehappelisi elektrolüüte. Kantavad suletud taaslaetavad üksikelemendid. Osa 1: Nikkel-kaadmium
Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Portable sealed rechargeable single cells - Part 1: Nickel-cadmium

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61951-1:2003+IEC 61951-1:2003/A1:2005; EN 61951-1:2003+EN 61951-1:2003/A1:2006

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 61076-2-104:2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Product requirements -- Part 2-104: Circular connectors - Detail specification for circular connectors with M8 screw-locking or snap-locking

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61076-2-104:2008; EN 61076-2-104:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61076-2-104:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2011

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 1: Trahheaaltoru tüvi (ISO 11990-1:2011)
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 1: Tracheal tube shaft (ISO 11990-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11990-1:2011; EN ISO 11990-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11990-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2010

Laserid ja laserseadmed. Trahheaaltorude laserikindluse määramine. Osa 2: Trahheaaltoru mansetid
Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser resistance of tracheal tubes - Part 2: Tracheal tube cuffs

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11990-2:2010; EN ISO 11990-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11990-2:2014

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 13757-1:2003

Communication system for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 1: Data exchange

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13757-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13757-1:2014

EVS-EN 60793-1-20:2003

Optical fibres - Part 1-20: Measurement methods and test procedures - Fibre geometry

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60793-1-20:2001; EN 60793-1-20:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60793-1-20:2014

EVS-EN 61883-6:2005

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61883-6:2005; EN 61883-6:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61883-6:2014

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

EVS-EN 13757-1:2003
Communication system for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 1: Data exchange

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13757-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13757-1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-1: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 1 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-1:2007; EN 61158-4-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-11: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-11:2010; EN 61158-4-11:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-11:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-12:2010; EN 61158-4-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-13: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-13:2007; EN 61158-4-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-14: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-14:2010; EN 61158-4-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-19:2010; EN 61158-4-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-2:2010; EN 61158-4-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-22:2010; EN 61158-4-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-3:2010; EN 61158-4-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-4:2007; EN 61158-4-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-10:2010; EN 61158-6-10:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-12:2010; EN 61158-6-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-13:2007; EN 61158-6-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-14:2010; EN 61158-6-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-19:2010; EN 61158-6-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-2:2010; EN 61158-6-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-20:2010; EN 61158-6-20:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-22:2010; EN 61158-6-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-3:2010; EN 61158-6-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-4:2007; EN 61158-6-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-5:2007; EN 61158-6-5:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2014

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-9:2010; EN 61158-6-9:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2014

EVS-EN 61784-1:2010
Industrial communication networks - Profiles -- Part 1: Fieldbus profiles

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61784-1:2010; EN 61784-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61784-1:2014

EVS-EN 61883-6:2005
Consumer audio/video equipment - Digital interface Part 6: Audio and music data transmission

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61883-6:2005; EN 61883-6:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61883-6:2014

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 14334:2005
Inspection and testing of LPG road tankers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14334:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14334:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN 14334

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50238-3:2010/AC:2010
Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems - Part 3: Compatibility with axle counters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50238-3:2010/Corr:2010

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 14089:2002
Space product assurance - The control of limited shelf-life materials

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14089:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-22:2014

EVS-EN 14090:2002
Space products assurance - Flammability testing for the screening of space materials

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14090:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-21:2014

EVS-EN 14100:2002
Space product assurance - The determination of offgassing products from materials and assembled articles to be used in a manned space vehicle crew compartment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14100:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-29:2014

EVS-EN 14101:2002
Space product assurance - Material selection for controlling stress-corrosion cracking

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14101:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-36:2014

EVS-EN 3155-070:2008
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 070: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-070:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-070:2014

EVS-EN 3155-071:2008
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 071: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-071:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-071:2014

EVS-EN 3475-411:2005
Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 411: Resistance to fluids

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-411:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3475-411:2014

EVS-EN 4199-004:2009
Aerospace series - Bonding straps for aircraft - Part 004: Round bonding straps, copper, tin plated - 65 °C up to 150 °C and nickel plated - 65 °C up to 260 °C - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4199-004:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4199-004:2014

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 12377:2000
Pakend. Painduvad tuubid. Sulgurite õhutiheduse teimimismeetod
Packaging - Flexible tubes - Test method for the airtightness of closures

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12377:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12377:2014

EVS-EN ISO 18613:2003
Repair of flat wooden pallets

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18613:2003; EN ISO 18613:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18613:2014

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-ISO 500-1:2007
Põllumajandustraktorid. Tagumine käitusvõll, tüübid 1, 2 ja 3. Osa 1: Üldised karakteristikud, ohutusnõuded, kaitsevarje ja vaba ruumi mõõtmed (ISO 500-1:2004)
Agricultural tractors - Rear-mounted power take-off types 1, 2 and 3 - Part 1: General specifications, safety requirements, dimensions for master shield and clearance zone

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 500-1:2004+Cor.1:2005

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12268:2003+A1:2010
Toidutöötlemismasinad. Lintsaagimismasinad. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Food processing machinery - Band saw machines - Safety and hygiene requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12268:2003+A1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12268:2014

EVS-EN 12463:2004+A1:2011
Toidutöötlemismasinad. Villimisseadmed ja abiseadmed. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded
Food processing machinery - Filling machines and auxiliary machines - Safety and hygiene requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12463:2004+A1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12463:2014

EVS-EN 13871:2005+A1:2010
Toidutöötlemismasinad. Kuubikute lõikamise masinad. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Food processing machinery - Cubes cutting machinery - Safety and hygiene requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13871:2005+A1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13871:2014

EVS-EN 453:2000+A1:2010
Toidutöötlemismasinad. Taignasegistid. Ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Food processing machinery - Dough mixers - Safety and hygiene requirements CONSOLIDATE TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 453:2000+A1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 453:2014

EVS-ISO 711:2004
Teravili ja teraviljasaadused. Niiskusesisalduse määramine (Põhiline referentsmeetod)
Cereals and cereal products - Determination of moisture content (Basic reference method)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 711:1985

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 839:2008
Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Application by surface treatment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 839:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 839:2014

EVS-EN 252:1999
Välikatsemeetod puidukaitsevahendi suhtelise kaitsevõime määramiseks vahetul kokkupuutel pinnasega
Field test method for determining the relative protective effectiveness of wood preservative in ground contact

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 252:1989+AC1:1989
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 252:2014

EVS-EN 330:2000
Puidukaitsevahendid. Välikatse meetod puidukaitsevahendi suhtelise kaitsevõime määramiseks, kui puidukaitsevahendit kasutatakse kattekihi all ning see ei puutu pinnasega kokku: L-ühendusmeetod (puittala jätkamise meetod)
Wood preservatives - Field test method for determining the relative protective effectiveness of a wood preservative for use under a coating and exposed-out-of ground contact: L-joint method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 330:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 330:2014

EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2004
Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-010: Erinõuded laboratoorsetele materjalide kuumutamise seadmetele
Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2-010: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for the heating of materials

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61010-2-010:2003; EN 61010-2-010:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61010-2-010:2014

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12186:2007
Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Gaasi ülekande- ja jaotustorustike rõhureguleerjaamad. Talituslikud nõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Gas supply systems - Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12186:2000+A1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12186:2014

EVS-EN 12592:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of solubility

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12592:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12592:2014

EVS-EN 12594:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Preparation of test samples

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12594:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12594:2014

EVS-EN 12595:2007
Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine
Bitumen and bituminous binders. Determination of kinematic viscosity

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12595:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12595:2014

EVS-EN 12596:2007
Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris
Bitumen and bituminous binders. Determination of dynamic viscosity by vacuum capillary.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12596:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12596:2014

EVS-EN 12607-1:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 1: RTFOT method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-1:2014

EVS-EN 12607-2:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 2: TFOT Method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-2:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-2:2014

EVS-EN 12607-3:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 3: RFT Method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-3:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-3:2014

EVS-EN 15195:2007
Liquid petroleum products - Determination of ignition delay and derived cetane number (DCN) of middle distillate fuels by combustion in a constant volume chamber

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15195:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15195:2014

EVS-EN ISO 10370:2000
Naftasaadused. Jääksüsiniku (koksiarv) määramine. Mikromeetod
Petroleum products - Dermination of carbon residue - Micro method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10370:1993; EN ISO 10370:1995
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10370:2014

EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2008
Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Fusion-bonded epoxy coatings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21809-2:2007; EN ISO 21809-2:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2008/AC:2009

EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2008/AC:2009
Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Fusion-bonded epoxy coatings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21809-2:2007/Cor.1:2008; EN ISO 21809-2:2007/AC:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21809-2:2014

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10088-1:2005
Stainless steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10088-1:2014

EVS-EN 10088-2:2005
Roostevaba teras. Osa 2: Korrosioonikindlate terasplaatide ja ribade tehnilised tingimused üldiseks- ja ehituslikuks kasutamiseks
Stainless steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general and construction purposes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-2:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10088-2:2014

EVS-EN 10088-3:2005
Stainless steels - Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for semi-finished products, bars, rods, wire, sections and bright products of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10088-3:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10088-3:2014

EVS-EN 10217-7:2005
Surveotstarbelised keevitatud terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 7: Roostevabast terasest torud
Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 7: Stainless steel tubes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10217-7:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10217-7:2014

EVS-EN ISO 683-17:2000
Heat-treated steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels - Part 17: Ball and roller bearing steels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 683-17:1999; EN ISO 683-17:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 683-17:2014

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 15346:2008
Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15346:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15346:2014

EVS-EN 15348:2008
Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15348:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15348:2014

EVS-EN ISO 1872-1:2000
Plastid. Polüetüleenist (PE) vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalid. Osa 1: Tähistussüsteem ja alus tehniliste andmete jaoks
Plastics - Polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 1872-1:1993)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1872-1:1993; EN ISO 1872-1:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17855-1:2014

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 12592:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of solubility

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12592:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12592:2014

EVS-EN 12594:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Preparation of test samples

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12594:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12594:2014

EVS-EN 12595:2007
Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kinemaatilise viskoossuse määramine
Bitumen and bituminous binders. Determination of kinematic viscosity

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12595:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12595:2014

EVS-EN 12596:2007
Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Dünaamilise viskoossuse määramine vaakumkapillaaris
Bitumen and bituminous binders. Determination of dynamic viscosity by vacuum capillary.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12596:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12596:2014

EVS-EN 12607-1:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 1: RTFOT method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-1:2014

EVS-EN 12607-2:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 2: TFOT Method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-2:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-2:2014

EVS-EN 12607-3:2007
Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under influence of heat and air - Part 3: RFT Method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12607-3:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12607-3:2014

EVS-EN 13126-5:2011
Building hardware - Hardware for windows and door height windows - Requirements and test methods - Part 5: Devices that restrict the opening of windows and door height windows

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13126-5:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13126-5:2011+A1:2014

EVS-EN 16146:2012
Sanitary tapware - Extractable shower hoses for sanitary tapware for supply systems type 1 and type 2 - General technical specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16146:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16146:2012+A1:2014

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 13146-1:2012
Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 1: Determination of longitudinal rail restraint

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13146-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13146-1:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 13146-4:2012
Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 4: Effect of repeated loading

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13146-4:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13146-4:2012+A1:2014

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

CWA 50560:2010
Interoperability framework requirements specification for service to the home (IFRS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 50560:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50560:2014

EVS-EN 1271:2004
Playing field equipment - Volleyball equipment - Functional and safety requirements, test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1271:2004 + AC:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1271:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1271:2004/AC:2013

EVS-EN 71-3:2013
Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon
Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-3:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

Selleks, et 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 on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

Arvamusküsitlusele esitatakse Euroopa ja rahvusvahelised standardikavandid, mis on kavas üle võtta Eesti standarditeks, ja Eesti algupärased standardikavandid ning algupäraste tehniliste spetsifikatsioonide ja juhendite kavandid.

Iga arvamusküsitlusel oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud järgnev informatsioon:
• Tähis
• Pealkiri
• Käsitlusala
• Keel (en = inglise; et = eesti)
• Euroopa või rahvusvahelise alusdokumendi tähis, selle olemasolul
• Asendusseos, selle olemasolul
• Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg

Kavanditega tutvumiseks võtta ühendust EVS-i standardiosakonnaga: standardiosakond@evs.ee, ostmiseks klienditeenindusega: standard@evs.ee.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist.

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

FprEN ISO 17658

Welding - Imperfections in oxyfuel flame cuts, laser beam cuts and plasma cuts - Terminology (ISO 17658:2002)

This international Standard defines terms of the possible imperfections in oxyfuel gas, laser beam and plasma cuts in metallic materials which are collected and grouped. Imperfections are irregularities or deviations from the specified shape and location of cut. This international Standard only includes imperfections originating directly from oxyfuel gas, laser beam and plasma arc cutting; any adverse effects resulting from additional external stresses or strains are not considered. The type, shape and location of these imperfections are grouped together but conditions and causes of origin are not given. Information concerning the evaluation and consequences of the above mentioned imperfections is not given because this depends on the specific job requirements. The terms have been selected to characterize the principal imperfections mentioned, however, two or more may be found simultaneously. The grouping system used is not an evaluation of quality.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17658:2002; FprEN ISO 17658
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12584:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

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

prEN 16803-1

Space - Use of GNSS-based positioning for road Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) - Part 1: Definitions and system engineering procedures for the establishment and assessment of performances

The civil applications of geopositioning are undergoing exponential development. The latest market analysis for the GNSS systems shows 2 major fields of application which, all together, practically share the whole of the market. - Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), mainly in the Road ITS domain. - Location Based Services (LBS), accessible on smartphones and tablets. When a Road ITS system needs GNSS positioning, which is the case for most of them, there is the question of the choice of the type or receiver and of its minimum performances which are necessary to satisfy the system's final requirements at user level. To meet these requirements, the system includes a processing Application module which uses the outputs (PVT = Position-Velocity-Time) of a GNSS-based terminal to provide the service with a given End-to-end performance. Consequently, this latter depends on the quality of the positioning outputs, which are highly variable with respect to the operational conditions of the system, but also on the performance of the application module itself. The main ITS systems concerned by this issue are: • GNSS-based tolling systems (road, parking zone, urban…) - Localized emergency calls (eCall) - Electronic tachograph - Taximeter - Regulated freight transport systems (hazardous substances, livestock, etc.) - "Pay-as-you-drive" insurance - Road management systems, traffic information systems, - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) - etc. Some Road ITS systems are considered as “safety critical”, because their failure may cause human death or injury and others are “liability critical”, because they include financial or regulatory aspects. In some cases, their development is subject to an official certification/homologation process. Particularly for those systems, there exists a strong need to be able to prove they do meet their End-to-end performance requirements. Presently there is no norm or standard that supports such certification process, while in parallel, the assessment of GNSS positioning performances is by nature difficult to handle. The objective of this EN is to fill this gap, by providing an approach for handling performances aspects of Positioning-based road ITS systems, that differentiates clearly the role played by the Positioning terminal and by the Application module respectively. It provides with standard definitions of performance metrics for the outputs of the

GNSS-based positioning terminal, relevant for road ITS, definitions of the various items to be considered when specifying an Operational scenario together with a method to characterize an environment, and finally procedures to reconcile tests results on the different system components to assess the system End-to-end performances. The document can be used by different stakeholders, for different purposes: - It can be used by a test laboratory, to assess the performances of the whole Road ITS system comprising a given Positioning terminal and supposed to be operated following such a scenario, - It can be used by a Road ITS system developer wishing to choose the right positioning technology compliant with its application performances of wishing to tune its application algorithm with respect to the terminal performances, - It can be used by a Positioning terminal manufacturer wishing to develop a specialised range of terminals dedicated to such applications or to propose one of his products to a Road ITS system developer.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16803-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEVS-ISO 18091

Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Juhised standardi ISO 9001:2008 rakendamiseks kohalikus omavalitsuses
Quality management systems -- Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 in local government

Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi eesmärk on anda kohalikele omavalitsustele juhiseid usaldusväärsete tulemuste saavutamiseks standardi ISO 9001:2008 tervikliku kohaldamise kaudu. Need juhised aga ei täienda, muuda ega või paranda standardi ISO 9001:2008 nõudeid. Kodanikud peavad kohalikku omavalitsust usaldusväärseks, kui see suudab püsivalt tagada kõigi oluliste protsesside ja toodete/teenuste minimaalse töökindluse. Oluline on, et kõik kohaliku omavalitsuse protsessid, sealhulgas juhtimis-, töö- ja tugiprotsessid, moodustaksid ühtse ning tervikliku kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi ja et selle kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi kasutamine ning edasiarendamine keskenduks tulemuste saavutamisele. Selle süsteemi terviklik iseloom on oluline, sest muidu võib kohalik omavalitsus olla usaldusväärne küll teatud tegevusvaldkondades, samas aga ebausaldusväärne teistes. Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi protsesside määratlemisel on oluline, et kohalik omavalitsus kaaluks, millised protsessid on tema klientidele/kodanikele usaldusväärsete toodete/teenuste pakkumiseks vajalikud (vt lisa A). Asjaomased protsessid on juhtimis-, toimimis- ja tugiprotsessid ja nende hulka kuuluvad juhtimisprotsessid, toote/teenuse osutamise protsessid ja muud kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi mõjusaks toimimiseks vajalikud protsessid. Lisas B on antud kohalike omavalitsuste jaoks diagnostikametoodid oma protsesside ja toodete/teenuste kohaldamisala ja lõpptähtaja hindamiseks. Lisa B kasutamine tervikdiagnostikaks on käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kasutajate eelistatud lähtepunktiks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18091:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 903:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

prEN ISO 11290-1:2014

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes and other Listeria spp. - Part 1: Detection method (ISO/DIS 11290-1:2014)

This part of ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for - the detection of L. monocytogenes; - the detection of Listeria spp. This part of ISO 11290 is applicable to: - products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals; - environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling. NOTE Certain new Listeria species may not be detected or confirmed by this method (see references [4, 9, 11, 13]).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 11290-1:2014; ISO/DIS 11290-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11290-1:2000
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11290-1:2000/A1:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 11290-2:2014

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes and of Listeria spp. - Part 2: Enumeration method (ISO/DIS 11290-2:2014)

This part of EN ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for - the enumeration of L. monocytogenes, - the enumeration of Listeria spp. This part of ISO 11290 is applicable to: — products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals; — environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling. NOTE Certain new Listeria species may not be detected or confirmed by this method (see references [3, 6, 9, 11]).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 11290-2:2014; ISO/DIS 11290-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11290-2:2000
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11290-2:2000/A1:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11290-2:2000+A1:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

FprEN 60601-2-66:2014

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

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).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60601-2-66:2014; IEC 60601-2-66:201X (29/851/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-66:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 1366-10:2011/prA1

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 10: Smoke control dampers

This European Standard specifies test methods for smoke control dampers to assess their performance under elevated temperature or fire conditions. It needs to be noted that the smoke control damper to be tested may require testing to EN 1366-2 and that this needs to be considered before carrying out these tests. Smoke control damper tests are required to confirm that the furnace testing requirements of EN 12101-8 are met and EN 12101-8 needs to be considered before carrying out these tests. Smoke control dampers tested to this European Standard should be classified using EN 13501-4 and this European Standard needs to be considered before carrying out these tests. To this end this European Standard needs to be read in conjunction with EN 12101-8, EN 13501-4, EN 1366-2 and EN 1363-1, the latter giving further details for fire resistance testing.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1366-10:2011/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1366-10:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 60335-2-25:2012/FprA2:2014

Household and similar appliances - Safety - Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens

Amendment to EN 60335-2-25:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-25:2012/FprA2:2014; IEC 60335-2-25:2010/A2:201X (61B/511/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-25:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 1364-1

Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - Part 1: Walls

This European standard specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of non-loadbearing walls. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1. It is applicable to partitions (non-loadbearing walls) with and without glazing, non-loadbearing walls consisting almost wholly of glazing (glazed non-loadbearing walls) and other non-loadbearing internal and external non-loadbearing walls with and without glazing. The fire resistance of external non-loadbearing walls can be determined under internal or external exposure conditions. In the latter case the external fire exposure curve given in EN 1363-2 is used. It is not applicable to: a) curtain walls (external non-loadbearing walls suspended in front of the floor slab), unless explicitly permitted under EN 1364-3 or EN 1364-4 which shall contain details of the methodology to be used. b) non-loadbearing walls containing door assemblies which shall be tested to EN 1634-1. Specific requirements relating to the testing of glazing are given in Annex A. Specific requirements relating to the testing of non-loadbearing external and internal walls designed to span horizontally between two independently proven fire resisting vertical structural elements are given in annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 1364-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1364-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61140:2014

Kaitse elektrilöögi eest. Ühisnõuded paigaldistele ja seadmetele
Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment

This International Standard is a basic safety publication. It applies to the protection of persons and livestock against electric shock. The intent is to give fundamental principles and requirements which are common to electrical installations, systems and equipment

or necessary for their co-ordination, without limitations with regard to the magnitude of the voltage or current, or the type of current, and for frequencies up to 1 000 Hz. Some clauses in this standard refer to low-voltage and high-voltage systems, installations and equipment. For the purpose of this standard, low-voltage is any rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. High voltage is any rated voltage exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. NOTE For an efficient design and selection of protective measures the type of voltage that may occur and its shape needs to be considered, i.e. a.c. or d.c. voltage, sinusoidal, transient, phase controlled, superimposed d.c., as well as a possible mixture of these forms. The installations or equipment may influence the shape of the voltage, e.g. by inverters or converters. The currents flowing under normal operating conditions and under fault conditions depend on the described voltage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61140:2014; IEC 61140:201X (64/1976/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61140:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 11612

Protective clothing - Clothing to protect against heat and flame - Minimum performance requirements (ISO/FDIS 11612:2014)

This International Standard specifies performance requirements for protective clothing made from flexible materials, which are designed to protect the wearer's body, except the hands, from heat and/or flame. For protection of the wearer's head and feet, the only items of protective clothing falling within the scope of this International Standard are gaiters, hoods and overboots. However, concerning hoods, requirements for visors and respiratory equipment are not given. The performance requirements set out in this International Standard are applicable to protective clothing which could be worn for a wide range of end uses, where there is a need for clothing with limited flame spread properties and where the user can be exposed to radiant or convective or contact heat or to molten metal splashes This International Standard is not applicable to protective clothing that is specified by other International Standards (see introduction).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11612:2014; ISO/DIS 11612:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13381-7

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

This Part of this European Standard specifies a test method to be followed for determining the contribution of fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural timber members. Such fire protection systems include claddings, sprayed fire protection and coatings. The method is applicable to all fire protection systems used for the protection of timber members. These can be fixed directly, totally or in part, to the timber member and can include an air gap between the fire protection system and the timber member, as an integral part of its design. Evaluation of timber constructions protected by horizontal or vertical protective membranes are the subject of ENV 13381-1 or ENV 13381-2 respectively.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13381-7:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 14789

Stationary source emissions - Determination of volume concentration of oxygen - Standard reference method: Paramagnetism

This European Standard specifies the standard reference method (SRM) based on the paramagnetic principle for the determination of the oxygen concentrations in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. It includes the sampling and the gas conditioning system as well as the analyser. This European Standard specifies the performance characteristics to be determined and the performance criteria to be fulfilled by measuring systems based on this measurement method. It applies to periodic monitoring and the calibration or control of automated measuring systems (AMS) permanently installed on a stack, for regulatory or other purposes. This European Standard specifies criteria for demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method (AM) to the SRM by application of prEN 14793. This European Standard has been validated during field tests on waste incineration, co-incineration and large combustion plants and on a recognized test bench. It has been validated for sampling periods of 30 min in the range from 3 % to 21 %. Oxygen concentration values, expressed as volume concentrations, are used to allow results of emission measurements to be standardised to the oxygen reference concentration and dry gas conditions required e.g. by EU Directive 2010/75/EC on industrial emissions. NOTE The characteristics of installations, the conditions during field tests and the values of repeatability and reproducibility in the field are given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14789
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14789:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 14790

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the water vapour in ducts - Standard reference method

This European Standard specifies the standard reference method (SRM) based on a sampling system with a condensation/adsorption technique to determine the water vapour concentration in the flue gases emitted to atmosphere from

ducts and stacks. This European Standard specifies the performance characteristics to be determined and performance criteria to be fulfilled by measuring systems based on the measurement method. It applies to periodic monitoring and to the calibration or control of automated measuring systems (AMS) permanently installed on a stack, for regulatory or other purposes. This European Standard specifies criteria for demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method to the SRM by application of prEN 14793. This European Standard is applicable in the range of water vapour content from 4 % to 40 % as volume concentrations and of water vapour mass concentration from 29 g/m3 to 250 g/m3 as a wet gas, although for a given temperature the upper limit of the method is related to the maximum pressure of water in air or in the gas. In this European Standard all the concentrations are expressed at standard conditions (273 K and 101,3 kPa). NOTE 1 For saturated conditions the condensation/adsorption method is not applicable. Some guidance is given in this European Standard to deal with flue gas when droplets are present. This European Standard has been evaluated during field tests on waste incineration, co-incineration and large combustion plants. It has been validated for sampling periods of 30 min in the volume concentration range of 7 % to 26 %. NOTE 2 The characteristics of installations, the conditions during field tests and the values of repeatability and reproducibility in the field are given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14790
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14790:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 14791

Stationary source emissions - Determination of mass concentration of sulphur oxides - Standard reference method

This European Standard specifies the standard reference method (SRM) for the determination of the sulphuric oxide SO2 in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. It is based on a sampling system and two analytical principles: ion chromatography and the Thorin method. This European Standard specifies the performance characteristics to be determined and the performance criteria to be fulfilled by measuring systems based on the measurement method. It applies to periodic monitoring and to the calibration or control of automatic measuring systems (AMS) permanently installed on a stack, for regulatory or other purposes. This European Standard specifies criteria for demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method to the SRM by application of prEN 14793. This European Standard has been evaluated during field tests on waste incineration, co-incineration and large combustion installations. It has been validated for sampling periods of 30 min in the range of 0,5 mg/m³ to 2 000 mg/m³ of SO2 for an ion-chromatography variant and 5 mg/m³ to 2 000 mg/m³ of SO2 for the Thorin method according to emission limit values laid down in the Directive 2010/75/EC. The limit values of EU Directives are expressed in units of mg/m³ of SO2 on dry basis and at standard conditions of 273 K and 101,3 kPa. NOTE The characteristics of installations, the conditions during field tests and the values of repeatability and reproducibility in the field are given in Annex E.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14791
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14791:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 14792

Stationary source emissions - Determination of mass concentration of nitrogen oxides - Standard reference method: chemiluminescence

This European Standard specifies the standard reference method (SRM) based on the chemiluminescence principle for the determination of the nitrogen oxides (NOx) in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. It includes the sampling and the gas conditioning system, as well as the analyser. This European Standard specifies the characteristics to be determined and the performance criteria to be fulfilled by measuring systems based on this measurement method. It applies for periodic monitoring and for the calibration or control of automatic measuring systems (AMS) permanently installed on a stack, for regulatory or other purposes. This European Standard specifies criteria for demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method to the SRM by application of prEN 14793. This European standard has been validated during field tests on waste incineration, co-incineration and large combustion installations and on a recognized test-bench. It has been validated for sampling periods of 30 min in the range of 0 mg/m3 to 1 300 mg/m3 of NO2 for large combustion plants and 0 mg/m3 to 400 mg/m3 of NO2 for waste incineration, according to emission limit values (ELV) laid down in the Directive 2010/75/EC. The ELV for NOx (NO + NO2) in EU directives are expressed in mg/m3 of NO2 on a dry basis, at a specified value for oxygen and at reference conditions (273 K and 101,3 kPa). NOTE The characteristics of installations, the conditions during field tests and the values of repeatability and reproducibility in the field are given in Annex F.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14792
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14792:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 14793

Stationary source emissions - Demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method with a reference method

This European Standard specifies a procedure to demonstrate the equivalence of an alternative method (AM) with the reference method (RM) or the standard reference method (SRM), both implemented to determine the same measurand. In particular, this European Standard provides the statistical tools and different criteria to evaluate the alternative method. This does not release the body performing the equivalence testing from bearing technical and analytical judgement on the evaluation of the different criteria. Three steps are required for demonstration of equivalence: description of the alternative method and setting of the field of application (measurement range and type of gas matrix); determination of the performance characteristics of the alternative method and calculation of the expanded uncertainty where appropriate and check of compliance with the maximum expanded

uncertainty allowed for the reference method; check of repeatability and lack of systematic deviation of the alternative method in the field or on a recognized test bench in comparison with the reference method for the type of matrix defined in the field of equivalence. This European Standard requires that a reference method has been defined and validated. This European Standard only considers the case of linear quantitative methods. This European Standard has been drawn up for laboratories working in air quality measurements and consequently an example taken from this sector are presented in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14793
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 14793:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 15058

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of carbon monoxide - Standard reference method: non-dispersive infrared spectrometry

This European Standard specifies the standard reference method (SRM) based on the infra-red (IR) absorption principle. It includes the sampling and the gas conditioning system, and allows the determination of the carbon monoxide CO in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. This European Standard specifies the characteristics to be determined and the performance criteria to be fulfilled by measuring systems using the IR measurement method. It applies for periodic monitoring and for the calibration or control of automatic measuring systems (AMS) permanently installed on a stack, for regulatory or other purposes. This European Standard specifies criteria for demonstration of equivalence of an alternative method (AM) to the SRM by application of prEN 14793. This European Standard has been validated during field tests on waste incineration, co-incineration and large combustion plants and on a recognized test bench. It has been validated for CO concentrations with sampling periods of 30 min in the range of 0 mg/m3 to 400 mg/m3 for large combustion plants and 0 mg/m3 to 740 mg/m3 for waste and co-incineration. Directive 2010/75/EC lays down emission values which are expressed in mg/m3, on dry basis at a specified value of oxygen and at standard conditions of 273 K and 101,3 kPa. NOTE The characteristics of installations, the conditions during field tests and the values of repeatability and reproducibility in the field are given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15058
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15058:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 16852:2014

Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use (ISO/DIS 16852:2014)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for flame arresters that prevent flame transmission when explosive gas-air or vapour-air mixtures are present. It establishes uniform principles for the classification, basic construction and information for use, including the marking of flame arresters, and specifies test methods to verify the safety requirements and determine safe limits of use. This International Standard is valid for pressures ranging from 80 kPa to 160 kPa and temperatures ranging from −20 °C to +150 °C. NOTE 1 For flame arresters with operational conditions inside the scope but outside atmospheric conditions see 7.4. NOTE 2 In designing and testing flame arresters for operation under conditions other than those specified above, this International Standard can be used as a guide. However, additional testing related specifically to the intended conditions of use is advisable. This is particularly important when high temperatures and pressures are applied. The test mixtures might need to be modified in these cases. NOTE 3 An additional standard IMO MSC/Circ. 677 for maritime application from IMO (International Maritime Organization) exists. This International Standard is not applicable to the following: — external safety-related measurement and control equipment that might be required to keep the operational conditions within the established safe limits; NOTE 4 Integrated measurement and control equipment, such as integrated temperature and flame sensors as well as parts which, for example, intentionally melt (retaining pin), burn away (weather hoods) or bend (bimetallic strips), is within the scope of this International Standard. — flame arresters used for explosive mixtures of vapours and gases, which tend to self-decompose (e.g. acetylene) or which are chemically unstable; — flame arresters used for carbon disulphide, due to its special properties; — flame arresters whose intended use is for mixtures other than gas-air or vapour-air mixtures (e.g. higher oxygen-nitrogen ratio, chlorine as oxidant, etc.); — flame arrester test procedures for internal-combustion compression ignition engines; — fast acting valves, extinguishing systems and other explosion isolating systems; — flame arresters integrated or combined with explosion-protected equipment, such as blowers, fans, compressors and pumps.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 16852:2014; ISO/DIS 16852:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16852:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 18635:2014

Water quality - Determination of short-chain polychlorinated alkanes (SCCPs) in sediment and suspended (particulate) matter - Method using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and negative-ion chemical ionization (NCI) (ISO/DIS 18635:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of the sum of short-chain polychlorinated n-alkanes also known as short-chain polychlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) in the carbon bond range n-C10 to n-C13 inclusive, in mixtures with chlorine mass fractions ("contents") between 50 % and 67 %, including approximately 6 000 of approximately 8 000 congeners. This method is applicable to the determination of the sum of SCCPs in sediment and suspended (particulate) matter, activated sewage sludge and soil using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry with electron capture negative ionization (GC-ECNI-MS). Depending on matrix and the detection capabilities of the GC-ECNI-MS the method can be applied to samples containing e.g. 0,03 µg/g to 3 µg/g sum of SCCPs

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 18635:2014; ISO/DIS 18635:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

FprEN 60601-2-66:2014

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

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).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60601-2-66:2014; IEC 60601-2-66:201X (29/851/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-66:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61669:2014

Electroacoustics - Measurement of real-ear acoustical performance characteristics of hearing aids

This standard gives recommendations and requirements for the measurement and estimation of the real-ear acoustical performance characteristics of air-conduction hearing aids and for the measurement of certain acoustic properties of the ear related to the application of hearing aids. Measurements of real-ear acoustical characteristics of hearing aids which apply non-linear or analytical processing techniques are valid only for the test signals used and conditions employed. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that measurements of real-ear acoustical performance characteristics of a given hearing aid on a given human ear may be replicated in other locations with other test equipment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61669:201X (29/849/CDV); FprEN 61669:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61669:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61869-9:2012

Mõõtetrafod. Osa 9: Mõõtetrafode digitaalne liides
Instrument Transformers - Part 9: Digital interface for instrument transformers

This International Standard is a product family standard applicable to newly manufactured instrument transformers with digital output. The product standard is composed of IEC 61869-1 and IEC 61869-6, in addition to this standard and the relevant specific standard This standard defines requirements for digital communications of instrument transformer measurements. It is based on the IEC 61850 series of standards, UCA International Users Group document Implementation Guideline for Digital Interface to Instrument Transformers Using IEC 61850-9-2, and IEC 60044-8 which is being replaced by this standard. It includes additional improvements including IEC 61588 network based time synchronization. An illustrative general block diagram of an instrument transformer with digital output is shown in Figure 901. It shows multiple current and/or voltage information coming from the secondary converters (SC in Figure 901) and fed into a common block labelled “merging unit”. The merging unit performs all the data processing (sampling, analogue to digital conversion, scaling, message formatting, etc.) necessary to produce a time-coherent output data stream according to this standard. For the purposes of this standard a merging unit is a physical unit (hardware subsystem) used to assemble and transmit digital output data frames.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61869-9:2012; IEC 61869-9:201X (38/438/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60044-8:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62052-31:2013

Vahelduvvoolu-mõõteseadmed . Üldnõuded, katsetused ja katsetustingimused. Osa 31: Ohutusnõuded ja katsetused
Electricity metering equipment (AC) - General requirements, tests and test conditions - Part 31: Safety requirements and tests

This International Standard, part of the IEC 62052 series, specifies product safety requirements for equipment for electricity metering and control. NOTE For other requirements, see the relevant standards. This International Standard applies to newly manufactured metering equipment designed to measure and control electrical energy on 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks with a voltage up to 600 V, where all functional elements, including add-on modules are enclosed in or form a single case. NOTE 1 The voltage mentioned in the clause above is the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages. See Table 7. NOTE 2 For components and sub-assemblies see Clause 13. When such equipment is designed to be installed in a specified matching socket, then the requirements apply for, and the tests shall be performed on, equipment installed in its specified matching socket. However,

requirements for sockets and inserting / removing the meters from the socket are outside the scope of this standard. This International Standard is also applicable to auxiliary input and output circuits. NOTE Examples are impulse inputs and outputs, control inputs and outputs, circuits for meter data exchange. In this standard distinction is made between: • electromechanical meters, static meters and equipment for tariff and load control; • direct connected, current transformer operated, voltage and current transformer operatedmeters; • protective class I and protective class II equipment; • wall or cabinet mounted, rack mounted and panel mounted equipment; • equipment intended for indoor use and outdoor use. Equipment used in conjunction with equipment for electricity metering, tariff and load control may need to comply with additional safety requirements. See also 13. NOTE Examples are telecommunication modems and customer information units. It does not apply to: • equipment where the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 600 V; • portable meters; NOTE Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected. • laboratory and mobile meter test equipment; • reference standard meters. The safety requirements of this standard are based on the following assumptions: • the metering equipment is installed correctly; • equipment for electricity metering and control is used generally by unskilled persons, including meter readers and consumers of electrical energy. In many cases, they are installed in a way that they are freely accessible. Their terminal covers cannot be removed and their case cannot be opened without removing seals and using a tool; • during normal use all terminal covers, covers and barriers providing protection against accessing hazardous live parts are in place; • for meter installation, configuration, maintenance and repair it may be necessary to remove terminal cover(s), (a part of) the case or barriers so that hazardous live parts may become accessible. Such activities are performed by skilled personnel, who have been suitably trained to be aware of working procedures necessary to ensure safety. Therefore, safety requirements covering these conditions are out of the Scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62052-31:2013; IEC 62052-31:201X (13/1551/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62282-6-400:2013

Fuel cell technologies - Part 6-400: Micro fuel cell power systems - Power and data interchangeability

This International Standard covers interchangeability of power and data between micro fuel cell power system and electronic devices to provide the micro fuel cell power system compatibility for a variety of electronic device while maintaining the safety and performance of micro fuel cell system. For this purpose, the standard covers power interfaces and its connector configuration. The power management circuitry and power sharing methodology are also provided. This standard also covers data communication protocol and its data specification. Operation modes and alerts conditions are also provided for the means to comply with the power control requirements of electronic device. A micro fuel cell power system block diagram is shown in Figure 1. Micro fuel cell power systems and MFC power units are defined as those wearable or easily carried by hand, roviding d.c. outputs that do not exceed 60 V d.c. and power outputs that do not exceed 240 VA. This standard covers the power and data interfaces between micro fuel cell power unit and electronic device.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62282-6-400:2013; 105/453/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 9013:2014

Thermal cutting - Classification of thermal cuts - Geometrical product specification and quality tolerances (ISO/DIS 9013:2014)

This International Standard applies to materials suitable for oxyfuel flame cutting, plasma cutting and laser cutting. It is applicable to flame cuts from 3 mm to 300 mm, plasma cuts from 0,5 mm to 150 mm and to laser cuts from 0,5 mm to 32 mm. This International Standard includes geometrical product specifications and quality tolerances. The geometrical product specifications are applicable if reference to this International Standard is made in drawings or pertinent documents, e.g. delivery conditions. If this International Standard is also to apply, by way of exception, to parts which are produced by different cutting processes, this has to be agreed upon separately. Flatness defects are not addressed as such in this document. The references are the current standards for the materials used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9013:2014; ISO/DIS 9013:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9013:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9013:2003/A1:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EN 60335-2-67:2012/FprA1:2014

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines for commercial use

Amendment to EN 60335-2-67:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-67:2012/FprA1:2014; IEC 60335-2-67:2012/A1:201X (61J/604/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-67:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 13844

Plastics piping systems - Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints for use with plastic pipes - Test method for leaktightness under negative pressure, angular deflection and deformation (ISO/FDIS 13844:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the leak tightness under negative pressure, angular deflection, and deformation of assembled joints between elastomeric-sealing-ring-type sockets made of plastic or metal and plastic pressure pipes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 13844:2014; FprEN ISO 13844
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13844:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 13845

Plastics piping systems - Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints for use with thermoplastic pipes - Test method for leaktightness under internal pressure and with angular deflection (ISO/FDIS 13845:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the leak tightness under internal pressure with angular deflection of assembled joints between elastomeric-sealing-ring-type sockets made of plastic or metal and plastic pressure pipes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 13845; ISO/FDIS 13845:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13845:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 3501

Plastics piping systems - Mechanical joints between fittings and pressure pipes - Test method for resistance to pull-out under constant longitudinal force (ISO/FDIS 3501:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for checking the ability of assembled uniaxial jointsbetween fittings and plastic pressure pipes to withstand longitudinal tensile stresses. The test applies regardless of the design and material of the fitting used for jointing plastics pipe. This test method is not applicable to fusion-welded joints.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 3501; ISO/FDIS 3501:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 712:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 6259-3

Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of tensile properties - Part 3: Polyolefin pipes (ISO/FDIS 6259-3:2014)

This part of ISO 6259 specifies a method of determining the tensile properties of polyolefin (polyethylene, cross-linked polyethylene, polypropylene and polybutene) pipes, and in particular the following properties: — the stress at yield; — the elongation at break. This part of ISO 6259 also gives the corresponding basic specifications in Annexes A to D for information purposes only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 6259-3; ISO/FDIS 6259-3:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 12200-1

Plastics rainwater piping systems for above ground external use - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

This standard specifies the requirements for pipes, fittings, brackets and the system of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) intended for use as above-ground external rainwater downpipes. It also specifies the requirements for metallic brackets. It specifies both solid wall pipes and fittings, (i.e. product manufactured from a single layer), as well as solid wall multi-layer pipes. Pipes can be used in conjunction with fittings and brackets of acrylic materials provided these polymers meet the performance requirements of this standard. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. These products are usually used in conjunction with gutters conforming to EN 607[1]. They are not intended for use with products conforming to EN 612[2]. It is applicable to PVC-U rainwater systems of circular, square, rectangular or any other shape with sealed (rubber ring or solvent cement) or unsealed joints. This standard covers a range of pipes and fittings sizes. NOTE 1 It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from the size range to take into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes. NOTE 2 The term "rainwater" in this standard is used also to encompass "surface water" run-off from buildings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12200-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12200-1:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 16852:2014

Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use (ISO/DIS 16852:2014)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for flame arresters that prevent flame transmission when explosive gas-air or vapour-air mixtures are present. It establishes uniform principles for the classification, basic construction and information for use, including the marking of flame arresters, and specifies test methods to verify the safety requirements and determine safe limits of use. This International Standard is valid for pressures ranging from 80 kPa to 160 kPa and temperatures ranging from −20 °C to +150 °C. NOTE 1 For flame arresters with operational conditions inside the scope but outside atmospheric conditions see 7.4. NOTE 2 In designing and testing flame arresters for operation under conditions other than those specified above, this International Standard can be used as a guide. However, additional testing related specifically to the intended conditions of use is advisable. This is particularly important when high temperatures and pressures are applied. The test mixtures might need to be modified in these cases. NOTE 3 An additional standard IMO MSC/Circ. 677 for maritime application from IMO (International Maritime Organization) exists. This International Standard is not applicable to the following: — external safety-related measurement and control equipment that might be required to keep the operational conditions within the established safe limits; NOTE 4 Integrated measurement and control equipment, such as integrated temperature and flame sensors as well as parts which, for example, intentionally melt (retaining pin), burn away (weather hoods) or bend (bimetallic strips), is within the scope of this International Standard. — flame arresters used for explosive mixtures of vapours and gases, which tend to self-decompose (e.g. acetylene) or which are chemically unstable; — flame arresters used for carbon disulphide, due to its special properties; — flame arresters whose intended use is for mixtures other than gas-air or vapour-air mixtures (e.g. higher oxygen-nitrogen ratio, chlorine as oxidant, etc.); — flame arrester test procedures for internal-combustion compression ignition engines; — fast acting valves, extinguishing systems and other explosion isolating systems; — flame arresters integrated or combined with explosion-protected equipment, such as blowers, fans, compressors and pumps.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 16852:2014; ISO/DIS 16852:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16852:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN ISO 17658

Welding - Imperfections in oxyfuel flame cuts, laser beam cuts and plasma cuts - Terminology (ISO 17658:2002)

This international Standard defines terms of the possible imperfections in oxyfuel gas, laser beam and plasma cuts in metallic materials which are collected and grouped. Imperfections are irregularities or deviations from the specified shape and location of cut. This international Standard only includes imperfections originating directly from oxyfuel gas, laser beam and plasma arc cutting; any adverse effects resulting from additional external stresses or strains are not considered. The type, shape and location of these imperfections are grouped together but conditions and causes of origin are not given. Information concerning the evaluation and consequences of the above mentioned imperfections is not given because this depends on the specific job requirements. The terms have been selected to characterize the principal imperfections mentioned, however, two or more may be found simultaneously. The grouping system used is not an evaluation of quality.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17658:2002; FprEN ISO 17658
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12584:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13479

Welding consumables - General product standard for filler metals and fluxes for fusion welding of metallic materials

This European Standard specifies product characteristics and related test/assessment methods for filler materials (welding consumables as defined in ISO/TR 25901) and fluxes. This standard does not cover shielding gases and ceramic backings (as defined in ISO/TR 25901).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13479
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13479:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 9013:2014

Thermal cutting - Classification of thermal cuts - Geometrical product specification and quality tolerances (ISO/DIS 9013:2014)

This International Standard applies to materials suitable for oxyfuel flame cutting, plasma cutting and laser cutting. It is applicable to flame cuts from 3 mm to 300 mm, plasma cuts from 0,5 mm to 150 mm and to laser cuts from 0,5 mm to 32 mm. This International Standard includes geometrical product specifications and quality tolerances. The geometrical product specifications are applicable if reference to this International Standard is made in drawings or pertinent documents, e.g. delivery conditions. If this International Standard is also to apply, by way of exception, to parts which are produced by different cutting processes, this has to be agreed upon separately. Flatness defects are not addressed as such in this document. The references are the current standards for the materials used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9013:2014; ISO/DIS 9013:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9013:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9013:2003/A1:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EN 15502-1:2012/FprA1

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

Amendment for the addition of ecodesign requirements (Regulation No 813/2013) and energy labelling requirements (Regulation No 811/2013) This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods concerning, in particular the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification, marking and energy labelling of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as “boilers”. This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C, according to CEN/TR 1749:2014: a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; c) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a “condensing” boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a “standard boiler”. If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a “standard boiler” f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-1:2012/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60987:2014

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Hardware design requirements for computer-based systems (IEC 60987:2007 + A1:2013)

Is applicable to computer-system hardware for systems of Class 1 and 2 (as defined by IEC 61513) in nuclear power plants. This new edition reflects recent developments in computer system hardware design, the use of pre-developed hardware and changes in terminology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60987:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60987:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62241:2014

Nuclear power plants - Main control room - Alarm functions and presentation (IEC 62241:2004)

This International Standard provides the functional requirements for the alarm systems in the main control room of nuclear power plants. It gives definitions of the terms used for alarm functions. It also establishes the human factors requirements and the design guidelines for alarm presentation for the main control room of nuclear power plants. NOTE The alarm functions can be implemented in a dedicated system (alarm system) or preferably be an integrated part of the main control room HMI (Human-Machine Interface) system. It specifies the alarm functions including those for the selection and definition of original alarm signals, alarm signal processing (e.g., event sequence processing, static and dynamic prioritisation), alarm display processing (e.g., alarm suppression) and the use of associated display devices (e.g., Visual Display Unit (VDU), conventional alarm fascia, mural display), with acknowledge and reset sequences, and other related matters. Under abnormal conditions or plant transient conditions in the nuclear power plant, many alarms occur simultaneously. For this reason, the alarm functions of the main control room of nuclear power plants require special considerations for human factors engineering and system configuration, to avoid operaator misunderstandings and to provide the operator with adequate information. Therefore, the scope includes special alarm functions based on human factors for monitoring and operation of nuclear power plants. It does not cover specific alarm systems, such as the fire alarm and security alarm systems. The object of this Standard is to establish a common international understanding of the underlying functional design basis of alarm systems for control rooms, covering the corresponding functional requirements, the human factors requirements and design guidelines for the alarm functions and alarm presentation for the main control room of nuclear power plants. This Standard therefore aims to give guidance to reduce problems which have been experienced in the past: omission of important alarms, delay in detecting important alarms, increased workload that may affect the performance of other operational activities, inattention to frequently activated alarms known as ‘nuisance alarms,’ and confusion associated with the misunderstanding of the relationships among alarms and of the importance of alarms.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62241:2014; IEC 62241:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62788-1-2:2014

Measurement procedures for materials used in photovoltaic modules - Part 1-2: Encapsulants - Measurement of volume resistivity of photovoltaic encapsulation and backsheet materials

This international standard provides a method for measuring the volume resistivity of materials used as encapsulation, edgeseals, front-sheets, backsheets, or any other insulating material in a photovoltaic (PV) module. The test is performed on dry, humid or wet preconditioned samples. In the case of frontsheets and backsheets comprised of multiple layers, the measured resistivity is an effective value. This test is designed for room temperature measurement, but can also be utilized at higher temperature. Degradation of PV modules is known to occur in part by electrochemical corrosion, and other potential induced degradation processes. These processes may be dependent upon the resistivity of a polymeric component. Therefore, the DC resistivity of polymeric components is relevant to module design and durability in the field. The resistivity may depend on cure state, temperature, and water content. For insulating materials, the voltage-history may affect the measured resistivity. Because of the possible effect of the voltage-history, the measurement is performed in a manner consistent with a module deployed in ideal field conditions. However, to accommodate faster throughput, a shorter, more qualitative test method has been included. Measurements obtained using either method may be used by material manufacturers for the purpose of quality control of their electrical insulating material as well as for reporting in product datasheets. PV module manufacturers may use these methods for the purpose of material acceptance, material selection, process development, design analysis, or failure analysis. This measurement method can also be utilized to monitor the performance of electrical insulating materials after weathering, to assess their durability.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62788-1-2:2014; IEC 62788-1-2:201X (82/886/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 22975-1

Solar energy - Collector components and materials - Part 1: Evacuated tubes - Durability and performance (ISO/DIS 22975-1:2014)

This International Standard specifies definitions and test methods for materials, durability and performance of evacuated tubes. This standard is applicable to all types of evacuated tubes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 22975-1:2014; ISO/DIS 22975-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 22975-2

Solar energy - Collector components and materials - Part 2: Heat-pipe for solar thermal application - Durability and performance (ISO/DIS 22975-2:2014)

The scope of the proposed standard is to promote the harmonization of national specifications and requirements on the durability and performance of the heat - pipes for evacuated tubes, including the terms and definitions and test methods for durability and performance of the heat-pipes for evacuated tubes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 22975-2:2014; ISO/DIS 22975-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 60674-3-8:2011/FprA1:2014

Plastic films for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 8: Balanced biaxially oriented polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) films used for electrical insulation

Amendment to EN 60674-3-8:2011

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60674-3-8:2011/FprA1:2014; IEC 60674-3-8:2011/A1:201X (15/738/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60674-3-8:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 61242:1997/FprA2:2014

Electrical accessories - Cable reels for household and similar purposes

Amendment to EN 61242:1997

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61242:1997/FprA2:2014; IEC 61242:1995/A2:201X (23B/1166/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61242:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 2084

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, general purpose, with conductors in copper alloy - Technical specification

This standard specifies the characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of single and multicore electric cables, without jackets, for general purpose with conductors in copper or copper alloy, intended for installation in aircraft circuits. The insulation of these cables is designed to withstand aircraft voltages at a frequency not exceeding 2 000 Hz. Unless specified by individual product standards the maximum demonstrated ac voltage of rating of these cables is 115 V rms phase to neutral and 200 V rms phase to phase. They are divided into types, the characteristics of which are given in the product standards. Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, the tests defined in this standard apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2084
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2084:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 2266-008

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between -55 °C and 200 °C - Part 008: DRP (pair) DRT (3 cores) DRQ (4 cores) family, multicore UV laser printable jacketed cable - Product standard

This European standard specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable multicore jacketed electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between −55 °C and 200 °C. It shall also be possible to mark these cables by qualified compatible marking. These markings shall be in accordance with EN 3838.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2266-008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 2267-011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between -65 °C and 260 °C - Part 011: DZA family, single and multicore assembly for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard

This European standard specifies the characteristics of electrical wires DZA family for use in the on board: — 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. — 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between −65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant for both networks (115 V and 230 V).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2267-011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 2267-012

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between -65 °C and 260 °C - Part 012: DZ family, single UV laser printable for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable electrical wires DZ family for use in the on board: - 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. - 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between -65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant for both networks (115 V and 230 V). It shall also be possible to mark these cables by qualified compatible marking. These markings shall satisfy the requirements of EN 3838.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2267-012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 3745-410

Aerospace series - Fibres and cables, optical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 410: Thermal life

This European Standard specifies a method of measuring the thermal endurance of a finished optical cable. There are two test methods incorporated which estimate the cables thermal life with or without the cable. - Method A - without mechanical stress (temperature only), - Method B - combined temperature and mechanical stress.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3745-410
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3745-410:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-001

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of coaxial, radio frequency connectors used with flexible radio frequency cables in accordance with EN 4604 001 and semi-rigid coaxial

cables. This family of connectors is derived from MIL-PRF-39012. Front face dimensions are identical and products are fully intermateable. Cables usable with present specification are listed in TR 6058.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-110

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 110: Type 1, BNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Straight plug - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of bayonet coupling (BNC interface) coaxial straight plugs − 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-110

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-111

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 111: Type 1, BNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Right angle plug - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of bayonet coupling (BNC interface) coaxial right angle plugs - 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-111

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-112

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 112: Type 1, BNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Square flange receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of bayonet coupling (BNC interface) coaxial square flange receptacle 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-112

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-113

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 113: Type 1, BNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Bulkhead receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of bayonet coupling (BNC interface) coaxial bulkhead receptacle - 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-113

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-211

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 211: Type 2, TNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Right angle plug - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of screwed on coupling (TNC interface) coaxial right angle plugs - 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-211

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-212

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 212: Type 2, TNC interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Square flange receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of screwed on coupling (TNC interface) coaxial square flange receptacle − 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-212

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4652-310

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 310: Type 3, N interface - Clamp nut assembly version - Straight plug - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of screwed on coupling (N interface) coaxial straight plugs − 50 ohms. The cable to connector assembly is a clamp technology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4652-310

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4681-005

Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-cald aluminium - Part 005: AZ family, single, for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard

This European standard specifies the characteristics of electrical wires AZ family for use in the on board: — 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. — 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between −65 °C and 180 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4681-005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4681-006

Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium - Part 006: AZA family, single and multicore assembly, for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard

This European standard specifies the characteristics of electrical wires AZA family for use in the on board: — 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. — 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between −65 °C and 180 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4681-006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60079-6:2014

Explosive atmospheres - Part 6: Equipment protection by liquid immersion "o"

This part of IEC 60079 specifies the requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of Ex Equipment and Ex Components with type of protection liquid immersion “o” intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. Ex Equipment and Ex Components of type of protection liquid immersion “o” are either: • Level of Protection “ob” (EPL “Mb” or “Gb”) • Level of Protection “oc” (EPL “Gc”) For Level of Protection “ob”, this standard applies where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. For Level of Protection “oc”, this standard applies where the rated voltage does not exceed 15 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. NOTE Requirements for higher voltages are under consideration. 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
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60079-6:2014; 31/1157/FDIS
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-6:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60401-3:2014

Terms and nomenclature for cores made of magnetically soft ferrites - Part 3: Guidelines on the format of data appearing in manufacturers' catalogues of transformaer and inductor cores

This part of IEC 60401 gives guideline for a uniform method of presentation for the properties of magnetically soft ferrite materials and measuring conditions under which they are to be determined. It is intended for use in manufacturers' catalogues of transformer and inductor cores, in order to aid the comparability of such data. Additional guidance is given for users and manufacturers concerning testing and specification of reliability for ferrite cores and for devises using ferrite cores.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60401-3:2014; IEC 60401-3:201X (51/1072/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60401-3:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60424-1:2014

Ferrite cores - Guidelines on the limits of surface irregularities - Part 1: General Specification

This part of IEC 60424 gives guideline on the allowable limits of surface irregularities of ferrite cores. This standard should be considered as a general specification useful in the dialogue between ferrite core manufacturers and customers about surface irregularities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60424-1:2014; IEC 60424-1:201X (51/1073/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60424-1:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60424-2:2014

Ferrite cores - Guidelines on the limits of surface irregularities - Part 2: RM-cores

This part of IEC 60424 provides guideline on the allowable limits of surface irregularities applicable to RM-cores in accordance with the relevant generic specification. This standard should be considered as a sectional specification useful in the dialogue between ferrite core manufacturers and customers about surface irregularities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60424-2:2014; IEC 60424-2:201X (51/1074/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60424-2:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60424-4:2014

Ferrite cores - Guidelines on the limits of surface irregularities - Part 4: Ring-cores

This part of IEC 60424 gives guidance on allowable limits of surface irregularities applicable to ring-cores in accordance with the relevant generic specification defined in IEC 60424-1. This standard is considered as a sectional specification useful in the negotiation between ferrite core manufacturers and customers about surface irregularities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60424-4:2014; IEC 60424-4:201X (51/1075/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60424-4:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60603-7-81:2014

Connectors for electronic equipment - Part 7-81: Detail specification for 8-way, shielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmissions with frequencies up to 2 000 mhz

This part of IEC 60603 covers 8-way, shielded, free and fixed connectors, references dimensional, mechanical, electrical and environmental characteristics and tests in IEC 60603-7, and specifies electrical transmission requirements, including power sum alien (exogenous) crosstalk, for frequencies up to 2 000 MHz These connectors are typically used as category 8.1 connectors in class I cabling systems specified in ISO/IEC Technical Report 11801-99-1. These connectors are intermateable and interoperable with other IEC 60603-7 series connectors as defined in Clause 2 of IEC 60603-7. These connectors are backward compatible with other IEC 60603-7 series connectors, except IEC 60603-7-7 and IEC 60603-7-71 connectors. NOTE Transmission performance categories: in this IEC standard, the term “category”, when used in reference to transmission performance, refers to those categories defined by ISO/IEC 11801.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60603-7-81:2014; IEC 60603-7-81:201X (48B/2403/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60669-1:2014

Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements

No scope

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60669-1:2014; IEC 60669-1:201X (23B/1164/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60669-1:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60669-1:2001/A1:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60669-1:2001/A1:2003/AC:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60669-1:2001/A2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60669-1:2001/IS1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60968:2014

Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting services - Safety requirements

This International Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted fluorescent lamps). These lamps are intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having a rated voltage of 50 V to 250 V, having a rated frequency of 50 Hz or 60Hz and having IEC 60061-1 compliant caps. For a cap-holder system not specifically mentioned in this standard, the relevant information on safety related tests provided by the manufacturer will apply. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Recommendations for whole product testing or batch testing are given in Annex A. This part of the standard covers photobiological safety according to IEC 62471 and IEC TR 62471-2. Blue light and infrared hazards are below the level which requires marking.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60968:2014; 34A/1811/FDIS
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60968:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60968:2013/A11:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60968:2014/FprAA:2014

Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting services - Safety requirements

Amendment to FprEN 60968:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60968:2014/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60968:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61140:2014

Kaitse elektrilöögi eest. Ühisnõuded paigaldistele ja seadmetele
Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment

This International Standard is a basic safety publication. It applies to the protection of persons and livestock against electric shock. The intent is to give fundamental principles and requirements which are common to electrical installations, systems and equipment or necessary for their co-ordination, without limitations with regard to the magnitude of the voltage or current, or the type of current, and for frequencies up to 1 000 Hz. Some clauses in this standard refer to low-voltage and high-voltage systems, installations and equipment. For the purpose of this standard, low-voltage is any rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. High voltage is any rated voltage exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. NOTE For an efficient design and selection of protective measures the type of voltage that may occur and its shape needs to be considered, i.e. a.c. or d.c. voltage, sinusoidal, transient, phase controlled, superimposed d.c., as well as a possible mixture of these forms. The installations or equipment may influence the shape of the voltage, e.g. by inverters or converters. The currents flowing under normal operating conditions and under fault conditions depend on the described voltage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61140:2014; IEC 61140:201X (64/1976/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61140:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61162-460:2014

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners - Ethernet interconnection - Safety and security

This standard is an add-on to the IEC 61162-450 standard for integrated navigation and/or radio communication systems where higher safety and security standards are needed, e.g. due to higher exposure to external threats or to improve network integrity. This standard provides requirements and test methods for equipment to be used in an IEC 61162-460 compliant network as well as requirements to the network itself and requirements for interconnection from the network to other networks. This standard also contains requirements for a redundant IEC 61162-460 compliant network. This standard extends the informative guidance given in Annex D of IEC 61162-450. It does not introduce new application level protocol requirement to those that are defined in IEC 61162-450.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61162-460:2014; IEC 61162-460:201X (80/740/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61347-1:2014

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 1: Üld- ja ohutusnõuded
Lamp controlgear - Part 1: General and safety requirements

This part of IEC 61347 specifies general and safety requirements for lamp controlgear for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V and/or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz. This standard also covers lamp controlgear for lamps which are not yet standardized. Tests dealt with in this standard are type tests. Requirements for testing individual lamp controlgear during production are not included. Requirements for semi-luminaires are given in IEC 60598-1:2014 (see definition 1.2.60). Particular requirements for controlgears providing safety extra low voltage (from now on SELV) are given in Annex L. It can be expected that lamp control gear which comply with this standard will not compromise safety between 90 % and 110 % of their rated supply voltage in independent use and when operated in luminaires complying with the safety standard IEC 60598-1 and the relevant part IEC 60598-2-xx and with lamps complying with the relevant lamp standards. Performance requirements may require tighter limits.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61347-1:2014; IEC 61347-1:201X (34C/1118/FDIS)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-1:2008/A1:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-1:2008/A2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61810-3:2014

Electromechanical elementary relays - Part 3: Relays with forcibly guided (mechanically linked) contacts

This part of IEC 61810 specifies special requirements and tests for elementary relays with forcibly guided contacts, also known as mechanically linked contacts. These special requirements apply in addition to the general requirements of IEC 61810-1. NOTE 1 This standard does not apply to electromechanical control circuit devices as described in IEC 60947-5-1. NOTE 2 IEC 61810-2-1 provides guidelines for the assignment of reliability values. NOTE 3 Contacts that are not mechanically linked (forcibly guided) are not considered in this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61810-3:201; 94/378/FDIS

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61914:2014

able cleats for electrical installations

This International Standard specifies requirements and tests for cable cleats and intermediate restraints used for securing cable in electrical installations. Cable cleats provide resistance to electromechanical forces where declared. This standard includes cable cleats that rely on a mounting surface specified by the manufacturer for axial and/or lateral retention of cables. This standard does not apply to: − cable glands; − cable ties.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61914:2014; IEC 61914:201X (23A/724/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61914:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61914:2009/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62271-104:2014

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 104: Alternating current switches for rated voltages higher than 52 kV

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to three-pole alternating current switches for rated voltages higher than 52 kV, having making and breaking current ratings, for indoor and outdoor installations, and for rated frequencies up to and including 60 Hz. This standard is also applicable to the operating devices of these switches and to their auxiliary equipment. NOTE 1 Switches for gas insulated switchgear are covered by this standard. NOTE 2 Switches having a disconnecting function and called switch-disconnectors are also covered by IEC 62271-102. NOTE 3 Earthing switches are not covered by this standard. Earthing switches forming an integral part of a switch are covered by IEC 62271-102.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62271-104:2014; IEC 62271-104:201X (17A/1079/FDIS)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62271-104:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62317-6:2014

Ferrite cores - Dimensions - Part 6: ETD-cores for use in power supplies

This International Standard specifies the dimensions that are of importance for mechanical interchangeability for ETD-cores made of ferrite, the essential dimensions of coil formers to be used with them, and the effective parameter values to be used in calculations involving them. The use of “derived” standards which give more detailed specifications of component parts whilst still permitting compliance with this standard is discussed in Annex A, which also contains an example of a derived standard for coil formers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62317-6:2014; IEC 62317-6:201X (51/1076/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62625-2:2014

Electronic railway equipment - On board driving data recording system - Part 2: Conformity testing

This part of the IEC 62625 series covers the standardized test methods for verifying the compliance of an On board Driving Data Recording System implementation with the requirements specified by IEC 62625-1. Furthermore it covers the conformity testing criteria for designed and manufactured ODDRS. This document includes the list of the requirements specified by IEC 62625-1 and the relevant acceptance conditions for ODDRS at Design Review, Type Test and Routine Test phases. For the Train Level Design Review and Train Level Test phases, this part provides guidelines for the conformity testing methods to be applied to the ODDRS installed on the train. This part does not cover the conformity assessment schemes that, according to ISO/IEC Directives Part 2, are the responsibility of ISO policy committee “Committee on conformity assessment” (ISO/CASCO). Consequently, this part does not include elements related to conformity assessment aspects other than Design Review and testing provisions for the products, processes or services which implements the requirements specified in the by IEC 62625-1. This part does not delete, change or interpret the general requirements for conformity assessment procedures and vocabulary detailed in ISO/IEC 17000.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62625-2:2014; IEC 62625-2:201X (9/1980/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62776:2014/FprAA:2014

Double-capped LED lamps designed to retrofit linear fluorescent lamps - Safety specifications

Amendment to FprEN 62776:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62776:2014/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 62776

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62777:2014

Quality Evaluation Method for the Sound Field of Directional Loudspeaker Array System

This International Standard applies to directional loudspeaker array systems of any kind, and to the parts of which they are composed or which are used as auxiliaries to such system. This standard deals with the determination of the performance of directional loudspeaker array systems, the comparison of these system types, and the determination of their proper practical application, by listing the characteristics which are useful for their specification and laying down uniform methods of measurements for these characteristics. This standard is confined to a description of audio space around a person and the relevant method of measurement; it does not in general specify characteristics of loudspeakers, which are explained in IEC 60268-5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62777:2014; IEC 62777:201X (100/2384/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 62870:2014

Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes - Safety secondary circuits in series circuits - General safety requirements

This standard specifies protective provisions for the operation of lamp systems powered by series circuits in aeronautical ground lighting. The protective provisions described here refer only to secondary supply systems for loads that are electrically separated from the series circuit. This standard specifies the level of SELV, and alternatively PELV, under consideration of additional personnel protection during work on live secondary circuits by electrically skilled persons. This standard also covers the special operational features of aeronautical ground lighting and addresses the level of training and the requirements for maintenance procedures detailed in IEC 61821. The requirements and tests are intended to set a specification framework for system designers, users, and maintenance personnel to ensure a safe and economic use of electrical systems in installations for the beaconing of aerodromes. This document complements existing IEC AGL Standards and can be used as a design specification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62870:2014; IEC 62870:201X (97/163/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 50628:2014

Erection of electrical installations in underground mines

This European standard EN 50628 specifies the safety requirements for the erection of electrical installations. This standard is supplementary to other relevant harmonized standards, for example HD 60364 series and EN 61936-series as regards electrical installation requirements. This part also refers to EN 60079-0 and its associated standards for the construction, testing and marking requirements of suitable electrical equipment. EN 60079-14 standard gives the specific requirements for design, selection and erection of electrical installations in explosive atmospheres. NOTE 1 EN 60079-14 standard can apply to electrical installations in mines where explosive gas atmospheres other than firedamp can be formed and to electrical installations in the surface installation of mines. NOTE 2 For next edition of EN6079-14 installation requirements for mining equipment might be implemented. This standard applies to a) Electrical installation in underground workings of mines. b) Electrical installations and parts of electrical installation above ground, which are directly connected with the underground workings in functional and safety relating matters because of being part of the underground working process. These are in particular • Safety and monitoring devices relating to the power distribution of the underground workings, • Telecommunication installation of hoisting and inclined haulage plants, • Intrinsically safe electrical installations of above ground installation being part of underground workings, • Remote control systems if they have to fulfil increased requirements relating to functional safety, • Electrical installation and electrical equipment of ventilation systems and shaft casings above ground being endangered by methane of the underground ventilation, • Methane drainage systems. c) Electrical installation in underground workings outside mining if it is demanded of the competent national authorities. National regulations of the mining authority shall remain unaffected. This standard applies to installations at all voltages mentioned in Clause 10. Requirements above both columns are requirements of all underground workings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50628:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EN 60115-1:2011/FprAA:2014

Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 1: Generic specification

IEC 60115-1: 2008(E) is a generic specification and is applicable to fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment. It establishes standard terms, inspection procedures and methods of test for use in sectional and detail specifications of electronic components for quality assessment or any other purpose. This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition issued in 1999 and

Amendment 1 (2001). It constitutes a technical revision. It contains the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) implementation of Annex Q which replaces Clause 3; b) addition of new tests procedures in 4.34 through 4.38; c) removal of the property 'temperature characteristics' from 4.8; d) introduction of a new system of test severities for the shear test in 4.32; e) introduction of new bias voltages for the damp heat steady-state test in 4.24; f) furthermore, this fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1999 and constitutes minor revisions related to tables, figures and references.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60115-1:2011/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60115-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60115-8-1:2014/FprAA:2014

Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 8-1: Blank detail specification: Fixed surface mount (SMD) low power film resistors for general electronic equipment, classification level G

Amendment to FprEN 60115-8-1:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60115-8-1:2014/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60115-8-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 62047-26

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures

This part of IEC 62047 specifies descriptions of trench structure and needle structure in a micrometer scale. In addition, it provides examples of measurement for the geometry of both structures. For trench structures, this standard applies to structures with a depth of 1 µm to 100 µm; walls and trenches with respective widths of 5 µm to 150 µm; and aspect ratio of 0,0067 to 20. For needle structures, the standard applies to structures with a height, horizontal width and vertical width of 2 µm or larger, and with dimensions that fit inside a cube with sides of 100 µm. This standard is applicable to the structural design of MEMS and geometrical evaluation after MEMS processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 62047-26; IEC 62047-26:201X (47F/200/CDV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

33 SIDETEHNIKA

FprEN 55014-2:2014

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Nõuded majapidamismasinatele, elektrilistele tööriistadele ja nendesarnastele seadmetele. Osa 2: Häiringukindlus. Tooteperekonna standard Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Part 2: Immunity - Product family standard

This part of CISPR 14 deals with the electromagnetic immunity of appliances and similar apparatus for household and similar purposes that use electricity, as well as electric toys and electric tools, the rated voltage of the apparatus being not more than 250 V for single-phase apparatus to be connected to phase and neutral, and 480 V for other apparatus. Apparatus may incorporate motors, heating elements or their combination, may contain electric or electronic circuitry, and may be powered by the mains, by transformer, by batteries, or by any other electrical power source. Apparatus not intended for household use, but which nevertheless may require the immunity level, such as apparatus intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard, as far as they are included in CISPR 14-1. In addition, the following are also included in the scope of this standard:" – microwave ovens for domestic use and catering; – cooking hobs and cooking ovens, heated by means of r.f. energy, – (single- and multiple-zone) induction cooking appliances; – appliances for personal care equipped with radiators in the range from UV to IR, inclusive (this includes visible light); – power supplies and battery chargers provided with or intended for apparatus within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 55014-2:201; CISPR 14-2 (CIS/F/652/FDIS)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55014-2:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55014-2:2001/A1:2002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55014-2:2001/A2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55014-2:2001/IS1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61935-1:2013

Testing of balanced communication cabling in accordance with ISO/IEC 11801 - Part 1: Installed cabling

This part of IEC 61935 specifies reference measurement procedures for cabling parameters and the requirements for field tester accuracy to measure cabling parameters identified in ISO/IEC 11801. References in this standard to ISO/IEC 11801 mean

ISO/IEC 11801 or equivalent cabling standards. This standard applies when the cable assemblies are constructed of cables complying with the IEC 61156 family of standards, and connecting hardware as specified in IEC 60603-7 family of standards or IEC 61076-3-104 and IEC 61076-3-110. In the case where cables and/or connectors do not comply with these standards then additional tests may be required. This standard is organized as follows: • reference laboratory measurement procedures on cabling topologies are specified in Clause 4.In some cases, these procedures may be used in the field see IEC TR 61156-1-2 AMD1; • descriptions and requirements for measurements in the field are specified in Clause 5; • performance requirements for field testers and procedures to verify performance are specified in Clause 6. NOTE 1 This standard does not include tests that are normally performed on the cables and connectors separately. These tests are described in IEC 61156-1 and IEC 60603-7 or IEC 61076-3-104 and IEC 61076-3-110 respectively. NOTE 2 Wherever possible, cables and connectors used in cable assemblies, even if they are not described in IEC 61156 or IEC 60603-7, IEC 61076-3-109 or IEC 61076-3-110 shall be tested separately according to the tests given in the relevant generic specification. In this case most of the environmental and mechanical tests described in this standard may be omitted. NOTE 3 Users of this standard are advised to consult with applications standards, equipment manufacturers and system integrators to determine the suitability of these requirements for specific networking applications. This standard relates to performance with respect to 100 Ω cabling. For 120 Ω or 150 Ω cabling, the same principles apply but the measurement system should correspond to the nominal impedance level. Field tester types include certification, qualification and verification. Certification testing is performed for the rigorous needs of commercial/industrial buildings to this standard. Qualification testing is described in IEC 61935-3. Qualification testing determines whether the cabling will support certain network technologies (e.g., 1000BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 10G Base-T FireWire). Qualification testers do not have traceable accuracy to national standards and provide confidence that specific applications will work. Verification testers only verify connectivity. Throughout this document 4-pair cabling is assumed. The test procedures described in this standard may also be used to evaluate two pair balanced cabling. However, 2-pair cabling links that share the same sheath with other links shall be tested as 4-pair cabling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61935-1:2013; 46/473/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16803-1

Space - Use of GNSS-based positioning for road Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) - Part 1: Definitions and system engineering procedures for the establishment and assessment of performances

The civil applications of geopositioning are undergoing exponential development. The latest market analysis for the GNSS systems shows 2 major fields of application which, all together, practically share the whole of the market. - Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), mainly in the Road ITS domain. - Location Based Services (LBS), accessible on smartphones and tablets. When a Road ITS system needs GNSS positioning, which is the case for most of them, there is the question of the choice of the type or receiver and of its minimum performances which are necessary to satisfy the system's final requirements at user level. To meet these requirements, the system includes a processing Application module which uses the outputs (PVT = Position-Velocity-Time) of a GNSS-based terminal to provide the service with a given End-to-end performance. Consequently, this latter depends on the quality of the positioning outputs, which are highly variable with respect to the operational conditions of the system, but also on the performance of the application module itself. The main ITS systems concerned by this issue are: • GNSS-based tolling systems (road, parking zone, urban…) - Localized emergency calls (eCall) - Electronic tachograph - Taximeter - Regulated freight transport systems (hazardous substances, livestock, etc.) - "Pay-as-you-drive" insurance - Road management systems, traffic information systems, - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) - etc. Some Road ITS systems are considered as “safety critical”, because their failure may cause human death or injury and others are “liability critical”, because they include financial or regulatory aspects. In some cases, their development is subject to an official certification/homologation process. Particularly for those systems, there exists a strong need to be able to prove they do meet their End-to-end performance requirements. Presently there is no norm or standard that supports such certification process, while in parallel, the assessment of GNSS positioning performances is by nature difficult to handle. The objective of this EN is to fill this gap, by providing an approach for handling performances aspects of Positioning-based road ITS systems, that differentiates clearly the role played by the Positioning terminal and by the Application module respectively. It provides with standard definitions of performance metrics for the outputs of the GNSS-based positioning terminal, relevant for road ITS, definitions of the various items to be considered when specifying an Operational scenario together with a method to characterize an environment, and finally procedures to reconcile tests results on the different system components to assess the system End-to-end performances. The document can be used by different stakeholders, for different purposes: - It can be used by a test laboratory, to assess the performances of the whole Road ITS system comprising a given Positioning terminal and supposed to be operated following such a scenario, - It can be used by a Road ITS system developer wishing to choose the right positioning technology compliant with its application performances of wishing to tune its application algorithm with respect to the terminal performances, - It can be used by a Positioning terminal manufacturer wishing to develop a specialised range of terminals dedicated to such applications or to propose one of his products to a Road ITS system developer.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16803-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

FprEN 50090-4-3:2014

Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) - Part 4-3: Media independent layers - Communication over IP (EN 13321-2)

This European Standard concentrates on control applications for Home and Building HBES Open Communication System and covers any combination of electronic devices linked via a digital transmission network. Home and Building Electronic System as provided by the HBES Open Communication System is a specialized form of automated, decentralised and distributed process

control, dedicated to the needs of home and building applications. This European Standard defines the mandatory and optional requirements for the medium independent communication over IP for HBES products and systems, a multi-application bus system where the functions are decentralised, distributed and linked through a common communication process. This European Standard is used as a product family standard. It is not intended to be used as a stand-alone standard. Other parts from the EN 50090 series may apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 50090-4-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50090-4-3:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16803-1

Space - Use of GNSS-based positioning for road Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) - Part 1: Definitions and system engineering procedures for the establishment and assessment of performances

The civil applications of geopositioning are undergoing exponential development. The latest market analysis for the GNSS systems shows 2 major fields of application which, all together, practically share the whole of the market. - Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), mainly in the Road ITS domain. - Location Based Services (LBS), accessible on smartphones and tablets. When a Road ITS system needs GNSS positioning, which is the case for most of them, there is the question of the choice of the type or receiver and of its minimum performances which are necessary to satisfy the system's final requirements at user level. To meet these requirements, the system includes a processing Application module which uses the outputs (PVT = Position-Velocity-Time) of a GNSS-based terminal to provide the service with a given End-to-end performance. Consequently, this latter depends on the quality of the positioning outputs, which are highly variable with respect to the operational conditions of the system, but also on the performance of the application module itself. The main ITS systems concerned by this issue are: • GNSS-based tolling systems (road, parking zone, urban…) - Localized emergency calls (eCall) - Electronic tachograph - Taximeter - Regulated freight transport systems (hazardous substances, livestock, etc.) - "Pay-as-you-drive" insurance - Road management systems, traffic information systems, - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) - etc. Some Road ITS systems are considered as “safety critical”, because their failure may cause human death or injury and others are “liability critical”, because they include financial or regulatory aspects. In some cases, their development is subject to an official certification/homologation process. Particularly for those systems, there exists a strong need to be able to prove they do meet their End-to-end performance requirements. Presently there is no norm or standard that supports such certification process, while in parallel, the assessment of GNSS positioning performances is by nature difficult to handle. The objective of this EN is to fill this gap, by providing an approach for handling performances aspects of Positioning-based road ITS systems, that differentiates clearly the role played by the Positioning terminal and by the Application module respectively. It provides with standard definitions of performance metrics for the outputs of the GNSS-based positioning terminal, relevant for road ITS, definitions of the various items to be considered when specifying an Operational scenario together with a method to characterize an environment, and finally procedures to reconcile tests results on the different system components to assess the system End-to-end performances. The document can be used by different stakeholders, for different purposes: - It can be used by a test laboratory, to assess the performances of the whole Road ITS system comprising a given Positioning terminal and supposed to be operated following such a scenario, - It can be used by a Road ITS system developer wishing to choose the right positioning technology compliant with its application performances of wishing to tune its application algorithm with respect to the terminal performances, - It can be used by a Positioning terminal manufacturer wishing to develop a specialised range of terminals dedicated to such applications or to propose one of his products to a Road ITS system developer.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16803-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 21298:2014

Health informatics - Functional and structural roles (ISO/DIS 21298:2014)

This International Standard defines a model for expressing functional and structural roles and populates it with a basic set of roles for international use in health applications. Roles are generally assigned to entities that are actors. This will focus on roles of persons (e.g. the roles of health professionals) and their roles in the context of the provision of care (e.g. subject of care). Roles can be structural (e.g.: licensed general practitioner, non-licensed transcriptionist) or functional (e.g.: a provider who is a member of a therapeutic team, an attending physician, prescriber, etc). Structural roles are relatively static, often lasting for many years. They deal with relationships between entities expressed at a level of complex concepts. Functional roles are bound to the realisation of actions and are highly dynamic. They are normally expressed at a decomposed level of fine-grained concepts. The role concepts defined in this standard are referenced and reused in many international standards created, e.g., by ISO, CEN, HL7 International. Examples are ISO 22600 “Health informatics – Privilege management and access control”, HL7 International “HL7 Healthcare privacy and security classification system (HCS)”, HL7 International “HL7 Security and privacy ontology”, HL7 International “The HL7 RBAC Healthcare Permission Catalog” or HL7 International “HL7 Composite security and privacy domain analysis model DSTU”.Roles addressed in this International Standard are not restricted to privilege management purposes, though privilege management and access control is one of the applications of this International Standard. This standard does not address specifications related to permissions. This document treats the role and the permission as separate constructs. Further details regarding the relationship with permissions, policy, and access control are provided in ISO 22600.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 21298:2014; ISO/DIS 21298:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

FprEN 15436-2
Road service area maintenance equipment - Part 2: Performance assessment

This European Standard specifies the accuracy of the performance measurement system of road service area maintenance equipment described in the scope of CEN/TC 337 and used for: - grass-cutting and brush-cutting; - mechanical plant-cutting. This equipment is mounted on self-propelled carrying vehicles and is designed to cut and shred grass, brushwood, trees, saplings and bushes in road service areas. This European Standard does not cover the collection and transportation of shredded grass.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 15436-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15436-2:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 15436-3
Road service area maintenance equipment - Part 3: Classification

This document defines the classification criteria of the road service area maintenance equipment described in the scope of EN 15436 1 and used for: - grass cutting and brush cutting; - mechanical plant cutting. This equipment is mounted on self-propelled carrying vehicles, and is intended, on the one hand, for cutting and shredding grass and brushwood, and, on the other hand, for trimming trees, saplings and bushes in road service areas. This document is intended to be used also in conjunction with FprEN 15436 2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 15436-3
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 15436-3:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

prEN 15220
Railway applications - Brake indicators

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the design, dimensions, performance and testing of single/double brake indicators. It applies to pneumatically and electrically operating brake indicators visible from the outside of the vehicle. NOTE 1 Brake indicators are for giving precise and accurate information about release and application of the brake. This European Standard applies to brake indicators on railway vehicles used on the main national networks, urban networks, underground railways, trams and private networks (regional railways, company railways etc.). NOTE 2 This document does not apply to brake indicator for magnetic track brake or eddy current brake.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15220
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15220-1:2008+A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

prEN ISO 14895:2014
Small craft - Liquid-fuelled galley stoves and heating appliances (ISO/DIS 14895:2014)

This International Standard specifies the design and installation of permanently installed galley stoves and heating appliances using fuels which are liquid at atmospheric pressure on small craft of hull length up to 24 m. It includes open flame galley stoves, ceramic hobs, blown air heaters and water heating appliances. Cooking and heating appliances solely designed or intended as portable self-contained camping stoves or heaters are not covered. Solid-fuelled and liquid-fuelled natural draft stoves are covered by ISO 9094.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14895:2014; ISO/DIS 14895:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14895:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 3645-001
Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the general characteristics, the conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance, as well as the test programs and groups for threaded ring coupling circular connectors, fire resistant, intended for use in a temperature range from − 65 °C to 175 °C continuous or 200 °C continuous according to the classes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3645-001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3645-001:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 4552

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 37°, spherical, in heat resisting steel - Straight nipples, welded end - Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of swivel nuts for inch series pipe couplings, 37°, in heat resisting steel, for aerospace applications. Nominal pressure: Class D in accordance with ISO 6771

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4552
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4552:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN 1459-1

Rough-terrain trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Variable-reach trucks

This European Standard specifies the general safety requirements of non-slewing variable-reach rough-terrain trucks, articulated or rigid chassis, equipped with a telescopic lifting means (pivoted boom), on which a load handling device (e.g. carriage and fork arms) is typically fitted. Fork arms and other integrated attachments are considered to be parts of the truck. For attachments, the appropriate clauses of this standard are applicable and other specific standards may also apply. This European Standard is not applicable to: - slewing variable-reach rough terrain trucks covered by prEN 1459-2 - industrial variable-reach trucks covered by EN ISO 3691-2 - lorry-mounted variable-reach trucks -variable-reach trucks fitted with tilting or elevating operator position - variable-reach rough terrain trucks designed for container handling - mobile cranes covered by EN 13000 - machines designed primarily for earth moving such as loaders and dozers, even if their buckets and blades are replaced with forks (see EN 474 series) - trucks designed primarily with variable length load suspension elements (e.g. chain, ropes) from which the load may swing freely in all directions covered by prEN 1459-4 - trucks fitted with personnel/work platforms, designed to move persons to elevated working positions covered by prEN 1459-3 - trucks designed primarily for container handling - trucks incorporating tractor specific devices - trucks on tracks. This European Standard does not address hazards linked to: hybrid power systems gas power systems battery power systems. This European Standard does not address hazards which may occur: - during manufacture; - when handling suspended loads which may swing freely; - when using trucks on public roads; - when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; - when operating underground.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1459-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1459:1998+A3:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16796-1

Energy efficiency of industrial trucks - Test methods - Part 1 : General

The prEN 16796 series deals with the energy efficiency of self-propelled industrial trucks (hereafter referred to as trucks), as defined in ISO/FDIS 5053-1. This part of the prEN 16796 specifies basic test criteria and requirements to measure the energy consumption for trucks during operation, hereafter referred to as trucks. For electrical trucks, the efficiency of the battery and the battery charger is included. It does not establish requirements for the energy efficiency during construction, recycling and removal. This European Standard is applicable to the following truck types according ISO/FDIS 5053-1,and special conditions: — Counterbalanced lift truck — Articulated counterbalance lift truck — Truck trailer mounted — Reach truck (with retractable mast or fork arm carriage) — Straddle truck — Pallet-stacking truck and double stacker — Pallet truck — Platform truck — Fixed height load-carrying truck (fixed platform truck) — Platform and stillage truck — End controlled pallet truck — Order picking truck — Centre controlled order picking truck — Towing, pushing tractors and burden carrier — Towing and stacking tractor — Side-loading truck (one side only) — Rough terrain truck — Rough terrain variable reach truck — Slewing rough terrain variable reach truck — Variable reach container handler — Counterbalanced container handler — Lateral stacking truck (both sides) — Lateral stacking truck (three sides) — Non-stacking low-lift straddle carrier — Multi-directional forklift

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16796-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16796-2

Energy efficiency of Industrial trucks - Test methods - Part 2 : Operator controlled self-propelled trucks, towing tractors and burden-carrier trucks

prEN 16796-2 specifies the method of power consumption measurement for the following types of industrial trucks as defined in ISO/FDIS 5053-1: — Counterbalanced forklift trucks — Reach trucks — Platform trucks — Straddle trucks — Pallet stacking trucks — Pallet trucks — Pallet and stillage trucks — Pallet trucks end controlled — Centre controlled order picking trucks — Trailer mounted trucks — Multi directional forklift — Articulated counterbalanced lift trucks The method of power consumption measurement for trucks with elevating operator position and trucks specifically designed to travel with elevated loads is specified in EN XXX-5.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16796-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16796-3

Energy efficiency of Industrial trucks - Test methods - Part 3 : Container handling lift trucks

EN 16796-3 specifies the method of energy consumption measurement for container handling lift trucks, as defined in ISO/FDIS 5053-1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16796-3:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

FprEN ISO 12818

Glass packaging - Standard tolerances for flaconnage (ISO 12818:2013)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12818:2013; FprEN ISO 12818
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15904:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 12821

Glass packaging - 26 H 180 crown finish - Dimensions (ISO 12821:2013)

This document (ISO 12821) specifies the dimensions of the 26 mm tall crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The tall crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure (see CE.T.I.E. data sheet EC1-02 revision 1 [2]).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12821:2013; FprEN ISO 12821
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14634:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 16806-1

Textiles and textile products - Textiles containing phase change materials (PCM) - Part 1: Determination of the heat storage and release capacity

Specidfies a methjod for dwetermiming the heat dtorage and release capacity of fibres, yarns and fabrics

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16806-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EN 16319:2013/prA1

Fertilizers and liming materials - Determination of cadmium, chromium, lead and nickel by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after aqua regia dissolution

EN 16319:2013 will be amended taking into account liming materials in the scope of the method. Clause 10 Pecision and Annex A Results of the inter-laboratory tests will be amended by addition of the precision data received from the inter-laboratory tests performed in 2013 analysing samples of liming materials. The main title of the document will be extended to liming materials to read: Fertilizers and liming materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16319:2013/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16319:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 4254-7:2014

Agricultural machinery - Safety - Part 7: Combine harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugar cane harversters (ISO/DIS 4254-7:2014)

This part of ISO 4254, when used together with ISO 4254-1, specifies the safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of combine harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugar cane harvesters. It describes methods for the elimination or reduction of hazards arising from the intended use of these machines by one person (the operator) in the

course of normal operation and service. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices to be provided by the manufacturer. When provisions of this part of ISO 4254 are different from those which are stated in ISO 4254-1, the provisions of this part of ISO 4254 take precedence over the provisions of ISO 4254-1 for machines that have been designed and built according the provisions of this part of ISO 4254. This part of ISO 4254, taken together with ISO 4254-1, deals with all the significant hazards (as listed in Table 1), hazardous situations and events relevant to combine harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugar cane harvesters, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Annex A). It is not applicable to hazards arising from the presence of persons other than the operator, cleaning of the grain tank, and hazards related to vibrations and moving parts for power transmission, except for strength requirements for guards and barriers. In respect of braking and steering, it is applicable only to the ergonomic aspects (e.g. location of brake pedal and steering wheel); no other aspects related to braking and steering are covered. In the case of trailed harvesters, it is applicable only to hazards related to the working process. NOTE Specific requirements related to road traffic regulations are not taken into account in this part of ISO 4254. This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to machines manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 4254-7:2014; ISO/DIS 4254-7:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN 60079-6:2014

Explosive atmospheres - Part 6: Equipment protection by liquid immersion "o"

This part of IEC 60079 specifies the requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of Ex Equipment and Ex Components with type of protection liquid immersion “o” intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. Ex Equipment and Ex Components of type of protection liquid immersion “o” are either: • Level of Protection “ob” (EPL “Mb” or “Gb”) • Level of Protection “oc” (EPL “Gc”) For Level of Protection “ob”, this standard applies where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. For Level of Protection “oc”, this standard applies where the rated voltage does not exceed 15 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. NOTE Requirements for higher voltages are under consideration. 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
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60079-6:2014; 31/1157/FDIS
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-6:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

prEVS-ISO 29541

Tahked mineraalsed kütused - kogu süsiniku, vesiniku ja lämmastiku sisalduse määramine - instrumentaalne meetod
Solid mineral fuels -- Determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content -- Instrumental method

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab instrumentaalset meetodit kogu süsiniku, vesiniku ja lämmastiku määramiseks söes ja koksis. MÄRKUS Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard on valideeritud ainult söele vastavalt ISO 5725-1 põhimõtetele.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29541:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN ISO 17945

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Metallic materials resistant to sulfide stress cracking in corrosive petroleum refining environments (ISO/FDIS 17945:2014)

This International Standard establishes material requirements for resistance to SSC in sour petroleum refining and related processing environments containing H2S either as a gas or dissolved in an aqueous (liquid water) phase with or without the presence of hydrocarbon. This International Standard does not include and is not intended to include design specifications. Other forms of wet H2S cracking, environmental cracking, corrosion, and other modes of failure are outside the scope of this International Standard. It is intended to be used by refiners, equipment manufacturers, engineering contractors, and construction contractors. Specifically, this International Standard is directed at the prevention of SSC of equipment (including pressure vessels, heat exchangers, piping, valve bodies, and pump and compressor cases) and components used in the refining industry. Prevention of SSC in carbon steel categorized under P-No. 1 in Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (BPVC) is addressed by requiring compliance with NACE SP0472. This International Standard applies to all components of equipment exposed to sour refinery environments (see Clause 6) where failure by SSC would (1) compromise the integrity of the pressurecontainment system, (2) prevent the basic function of the equipment, and/or (3) prevent the equipment from being restored to an operating condition while continuing to contain pressure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 17945; ISO/FDIS 17945:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13587

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the tensile properties of bituminous binders by the tensile test method

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile properties of a bituminous binder, in particular those of a polymer modified bitumen, by means of a tensile test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13587 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13587:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13703:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16807

Liquid petroleum products - Bio-lubricants - Criteria and requirements of bio-lubricants and bio-based lubricants

This European Standard specifies the term bio-lubricant and minimum requirements for all kinds of bio-lubricants and bio-based lubricants, while e.g. the EEL[3] refers to specific bio-lubricant families. This European Standard also briefly describes relevant test method needs with respect to the characterization of bio-lubricants. It presents recommendation for related standards in the field of biodegradability, product functionality and the amount of different renewable raw materials and/or different bio-based contents used during manufacturing of such bio-lubricants forming one product group.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16807

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEVS-ISO 29541

Tahked mineraalsed kütused - kogu süsiniku, vesiniku ja lämmastiku sisalduse määramine - instrumentaalne meetod
Solid mineral fuels -- Determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content -- Instrumental method

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab instrumentaalset meetodit kogu süsiniku, vesiniku ja lämmastiku määramiseks söes ja koksis. MÄRKUS Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard on valideeritud ainult söele vastavalt ISO 5725-1 põhimõtetele.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29541:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

77 METALLURGIA

FprEN 15079

Copper and copper alloys - Analysis by spark source optical emission spectrometry (S-OES)

This European Standard specifies a routine method for the analysis of copper and copper alloys by spark source optical emission spectrometry (S-OES). The method is applicable to all elements except copper commonly present in copper and copper alloys present as impurities or minor or main constituents, and detectable by S-OES.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 15079
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15079:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-1

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard specifies general technical delivery conditions for flat products for the construction of pressure equipment. The general technical delivery conditions in EN 10021 also apply. NOTE Once this European 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 European Standard (Part 1 and the other relevant part of the series) 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.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-1:2008+A1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-2

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steels with specified elevated temperature properties

This European Standard specifies requirements for flat products for pressure equipment made of weldable nonalloy and alloy steels with elevated temperature properties.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-2 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-3

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 3: Weldable fine grain steels, normalized

This European Standard specifies requirements for flat products for pressure equipment made of weldable fine grain steels as specified in Table 1. NOTE 1 Fine grain steels are understood as steels with a ferritic grain size of 6 or finer when tested in accordance with EN ISO 643. The requirements and definitions of prEN 10028-1:2014 also apply. NOTE 2 Once this European 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 European Standard (Part 1 and this Part 3 of the series) 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.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-3:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-4

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 4: Nickel alloy steels with specified low temperature properties

This European Standard specifies requirements for flat products for pressure equipment made of nickel alloy steels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-4 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-4:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-5

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled

This European Standard specifies the requirements for flat products for pressure equipments made of thermomechanically rolled steels as specified in Table 1. The steels are not suitable for hot forming. NOTE 1 At the time of publication of this European Standard, no sufficient data for the standardization of the elevated temperature properties of these steels was available. If their use at such temperatures is intended the conditions for this should be specially agreed between the interested parties. The requirements of prEN 10028-1:2014 also apply. NOTE 2 Once this European 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 European Standard (Part 1 and this Part 5 of the series) 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.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-5:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10028-6

Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 6: Weldable fine grain steels, quenched and tempered

This European Standard specifies the requirements for flat products for pressure equipments made of quenched and tempered steels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10028-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10028-6:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 10120
Steel sheet and strip for welded gas cylinders

This European Standard specifies requirements for hot-rolled sheet and strip up to 5 mm thickness of steels listed in Table 1 and intended for the manufacture of welded gas cylinders.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10120 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10120:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 1910
Wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding - Determination of dimensional stability

This European Standard specifies a method of test to determine the dimensional changes and warp of the elements of wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1910 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1910:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 350
Durability of wood and wood-based products - Testing and classification of the resistance to biological agents, the permeability to water and the performance of wood and wood-based materials

This European Standard gives guidance on methods for determining and classifying the durability of wood against biological wood-destroying agents, its permeability to water and its performance in use. The methods can be applied either to individual wood species, batches of wood and wood-based materials. This standard is not intended to test the efficacy of biocides. The wood-destroying agents considered under in this standard are: - wood-destroying fungi (basidiomycete and soft-rot fungi); - beetles capable of attacking dry wood; - termites; - marine organisms. Data on the biological durability of selected wood species considered of economic importance in European countries are presented in Annex B (informative), which also provides information relating to their geographical origin, density, sapwood width and treatability. NOTE 1 The guidance on the durability classification appropriate for a particular use class is given in the EN 460 standard. NOTE 2 Annex C (informative) provides a methodology allowing the classification of wood treatability Wood durability is an important factor that influences service life of a wood product. This standard provides input to service life prediction of wood and wood-based products as it ranks durability against wood-destroying organisms of various wood species thereby allowing species of appropriate durability to be selected for a particular use class. It shall however be emphasized that the biological durability rating of wood species given in Annex B cannot be regarded as any guarantee of performance in service. NOTE 3 There are many other factors influencing service life of a wood product, such as principles of good design, use conditions, climate, maintenance (…) and should be taken into consideration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 350
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 350-1:1999
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 350-2:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 16465
Plastics - Calibration method of black-standard and whitestandard thermometers and black-panel and white-panel thermometers for use in natural and artificial weathering

This European Standard specifies a traceable calibration method of black-standard thermometers (BST), white-standard thermometers (WST), black-panel thermometers (BPT) and white-panel thermometers (WPT) for used in natural and artificial weathering. This calibration method takes into account all relevant material and stress factors which appear in weathering applications. A basic design of types of the thermometers is described in EN ISO 4892-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16465:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

FprEN ISO 3233-3:2014
Paints and varnishes - Determination of the percentage volume of non-volatile matter - Part 3: Determination by calculation from the non-volatile-matter content determined in accordance with ISO 3251, the density of the coating material and the density of the solvent in the coating material (ISO/FDIS 3233-3:2014)

This International Standard specifies a simple practical method for calculating the non-volatile matter by volume, NVV, of a coating material from the non-volatile-matter content, NV, the density of the coating material, and the density of the solvents. Using the non-volatile matter by volume results and the density obtained in accordance with this International Standard, it is possible to calculate the theoretical spreading rate of a coating material. This International Standard is not applicable to coating materials which exceed the critical pigment volume concentration (CPVC).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 3233-3:2014; ISO/FDIS 3233-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 23811:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN ISO 4623-2:2014

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to filiform corrosion - Part 2: Aluminium substrates (ISO/DIS 4623-2:2014)

This part of ISO 4623 describes a test procedure for assessing the protective action of coatings of paints or varnishes on aluminium against filiform corrosion arising from a scribe mark cut through the coating. It is only suitable for assessing the performance of the coating/substrate combination tested. It is not suitable for predicting the performance of the coating on different substrates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 4623-2:2014; ISO/DIS 4623-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4623-2:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4623-2:2004/AC:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 15502-1:2012/FprA1

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

Amendment for the addition of ecodesign requirements (Regulation No 813/2013) and energy labelling requirements (Regulation No 811/2013) This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods concerning, in particular the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification, marking and energy labelling of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as “boilers”. This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C, according to CEN/TR 1749:2014: a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; c) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a “condensing” boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a “standard boiler”. If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a “standard boiler” f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-1:2012/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 60335-2-67:2012/FprA1:2014

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines for commercial use

Amendment to EN 60335-2-67:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-67:2012/FprA1:2014; IEC 60335-2-67:2012/A1:201X (61J/604/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-67:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 772-1:2011/FprA1

Methods of test for masonry units - Part 1: Determination of compressive strength

Amendment to EN 772-1:2011

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 772-1:2011/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 772-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 13637

Building hardware - Electrically controlled exit systems for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

This European standard specifies requirements for the manufacture; performance and testing of electrically controlled exit systems, designed for use on escape routes. These systems consist of at least the following elements:- Initiating element for requesting the release of electrical locking element in order to exit;- Electrical locking element for securing an exit door;- Electrical controlling element for supplying, connecting and controlling electrical locking element and initiating element. In addition, these electrically controlled exit systems can include time delay and/or denied exit mode. This European Standard covers electrically controlled exit systems placed on the market as a complete unit (e.g. mortise lock, lever handle, keeper, initiating element, electrical locking element, electrical controlling element, etc.). The components are tested as a single product. This European Standard covers electrically controlled exit systems which are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one manufacturer or assembled from sub-assemblies produced by more than one manufacturer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction. The suitability of an electrically controlled exit system for use on fire/smoke resisting door assemblies is determined by fire performance tests conducted in addition to the performance tests required by this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 13637

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 1364-1

Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - Part 1: Walls

This European standard specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of non-loadbearing walls. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1. It is applicable to partitions (non-loadbearing walls) with and without glazing, non-loadbearing walls consisting almost wholly of glazing (glazed non-loadbearing walls) and other non-loadbearing internal and external non-loadbearing walls with and without glazing. The fire resistance of external non-loadbearing walls can be determined under internal or external exposure conditions. In the latter case the external fire exposure curve given in EN 1363-2 is used. It is not applicable to: a) curtain walls (external non-loadbearing walls suspended in front of the floor slab), unless explicitly permitted under EN 1364-3 or EN 1364-4 which shall contain details of the methodology to be used. b) non-loadbearing walls containing door assemblies which shall be tested to EN 1634-1. Specific requirements relating to the testing of glazing are given in Annex A. Specific requirements relating to the testing of non-loadbearing external and internal walls designed to span horizontally between two independently proven fire resisting vertical structural elements are given in annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 1364-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1364-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 61140:2014

Kaitse elektrilöögi eest. Ühisnõuded paigaldistele ja seadmetele
Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment

This International Standard is a basic safety publication. It applies to the protection of persons and livestock against electric shock. The intent is to give fundamental principles and requirements which are common to electrical installations, systems and equipment or necessary for their co-ordination, without limitations with regard to the magnitude of the voltage or current, or the type of current, and for frequencies up to 1 000 Hz. Some clauses in this standard refer to low-voltage and high-voltage systems, installations and equipment. For the purpose of this standard, low-voltage is any rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. High voltage is any rated voltage exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. NOTE For an efficient design and selection of protective measures the type of voltage that may occur and its shape needs to be considered, i.e. a.c. or d.c. voltage, sinusoidal, transient, phase controlled, superimposed d.c., as well as a possible mixture of these forms. The installations or equipment may influence the shape of the voltage, e.g. by inverters or converters. The currents flowing under normal operating conditions and under fault conditions depend on the described voltage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61140:2014; IEC 61140:201X (64/1976/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61140:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 13844

Plastics piping systems - Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints for use with plastic pipes - Test method for leaktightness under negative pressure, angular deflection and deformation (ISO/FDIS 13844:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the leak tightness under negative pressure, angular deflection, and deformation of assembled joints between elastomeric-sealing-ring-type sockets made of plastic or metal and plastic pressure pipes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 13844:2014; FprEN ISO 13844
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13844:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN ISO 13845

Plastics piping systems - Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints for use with thermoplastic pipes - Test method for leaktightness under internal pressure and with angular deflection (ISO/FDIS 13845:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the leak tightness under internal pressure with angular deflection of assembled joints between elastomeric-sealing-ring-type sockets made of plastic or metal and plastic pressure pipes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 13845; ISO/FDIS 13845:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13845:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

HD 60364-5-551:2010/prAA:2014

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-55: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Other equipment - Clause 551: Low-voltage generating sets

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-5-551:2010/prAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-551:2010/AC:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 1090-5

Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Part 5: Technical requirements for thin-gauge, cold-formed aluminium elements and structures for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications

The standard defines the requirements for the manufacture of thin-gauge cold-formed aluminium elements, the execution of structures made from such elements (e.g. roofs, coverings, walls, florors, ceilings and purlins) under predominantly static loading conditions and corresponding requirements to documentation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1090-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 1125

Building hardware - Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements for the manufacture; performance and testing of panic exit devices mechanically operated by a horizontal bar, for the purpose of achieving a safe exit under a panic situation on escape routes. This European Standard covers panic exit devices which are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one producer or assembled from sub-assemblies produced by more than one producer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1125
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1125:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 12207

Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

This European Standard defines the classification of test results for completely assembled windows and external and internal pedestrian doorsets of any materials after testing in accordance with FprEN 1026.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12207 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12207:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 12831-3

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of the design heat load - Part 3: Domestic hot water systems heat load and characterisation of needs

This standard describes a method to calculate the power and the storage volume required for the dimensioning of domestic hot water systems (DHW). The applicability ranges from direct water heaters (no storage volume and a comparatively large effective heating power) to long term storage systems (e.g. seasonal storage with a comparatively small heating power and large storage volume). This standard is applicable to the following water storage systems - storage charging systems characterized by a minimised mixing zone, e.g. layer-charging storage tanks or storage tanks with external heat exchangers, and - hot water tanks and storage systems characterized by a distinct mixing zone, e.g. storage systems with internal heat exchangers, and for different

uses. The scope of the second part is to standardise the methods for determining the energy need for domestic hot water. This standard covers the domestic hot water needs in buildings. The calculation of the energy needs for domestic hot water applies to a dwelling, a building or a zone of a building. This standard also provides energy needs for different application cases of DHW-systems in hourly, monthly, and seasonal time steps, based on national default values.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12831-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-3-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13381-7

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

This Part of this European Standard specifies a test method to be followed for determining the contribution of fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural timber members. Such fire protection systems include claddings, sprayed fire protection and coatings. The method is applicable to all fire protection systems used for the protection of timber members. These can be fixed directly, totally or in part, to the timber member and can include an air gap between the fire protection system and the timber member, as an integral part of its design. Evaluation of timber constructions protected by horizontal or vertical protective membranes are the subject of ENV 13381-1 or ENV 13381-2 respectively.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13381-7:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13587

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the tensile properties of bituminous binders by the tensile test method

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile properties of a bituminous binder, in particular those of a polymer modified bitumen, by means of a tensile test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13587 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13587:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13703:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13588

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of cohesion of bituminous binders with pendulum test

This European Standard specifies a method for measuring the cohesion of bituminous binders for surface dressing application at temperatures in the range of (- 10 oC) to (+ 80 °C) and for expressing the relationship between cohesion and temperature. This method is applicable for pure bitumen, modified bitumen and fluxed bitumen; in the case of fluxed bitumen, the test can be performed on the binder containing fluxant or on binder from which the solvent has been removed. For bitumen emulsions, the test is carried out on the residual binder obtained after recovery and the method used to recover the binder should be reported. 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
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13588 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13588:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13589

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the tensile properties of modified bitumen by the force ductility method

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile properties of a bituminous binder, in particular those of polymer-modified bitumens by means of a force ductility test. The work done during the force ductility test is a criterion for assessing the quality of these materials. 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
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13589 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13589:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13703:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 13639

Determination of total organic carbon in limestone

This European Standard specifies methods for the determination of the total organic carbon content (TOC) in limestone. The standard describes the reference method and alternative methods which can be considered to be equivalent. In the case of a dispute, only the reference method is used. Any other methods may be used provided they are calibrated, either against the reference method or against internationally accepted reference materials, in order to demonstrate their equivalence.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13639
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13639:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 15316-1

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 1: General and Energy performance expression

This standard is the general frame for the calculation of the energy performance of heating and domestic hot water systems. It specifies how to perform the calculation of the entire system using the calculation modules defined in the respective standards. It deals with common issues like operating conditions calculation and energy performance indicators. This standard specifies the structure for the calculation of energy requirements of space heating and domestic hot water systems in buildings. It standardises the required inputs and outputs in order to achieve a common European calculation method. It allows the energy analysis of the different heating and Domestic hot water sub-systems including control (emission, distribution, storage, generation) by comparing the system losses and by defining system performance factors. The performance analysis allows the comparison between sub-systems and make possible to monitor the impact of each sub-system on the energy performance of a building. The calculation of the system losses of each part of the heating sub-systems is defined in subsequent standards Ventilation systems are not included in this standard (e. g. balanced systems with heat recovery), but if the air is preheated or an air heating system is installed, the systems providing the heat to the AHU (Air Handling Unit) are covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 15316-4-1

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-1: Space heating and DHW generation systems, combustion systems (boilers, biomass)

This European Standard is part of a series of standards on the method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies of space heating systems and domestic hot water systems. This standard (prEN 15316-4-1) specifies: - required inputs; - a calculation method; - resulting outputs; - a method to take into account the energy performance of heat generation devices based on fuel combustion. for space heating generation by combustion sub-systems (boilers, biomass), including control. This standard also specifies methods for the calculation of: - thermal losses from the domestic hot water generation system; - recoverable thermal losses for space heating from the domestic hot water generation system; - auxiliary energy of the domestic hot water generation systems. This standard specifies the energy performance calculation of water based heat generation sub-systems including control based on combustion of fuels ("boilers"), operating with conventional fossil fuels as well as renewable fuels. This standard does not cover sizing or inspection of boilers. This standard is also applicable to heat generators for heating or for combined service as domestic hot water, ventilation, cooling and heating. Generators for domestic hot water only are taken into account into part M8-8. This European Standard is the general standard on generation by combustion sub-systems (boilers, biomass) and is also intended for generation for domestic hot water production and/or space heating. These values are input data for calculation of the overall energy use according to prEN 15603 and prEN 15316-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-3-3:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-7:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 15378-1

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Heating systems and DHW in buildings - Part 1: Inspection of boilers, heating systems and DHW

This document specifies inspection procedures for the assessment of energy performance of existing boilers and heating systems. Heat generators types covered by this standard are: - boilers for heating, domestic hot water or both; - gas, liquid, solid fuel fired combustion boilers; - electrically driven and gas driven heat pumps; - thermal solar systems for domestic hot water, heating or both; - other heat generators types, such as cogeneration units. Parts of heating systems covered by this standard are: - heat generators, including generation control; - heating distribution network, including associated components and controls; - heating emitters, including components and controls; - space heating control system; - heat storage and associated components; - domestic hot water production system. This standard covers issues related to energy conservation and environmental performance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15378-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15378:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 15378-3

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Heating systems and DHW in buildings - Part 3: Measured energy performance

This standard specifies methods to assess the energy performance to provide heating and domestic hot water to a building based on measurements. This standard covers the assessment of the heating and domestic hot water energy performance of a building or of building elements based on measurements. This includes: - assessment of the heating and domestic hot water performance of the building based on measurement of the amount of delivered energy carriers; - assessment of the energy performance of systems, subsystems and building elements, based on measurements. This standard does not cover measured energy performance on ventilation, cooling, air conditioning and lighting systems. Figure 1 shows the relative position of this standard within the EPB standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15378-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16809-1

Thermal insulation products for buildings - In-situ formed products from loose-fill expanded polystyrene (EPS) beads and bonded expanded polystyrene beads - Part 1: Specification for the bonded and loose filled products before installation

This European Standard specifies the requirements for expanded polystyrene (EPS) beads and the adhesive, which are after installation used for the thermal insulation of buildings. The EPS beads and the adhesive are mixed and processed on site. This standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This standard does not cover factory made insulation products in the form of prefabricated shapes or boards made of bonded EPS beads. Products with a declared thermal resistance lower than 0,25 (m² x K)/W or a declared thermal conductivity at 10 °C greater than 0,1 W/(m x K) are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16809-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16809-2

Thermal insulation products of buildings - In-situ formed products from loose-fill expanded polystyrene (EPS) beads and bonded expanded polystyrene beads - Part 2: Specification for the bonded and loose-fill products after installation

This European Standard specifies the requirements for expanded polystyrene (EPS) beads and the adhesive, which are after installation used for the thermal insulation of buildings. The EPS beads and the adhesive are mixed and processed on site. This standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This standard does not cover factory made insulation products in the form of prefabricated shapes or boards made of bonded EPS beads. Products with a declared thermal resistance lower than 0,25 (m² x K)/W or a declared thermal conductivity at 10 °C greater than 0,1 W/(m x K) are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16809-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 179

Building hardware - Emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push pad, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements, performance and testing of emergency exit devices mechanically operated by either a lever handle or a push pad for the purpose of achieving a safe exit under an emergency situation on escape routes. This European Standard covers emergency exit devices, which are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one producer, or assembled from sub-assemblies produced by more than one producer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 179
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 179:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

93 RAJATISED

prEN 13588

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of cohesion of bituminous binders with pendulum test

This European Standard specifies a method for measuring the cohesion of bituminous binders for surface dressing application at temperatures in the range of (- 10 oC) to (+ 80 °C) and for expressing the relationship between cohesion and temperature. This method is applicable for pure bitumen, modified bitumen and fluxed bitumen; in the case of fluxed bitumen, the test can be performed on the binder containing fluxant or on binder from which the solvent has been removed. For bitumen emulsions, the test is carried out on the residual binder obtained after recovery and the method used to recover the binder should be reported. 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
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13588 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13588:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEVS 925

Materjal teede aluste stabiliseerimiseks. Koostis, spetsifikatsioonid ja vastavuskriteeriumid Material for the stabilization of road sub-bases. Composition, specifications and conformity criteria

Käesolev standard käsitleb tööstuslikult valmistatavaid materjale, mida kasutatakse teekatendi aluse üla- ja alakihtide ehitamiseks, samuti pinnase stabiliseerimiseks ja tugevdamiseks. Selliste stabiliseerivate materjalide kasutamine põhineb pikaaegsel kasutuskogemusel, toetudes Eesti looduslikele oludele, kasutatavatele kohalikele materjalidele ja väljatöötatud teede konstruktsioonilahendustele, andes sealjuures majanduslikult otstarbeka lahenduse. Antud materjalide valmistamisega antakse võimalus suunata edaspidisesse kasutusse keskkonda potentsiaalselt koormavaid materjale, kindlustades sealjuures nende materjalide sobivuse ettenähtud lõppkasutuseks. Standard liigitab materjalid 2-, 7- ja 28-päevase survetugevuse põhjal ning määrab kindlaks materjalide mehaanilised, füüsikalised ja keemilised omadused. Samuti esitatakse nõuded tootmisele, tähistamisele, tarnimisele ja vastavushindamisele. Standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu ehitusplatsil koostisosade segamise teel valmistatud tooted.

Keel: et

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 60335-2-25:2012/FprA2:2014

Household and similar appliances - Safety - Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens

Amendment to EN 60335-2-25:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-25:2012/FprA2:2014; IEC 60335-2-25:2010/A2:201X (61B/511/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-25:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 60335-2-68:2012/FprA1:2014

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-68: Particular requirements for spray extraction machines for commercial use

Amendment to EN 60335-2-68:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-68:2012/FprA1:2014; IIEC 60335-2-68:2012/A1:201X (61J/605/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-68:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

EN 61242:1997/FprA2:2014

Electrical accessories - Cable reels for household and similar purposes

Amendment to EN 61242:1997

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61242:1997/FprA2:2014; IEC 61242:1995/A2:201X (23B/1166/CDV)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61242:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 30-2-1

Domestic cooking appliances burning gas - Part 2-1: Rational use of energy - General

This European Standard sets out the requirements and the test method for the rational use of energy of gas burning domestic cooking appliances, in accordance with EN 30 1-1:2008+A3:2013, Clause 1. This European Standard covers type testing only. NOTE The calorific values specified in this European Standard are based on the gross calorific value (Hs) as defined in EN 30–1-1:2008+A3:2013.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 30-2-1 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30-2-1:1999
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30-2-1:1999/A1:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30-2-1:1999/A2:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 50090-4-3:2014

Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) - Part 4-3: Media independent layers - Communication over IP (EN 13321-2)

This European Standard concentrates on control applications for Home and Building HBES Open Communication System and covers any combination of electronic devices linked via a digital transmission network. Home and Building Electronic System as provided by the HBES Open Communication System is a specialized form of automated, decentralised and distributed process control, dedicated to the needs of home and building applications. This European Standard defines the mandatory and optional requirements for the medium independent communication over IP for HBES products and systems, a multi-application bus system where the functions are decentralised, distributed and linked through a common communication process. This European Standard is used as a product family standard. It is not intended to be used as a stand-alone standard. Other parts from the EN 50090 series may apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 50090-4-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50090-4-3:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

FprEN 60335-2-90:2014

Household and similar appliances - Safety - Part 2-90: Particular requirements for commercial microwave ovens

This International Standard deals with:• the safety of microwave ovens with a cavity door intended for commercial use, 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. • the safety of combination microwave ovens with a cavity door, the requirements for which are contained in Annex AA. • the safety of microwave ovens without a cavity door and with transportation means that are intended for commercial use only, for the heating of food and beverages, the requirements for which are contained in Annex BB..

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60335-2-90:2014; IEC 60335-2-90:201X (61B/512/CDV)
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-90:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-90:2006/A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16804

Diving equipment - Diving open heel fins - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard applies to open heel fins for diving where the user is breathing underwater. The purpose of this European Standard is the specification of minimum safety requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16804

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

prEN 16805

Diving equipment - Diving mask - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard for diving masks has been prepared to meet the need of person engaged in underwater activities where the user is breathing underwater. It specifies requirements in order to increase the safety in the use of diving masks. Full face and oro-nasal masks are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16805

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.02.2015

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste Eesti standardite ja dokumentide kohta.

Tõlgetega tutvumiseks võtta ühendust EVS-i standardiosakonnaga: standardiosakond@evs.ee, ostmiseks klienditeenindusega: standard@evs.ee.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist.

CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-4 Järelpaigaldatavad kinnituselemendid - mehaanilised süsteemid

1.1 Üldsätted 1.1.6 See dokument põhineb normkandevõimetel ja -kaugustel, mis on määratletud Euroopa Tehnilises Spetsifikatsioonis. Käesoleva CEN/TS meetodite järgi arvutamise aluseks peavad asjakohases Euroopa Tehni-lises Spetsifikatsioonis olema antud vähemalt Tabelis 1 toodud normväärtused. Tabel 1 — Kinnituselementide arvutamiseks kasutatavad näitajad, mis on antud Euroopa Tehnilises Spetsifikatsioonis

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 1176-11:2014

Mänguväljakute seadmed ja aluspind. Osa 11: Täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid ruumilistele võrksüsteemidele

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks täiendavad ohutusnõuded ruumilistele võrksüsteemidele, mis on mõeldud püsivalt paigaldatuna lastele kasutamiseks. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav ronimiseks mõeldud tehiskonstruktsioonidele, mida kasutatakse treenimiseks spordialadel, nagu näiteks alpinism.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1176-11:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 1335-3:2009

Büroomööbel. Büroo töötool. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks mehaanilised katsemeetodid büroo töötoolide püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks. See Euroopa standard ei spetsifitseeri toolikomponentide tüübikinnituse katsetusi. Katsetused on kavandatud rakendamiseks mööbliesemele, mis on täielikult koostatud ja kasutusvalmis. Katsetused sisaldavad mööblieseme erinevatele osadele jõudude rakendamist, mis jäljendavad nii mööblieseme normaalset funktsionaalset kasutamist kui ka põhjendatult oodatavat väärkasutust. Katsetused on kavandatud omaduste hindamiseks olenemata materjalidest, disainist/konstruktsioonist või valmistamisprotsessidest. Katsetulemused kehtivad vaid katsetatud toote kohta. Kui katsetulemusi kavatsetakse rakendada ka teistele sarnastele toodetele, on oluline et katseproov oleks tüüpiline tootenäidis. Selle standardi järgi läbiviidud katsetused on mõeldud näitama toote võimet osutada küllaldast vastupidavust ettenähtud oludes. Ohutusnõuded on määratletud standardis EN 1335-2 ning funktsionaalsete katsetuste täiendavad koormused, massid ja tsüklid on antud lisas C (teatmelisa). Katsed on välja töötatud esemetele/komponentidele, mis ei ole olnud kasutuses. Kuigi, õigustatud põhjendusel, võib neid kasutada puuduste uurimiseks. Vananemist ja kahjustumist ei ole käsitletud. Katsetused ei ole ette nähtud polsterduse (st polsterduse täitematerjalid ja kattematerjalid) vastupidavuse hindamiseks. Lisas A (normilisa) on antud istme koormuskehade teostuse andmed ja lisas B (normilisa) püstivuse koormuskeha andmed.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1335-3:2009

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 13941:2009+A1:2010

Eelisoleeritud torudest kaugküttesüsteemide projekteerimine ja paigaldamine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab eeskirjad kuuma vee maa-aluste jaotus- ja edastusvõrkude eelisoleeritud torustike projekteerimise, arvutamise- ja paigaldamise jaoks (vt. joonis 2) standardile 253 vastavate torustike abil pidevaks tööks kuuma vee mitmesuguste juures kuni 120ºC, lühiajaliselt tipptempertuuriga kuni 140 ºC ja maksimaalne siserõhuga 25 baari (ülerõhk). Rakendusreegel: Torude suuremate mõõtmete ning rõhu korral alla 25 baari võib sirgtorude, põlvede ja torkolmikute jaoks olla vajalik suurem seinapaksus, kui on spetsifitseeritud standardis EN 253. Standardi põhimõtteid võib rakendada eelisoleeritud torustikele rõhuga üle 25 baari eeldusel, et pööratakse erilist tähelepanu rõhu toimele. Võrku kuuluvad naabertorud (nt. torud kanalites, siibrikamber ja maapealsetes tee lõikumised jne.)võib projekteerida ja paigaldada käesoleva standardi kohaselt. Standard eeldab puhastatud vee kasutamist, mida on töödeldud veepehmenduse, demineraliseerimise, deaereerimise, kemikaalide lisamise teel või muul viisil, sisemise korrosiooni ja setete vältimiseks torudes. Käesolev standard ei ole rakendatav järgmiste üksuste jaoks: a) pumbad, b) soojusvahetid, c) katelagregaadid ja mahutid, d) tarbijapaigaldised. Tuleb siiski tagada selliste üksuste täielik töövõime ja vastupidavus, võttes arvesse kaugküttesüsteenmi mõju ning muid toimeid, tulenevalt nende paigaldustingimustest. Suunised toote kvaliteedi kontrollimiseks ja liidete katsetamiseks kasutuskohas on toodud standardi EN 448:2009 lisas A, standardi EN 253:2009 lisas D, standardi EN 488:2009 lisas A ja standardi EN 489:2009 lisas B. Suunised

polüetüleenümbrise keevitmiseks on toodud standardi EN 448:2009 lisas B: Eeldatava eluea hinnang pideva töö korral, mitmesuguste temperatuuride juures, on välja toodud standardi 253:2003 lisas B.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13941:2009+A1:2010

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 14315-2:2013

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatavad jäigad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 2: Paigaldatud vahttoodete spetsifikatsioon

See Euroopa standard esitab nõuded kasutuskohas valmistatavatele, pihustatud jäikadele vahtpolüuretaan- ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattoodetele seintel, lagedel, katustel, ripplagedel ja põrandatel kasutamiseks. Selle Euroopa standardi osa 2 on paigaldatud isolatsioonitoodete spetsifikatsioon. Selle Euroopa standardi osa 2 kirjeldab koos standardi EN 14315 osaga 1 EL i ehitusmaterjalide direktiivi oluliste nõuetega seotud toote omadusi. See määratleb ka toote paigaldaja poolt deklaratsioonide jaoks kasutatavad kontrollimised ja katsetamised. See Euroopa standard ei spetsifitseeri kõigi omaduste nõutavat taset, mille saavutamine näitaks toote sobivust konkreetseks/eriliseks kasutusotstarbeks. Konkreetse kasutusotstarbe puhul nõutavad tasemed on toodud õigusaktides või sobivates standardites. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu tehases valmistatud jäigad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) või vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR) ega kasutuskohas valmistatavad tooted, mis on ette nähtud hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojustamiseks. MÄRKUS Vahttooteid kutsutakse kas painduvateks või jäikadeks. Painduvaid tooteid kasutatakse polsterduseks ja madratsites ja neid iseloomustatakse nende võime järgi läbi painduda, toetada ja oma algset paksust jätkuvalt kasutusea jooksul taastada. Neid tooteid, mis ei paindu, nimetatakse jäikadeks ja neil ei ole nimetatud paindumisomadusi. Neid kasutatakse peamiselt soojusisolatsioonis ja nende survetugevusnäitajad varieeruvad ulatuslikult. Kui jäiga vahu poorne struktuur on purustatud, ei taasta see oma paksust täielikult. Mõni neist jäikadest vahtudest on väga väikse tihedusega ja väga madala survetugevusega ja selliseid vahte nimetatakse kaubanduses mõnikord pehmeteks vahtudeks või pooljäikadeks vahtudeks. See märkus on lisatud selgitamaks, et kõigi sellise kirjeldusega vahtude puhul kasutatakse selles standardis terminit „jäik vaht“.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14315-2:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 15497:2014

Sõrmjätkatud ehituslik täispuit.Teostusnõuded ja tootmisele esitatavad miinimumnõuded

See Euroopa standard määrab nõuded ehitistes ja sildades kasutatavale täisnurkse ristlõikega sõrmjätkatud ehituspuidu teostusomadustele. Sõrmjätkatud ehituspuidu kasutamine teatud kasutusklassides võib olla limiteeritud mõnes liikmesriigis. Standard kehtestab ka minimaalsed tootmisnõuded ja protseduurid sõrmjätkatud ehituspuidu teostuse püsivuse hindamiseks ja tõendamiseks. See Euroopa standard rakendub sõrmjätkatud ehituspuidule, mis on valmistatud selles standardis loetletud puiduliikidest või paplist. Kuigi on võimalik toota sõrmjätkatud ehituspuitu teatud laialehistest lehtpuu liikidest tuginedes selle Euroopa standardi nõuetele, ei rakendu see standard nendele toodetele. See standard rakendub vaid samast puiduliigist elementide vahelistele sõrmjätkudele. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma pressvormitud (die-formed) sõrmjätkusid. See Euroopa standard hõlmab kaitsetöötluseta või biokahjustuste vältimiseks kaitsetöödeldud sõrmjätkatud puitu. Tulekaitsevahenditega töödeldud sõrmjätkatud ehituspuit ei ole selle standardiga hõlmatud.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 15497:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 197-2:2014

Tsement. Osa 2: Vastavushindamine

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks skeemi tsementide hindamiseks ja toimivuse püsivuse (AVCP) tõendamiseks vastavate tootestandardite nõuetele, kaasa arvatud toimivuse püsivuse sertifikaatide väljastamist toote sertifitseerimisasutuse poolt. Standard annab tehnilised reeglid tootjapoolseks tehase tootmisohjeks, hõlmates proovide sisekontrollkatsetamist ja toote sertifitseerimisasutuse kohustusi. Ühtlasi annab standard reeglid, kuidas toimida mittevastavuse puhul, määrab protseduuri toimivuse püsivuse tõendamiseks ning esitab nõuded hulgiladudele. Käesolevas Euroopa standardis kasutatakse mõistet “tsement” nii standardis EN 197-1 määratletud harilike tsementide, kui ka teiste tsementide ja sideainete kohta, millede asjakohastes tootestandardites viidatakse käesolevale Euroopa standardile ning mis kuuluvad sertifitseerimisele. Nimetatud tsemendid on toodetud teatud tehases ning on klassifitseeritud kindla tüübi ja tugevusklassi järgi vastavalt asjakohase tootestandardi määratlusele. Tehnilises rapordis CEN/TR 14245 [1] toodud juhendid on kasutatavad käesoleva Euroopa standardi tõlgendamisel. Käesolev Euroopa standard peab olema vastavuses tsementi ja sideaineid käsitlevate Euroopa standardite lisadega ZA, nagu EN 197 1, EN 14216, EN 14647, EN 413 1, EN 15743, eriti tootjale ja toote sertifitseerimisasutusele määratud ülesannete osas. MÄRKUS Käesoleva eraldiseisva dokumendi koostamise põhjuseks oli selles toodud käsitluste kasutusvõimalus erinevate toodete juures, mis on kaetud erinevate Euroopa standarditega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 197-2:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 50561-1:2013

Madalpingevõrgus kasutatavad elektrikaabelside seadmed. Raadiohäirete tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid. Osa 1: Koduseadmed

Käesolev standardi EN 50561 osa määratleb raadiohäiringute tunnussuuruste piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid kodus kasutatavate sideseadmetele, mis kasutavad edastusmeediumina madalpingevõrku. Käesolev standardi EN 50561 osa kohaldub seadmetele, mis suhtlevad selles meediumis sagedusalas 1,6065 MHz kuni 30 MHz. MÄRKUS Väljaspool seda sagedusala töötavaid samalaadseid seadmeid uuritakse ning need kaetakse teise Euroopa Standardiga. Standardis kirjeldatakse seadme genereeritud signaalide mõõteprotseduure ning määratakse piirväärtused sagedusvahemikus 9 kHz kuni 400 GHz. Sagedustel, kus piirväärtusi ei ole määratud, ei tule mõõtmisi teha.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 50561-1:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 612:2005

Plekist jäikusservaga räästarennid ja pikiliitega vihmaveetorud

See dokument spetsifitseerib nõuded plekist räästarennidele ja vihmaveetorudele. Standard määrab ära toote üldised omadused, tähistamissüsteemi, liigituse, markeerimise ja kvaliteedinõuded. Dokument rakendub räästarennidele ja välisvihmaveetorudele, mis toetuvad metallist kanduritele ja mida kasutatakse vihmavee ärajuhtimiseks. Rennide kuju ja mõõtmed määratletakse, lähtudes katuselt torudesse juhitavast veehulgast ja arhitektoonilistest nõuetest. See dokument spetsifitseerib nõuded räästarennidele ja vihmaveetorudele, mis tagavad nende toodete vastavuse tavalistele kasutustingimustele, nagu vihmavee, sulanud lume- ja jäävee kogumine ja ärajuhtimine hoonest väljaspool asuvasse drenaaži- või kanalisatsioonisüsteemi. Käesolev dokument ei hõlma nõudeid kinnitus- ja tugikonstruktsioonidele ja liidete või erinevate komponentide ühendamiseks kasutatavatele meetoditele. Käesolev dokument ei hõlma nõudeid kohapeal käsitsi valmistatavatele räästarennidele.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 612:2005

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

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

IEC 61326 see osa sätestab elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse häirekindluse ja emissiooni nõudeid elektriseadmetele aparatuurile, mida toidetakse võrgust või akudelt vahelduvpingel kuni 1000 V või alalispingel kuni 1500 V või mõõdetavast elektriahelast. Käesolev osa käsitleb professionaalse kasutuse, tööstusprotsesside, tööstusliku tootmise ja haridusala valdkonda kuuluvaid seadmeid. See sisaldab seadmeid ja arvutusseadiseid, mis on ette nähtud tööstuslikes ja mittetööstuslikes paigaldistes – mõõtmisteks ja katsetamiseks, – juhtimiseks, – laboratoorseks kasutamiseks, – lisaseadistena, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks koos eelpool mainitutega (näiteks näidiste käsitsemise seadised). Arvutusseadiseid ja -koosteid ning muid taolisi seadmeid, mis kuuluvad infotehnikaseadmete käsitlusalasse ja vastavad sellekohastele infotehnikaseadmete elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse standarditele, võib kasutada süsteemides, mis vastavad IEC 61326 käesoleva osa käsitlusalale, ilma lisakatsetusteta, kui need sobivad kasutamiseks ettenähtud elektromagnetilises keskkonnas. Üldreeglina tuleb arvestada, et käesolev standard on võrreldes vastavate elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse põhistandarditega ülimuslik. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad alljärgnevalt nimetatud seadmed. a) Elektrilised mõõte- ja katsetusseadmed. Siia kuuluvad seadmed mis elektriliselt mõõdavad, kuvavad või salvestavad üht või mitut elektrilist või mitteelektrilist suurust, samuti aga ka mittemõõteseadmed nagu signaaligeneraatorid, mõõteetalonid, toiteallikad ja mõõtemuundurid. b) Elektrilised juhtimisseadmed. Siia kuuluvad seadmed, mis juhivad üht või mitut väljundsuurust ettenähtud väärtusele, mis on määratud käsisätestusega, kohaliku või kaugprogrammeerimisega või ühe või mitme sisendmuutujaga. See sisaldab tööstuslike protsesside mõõtmise ja juhtimise (Industrial Process Measurement and Control, IPMC) seadmeid, mis koosnevad sellistest seadmetest nagu näiteks – protsessikontrollerid ja -regulaatorid, – programmeeritavad kontrollerid, – seadmete ja süsteemide toiteallikad (tsentraalsed või kohalikud), – analoog-digitaalindikaatorid ja salvestusseadmed, – protsessiinstrumendid, – muundurid, positsioneermisseadised, tarktäiturid jne. c) Elektrilised laboriseadmed. Siia kuuluvad seadmed, mis mõõdavad, kuvavad, jälgivad või analüüsivad materjale või mida kasutatakse materjalide ettevalmistamisel ning sisaldavad katseklaasidiagnostika (In Vitro Diagnostic, IVD) seadmeid. Selliseid seadmeid võib kasutada ka mujal kui laborites, näiteks enesetestimise-IVD seadmed võivad olla ka kodukasutuses. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad seadmed võivad talitleda erisugustes elektromagnetilistes keskkondades; sõltuvalt elektromagnetilisest keskkonnast tuleb rakendada erisuguseid kiirgushäiringute ja häirekindluse katsetuste nõudeid. See standard võtab arvesse kolme liiki elektromagnetilisi keskkondi: • elektromagnetiline baaskeskkond, • tööstuslik elektromagnetiline keskkond, • kontrollitud elektromagnetiline keskkond. Vastavad häirekindluse katsetustele esitatavad nõuded on kirjeldatud jaotises 6. Vastavalt häirekindluse nõuetele tuleb seadmed jaotada klassidesse A või B vastavalt CISPR 11 nõuetele ja protseduuridele. Vastavad häirekindluse nõuded on kirjeldatud jaotises 7.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-1:2012; EN 61326-1:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN ISO 12944-2:2000

Värvid ja lakid. Teraskonstruktsioonide korrosioonitõrje värvkattesüsteemidega. Osa 2: Keskkondade liigitus

1.1 Käesolev ISO 12944 osa käsitleb põhiliste keskkondade klassifikatsiooni, millega teraskonstruktsioonid kokku puutuvad, ja nende korrodeerivust. See: – määratleb atmosfääri korrodeerivuse kategooriad, mis põhinevad standardkatsekehade massi (või paksuse) vähenemisel, ja kirjeldab tüüpilisi looduslikke atmosfäärikeskkondi, millega teraskonstruktsioonid kokku puutuvad, ning annab soovitusi korrodeerivuse hindamiseks; – kirjeldab erinevaid keskkonnakategooriaid vette sukeldatud või pinnasesse maetud konstruktsioonide jaoks; – annab teavet mõnede eriliste korrosioonistresside kohta, mis võivad põhjustada olulist korrosioonikiiruse suurenemist või seada kõrgendatud nõudmisi kaitsevärvkattesüsteemi toimivusele. Korrosioonisurve, mis on seotud teatud kindla keskkonna või korrodeerivuse kategooriaga, kujutab endast ühte olulist parameetrit, millest juhinduda

kaitsevärvkattesüsteemi valimisel. 1.2 Käesolev ISO 12944 osa ei käsitle nende keskkondade klassifikatsiooni, mille moodustavad erilised atmosfäärid (näiteks keemia- ja metallurigatehaste ümber).

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12944-2:1998; EN ISO 12944-2:1998

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN ISO 12944-5:2007

Värvid ja lakid. Teraskonstruktsioonide korrosioonitõrje värvkattesüsteemidega. Osa 5: Kaitsevärvkattesüsteemid

Käesolev ISO 12944 osa kirjeldab värvide ja värvisüsteemide tüüpe, milliseid tavaliselt kasutatakse teraskonstruktsioonide korrosioonikaitseks. Samuti pakub ta nõuandeid erinevate keskkondade jaoks saadaolevate värvisüsteemide valiku (vt. ISO 12944-2) ja erinevate pinnaettevalmistuse tasemete grades (vt. ISO 12944-4) ja oodatava vastupidavuse taseme osas (vt ISO 12944-1). Värvisüsteemi vastupidavust klassifitseeritakse terminite „madal“, „keskmine“ ja „kõrge“ abil.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12944-5:2007; EN ISO 12944-5:2007

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN ISO 18286:2010

Kuumvaltsitud roostevaba lehtteras. Mõõtmete ja kuju tolerantsid

See rahvusvaheline standard spetsifitseerib mõõtmete ja kuju tolerantsid reversiivvaltsidel kuumvaltsitud roostevabale lehtterasele (kvartplaat), millel on järgmised omadused: a) nimipaksus (t) 4 mm ≤ t ≤ 250 mm; sakslased nimetavad ka seda plekiks, meil oli pleki paksus < 3 mm b) nimilaius (w) w ≥ 600 mm. Laiemast lehest piki- või mõõtulõigatud alla 600 mm laiusega (w) lehe tolerantsides peaksid tootja ja ostja kokku leppima päringu ja tellimise ajal. See rahvusvaheline standard ei ole rakendatav ümara- ja erikujulistele lehtedele, valtsmustriga lehtedele, laiale lehtterasele ja ka pidevprotsessis rullidena valmistatavale plekile. Nendele toodetele kehtib standard ISO 9444.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18286:2008; EN ISO 18286:2010

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS-EN ISO 20857:2013

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kuivkuumutamine. Nõuded meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimisprotsessi väljatöötamisele, valideerimisele ja rutiinsele kontrollile

1.1 Hõlmamised 1.1.1 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis kirjeldatakse nõudeid meditsiiniseadmete kuivkuumutamisega steriliseerimise väljatöötamiseks, valideerimiseks ja rutiinseks kontrolliks. MÄRKUS Kuigi käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi käsitlusala piirdub meditsiiniseadmetega, kirjeldab see nõudeid ja annab juhiseid,mida võib rakendada teistele tervishoiutoodetele. 1.1.2 Kuigi käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis käsitletakse peamiselt kuivkuumutamisega steriliseerimist, kirjeldab see ka nõudeid ja annab juhiseid kuivkuumutamist kasutava depürogenatsiooni protsessi kohta. MÄRKUS Kuivkuumutamist kasutatakse sageli seadmete, nende osade ja tervishoiutoodete depürogenatsiooniks ja selle tõhusus on tõestatud. Steriliseerimise ja/või depürogenatsiooni protsessi parameetriteks on aeg ja temperatuur. Kuna tingimused depürogenatsiooniks on tavaliselt karmimad kui need, mida nõutakse steriliseerimiseks, annab protsess, mis on valideeritud toote depürogenatsiooniks, tulemuseks toote steriilsuse ilma täiendava kinnitamiseta. 1.2 Erandid 1.2.1 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei kirjelda nõudeid sellise protsessi väljatöötamiseks, valideerimiseks ja rutiinseks kontrolliks, mis on mõeldud spongiformset entsefalopaatiat põhjustavate ainete nagu skreipi, veiste spongiformse entsefalopaatia ja Creutzfeldt-Jakobi haiguse inaktiveerimisprotsessile. MÄRKUS Vaata ka standardeid ISO 22442-1, ISO 22442-2 ja ISO 22442-3. 1.2.2 Käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit ei kohaldata protsessidele, mis kasutavad kuumutamistehnikana infrapuna- või mikrolaineid. 1.2.3 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei täpsustata üksikasjalikult nõudeid meditsiiniseadme "steriilsena" tähistamiseks. MÄRKUS Tähelepanu juhitakse riiklikele või piirkondlikele nõuetele meditsiiniseadmete tähistamiseks “steriilsena". Vaata nt standardit EN 556-1 või ANSI/AAMI ST67. 1.2.4 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei kirjeldata kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi meditsiiniseadmete tootmise kõikide etappide kontrollimiseks. MÄRKUS Käesolevas standardis ei nõuta tootmise ajal täielikku kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi, kuid steriliseerimisprotsessi juhtimiseks minimaalselt vajalikele kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi elementidele viidatakse normatiivselt selleks ettenähtud kohtades tekstis (vt eriti Jaotist 4). Tähelepanu juhitakse standarditele kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemide kohta (vt standardit ISO 13485), mis kontrollivad meditsiiniseadmete tootmise kõiki etappe, sealhulgas steriliseerimisprotsessi. Piirkondlikes ja riiklikes määrustes meditsiiniseadmete sätete kohta võidakse nõuda kogu kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi rakendamist ja selle süsteemi hindamist kolmanda isiku poolt. 1.2.5 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei kirjeldata nõudeid tööohutusele, mis on seotud kuivkuumutamisega steriliseerimise ja/või depürogenatsiooni rajatiste projekteerimise ja käitamisega. MÄRKUS Tööohutuse nõudeid kirjeldatakse standardis IEC 61010-2-040. Lisaks esinevad mõnes riigis ohutuse eeskirjad.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20857:2010; EN ISO 20857:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

prEVS-HD 60364-7-753

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-753: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Küttekaablid ja sisseehitatud küttesüsteemid

IEC 60364 see osa kehtib elektriliste sisseehitatud pindküttesüsteemide kohta. See kehtib ka elektriliste jääsulatus- ja külmumisvältimissüsteemide või muude taoliste rakenduste kohta. Arvestatakse nii sise- kui ka välispaigaldisi. Tööstus- ja

kommertsrakendustes kasutatavaid küttesüsteeme, mille kohta kehtivad standardite IEC 60519, IEC 62395 ja IEC 60079 vastavad osad, ei arvestata. MÄRKUS Selles standardis arvestatavate küttesüsteemide hulka kuuluvad näiteks seinte, lagede, põrandate, katuste, veeäraviigutorude, räästarennide, torude, treppide, tänavateede ja mittekülmuvate kompaktsete alade (nt jalgpalli- ja tenniseväljakute) küttesüsteemid.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-7-753:2014; HD 60364-7-753:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

prEVS-ISO 18091

Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Juhised standardi ISO 9001:2008 rakendamiseks kohalikus omavalitsuses

Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi eesmärk on anda kohalikele omavalitsustele juhiseid usaldusväärsete tulemuste saavutamiseks standardi ISO 9001:2008 tervikliku kohaldamise kaudu. Need juhised aga ei täienda, muuda ega või paranda standardi ISO 9001:2008 nõudeid. Kodanikud peavad kohalikku omavalitsust usaldusväärseks, kui see suudab püsivalt tagada kõigi oluliste protsesside ja toodete/teenuste minimaalse töökindluse. Oluline on, et kõik kohaliku omavalitsuse protsessid, sealhulgas juhtimis-, töö- ja tugiprotsessid, moodustaksid ühtse ning tervikliku kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi ja et selle kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi kasutamine ning edasiarendamine keskenduks tulemuste saavutamisele. Selle süsteemi terviklik iseloom on oluline, sest muidu võib kohalik omavalitsus olla usaldusväärne küll teatud tegevusvaldkondades, samas aga ebausaldusväärne teistes. Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi protsesside määratlemisel on oluline, et kohalik omavalitsus kaaluks, millised protsessid on tema klientidele/kodanikele usaldusväärsete toodete/teenuste pakkumiseks vajalikud (vt lisa A). Asjaomased protsessid on juhtimis-, toimimis- ja tugiprotsessid ja nende hulka kuuluvad juhtimisprotsessid, toote/teenuse osutamise protsessid ja muud kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi mõjusaks toimimiseks vajalikud protsessid. Lisas B on antud kohalike omavalitsuste jaoks diagnostikametoodid oma protsesside ja toodete/teenuste kohaldamisala ja lõpptähtaja hindamiseks. Lisa B kasutamine tervikdiagnostikaks on käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kasutajate eelistatud lähtepunktiks.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18091:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel 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.

ÜLEVAATUSKÜSITLUS

EVS 652:1994
Põlevkiviõlid. Tahkete lisandite ja tuhasuse määramise meetod
Shale oils - Method for determination of sediment content and ash

Standard käsitleb põlevkivi termilisel töötlemisel saadud õlides sisalduvate tahkete lisandite ja tuhasuse määramise meetodit.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 668:1996
Kukersiitpõlevkivi. Niiskuse määramine
Kukersite oil shale - Determination of moisture

Standard käsitleb kukersiitpõlevkivi kahe- ja üheastmelise üldniiskuse ning analüütilise niiskuse määramise meetodeid.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 669:1996
Kukersiitpõlevkivi. Tuhasuse määramine
Kukersite oil shale - Determination of ash

Standard käsitleb kukersiitpõlevkivi tuhasuse määramise meetodit. Standardi järgi määratakse tuhasust nii kaup-põlevkivi koondproovil, ühtlustatud proovil kui ka maavara ja tehnoloogilise uuringu otstarbeks võetud kihiproovil, puursüdamikul, rikastamise jäägil ning teistel põlevkivi proovidel, mis on võetud ja valmendatud analüüsideks kooskõlas kehtiva tehnilise normdokumendiga.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 670:1998
Kaubapõlevkivi
Trade oil shale

Standard kehtestab kvaliteeditunnuste normid ja kvaliteedigrupid kaevandatud põlevkivile kui kaubapõlevkivile, mida kasutatakse kui kütust ja tooret.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 842:2003
Ehitiste heliisolatsiooninõuded. Kaitse müra eest
Sond insulation requirements in buildings - Protection against noise

Käesolev standard käsitleb ehitiste kaitset müra eest ja kehtestab nõuded piirde-konstruktsioonide heliisolatsioonile, ruumide järelkõlakestusele ja tehnoseadmete mürale.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 843:2003
Linnatänavad
Town streets

Käesolevat standardit on soovitatav rakendada linnatänavate ja kõigi tiheasustusaladel paiknevate teede ja tänavate projekteerimisel ning nende alade planeeringute koostamisel. Linna äärealadel, kus asustus on hõre ja kus liikluskeskkond eeldatavalt jääb sarnaseks maantee tingimustega, võib seal paiknevate teede projekteerimisel lähtuda maanteede projekteerimise normidest.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

EVS 876:2004
Kontonumbrid
Bank account numbers

Käesolev standard määrab Eesti pankade poolt siseriiklikult kasutatvate kliendi kontonumbrite struktuuri ja kontrolljärgu arvutamise algoritmi; rahvusvaheliselt kasutatavate kliendi kontonumbrite strukturi, kontrolljärgu arvutamise algoritmi, esitluskujud ning kasutusreeglid; kasutatavad pangakoodid ja -tunnused.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 09.01.2015

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 681:1996
Teravili ja kaunvili. Prügilisandi, teralisandi ja peenterade sisalduse ning jämeduse määramine
Cereal and pulses - Determination of foreign matter, foreign grain, small grains and grain size

Standard käsitleb toiduks, söödaks ja tehniliseks otstarbeks mõeldud tera- ja kaunviljades prügi- ja teralisandi, sealhulgs riknenud ja kahjustatud terade, kahjuliku ja eraldi arvestatava lisandi, kilplutiklastega kahjustatud terade, peenterade ja jämeduse määramise meetodeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 682:1996
Teravili. Klaasisuse määramine
Cereals - Determination of vitreousness

Standard käsitleb teravilja (nisu ja riis) klaasisuse määramise meetodeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 725:1996
Teravili ja teraviljasaadused. Happesuse määramine
Cereals and cereal products. Determination of acidity

Standard käsitleb teravilja ja teraviljasaaduste happesuse määramise meetodit.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 727:1996
Teraviljasaadused. Magnetilise metallilisandi määramine
Cereal products - Determination of metallomagnetic admixture

Standard käsitleb teraviljasaaduste (jahu, tangained, kliid) magnetilise metallilisandi määramise meetodit.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 730:1997
Teraviljasaadused. Fraktsioonilise koostise ja lisandite määramine
Cereal products - Determination of particle size, admixture content and sound kernels in croats

Standard käsitleb jahu ja tangainete (sh lihvitud hernes) jämeduse ning tangainetes leiduvate lisandite ja kvaliteetse tuuma määramist.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 743:1998
Nisu. Üldnõuded
Wheat - Specification

Standard käsitleb toiduks mõeldud (jahu ja kruupide tootmiseks) ja rahvusvahelise kaubanduse objektiks oleva tavanisu nõudeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 744:1998
Rukis. Üldnõuded
Rye - Specification

Standard käsitleb toiduks mõeldud ja rahvusvahelise kaubanduse objektiks oleva rukki nõudeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 756:1998
Kaer. Üldnõuded
Oats - Specification

Standard käsitleb toiduks (jahu, tangude ja helveste tootmiseks) mõeldud ja rahvusvahelise kaubanduse objektiks oleva kaera nõudeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 757:1998
Oder. Üldnõuded

Barley - Specification

Standard käsitleb toiduks mõeldud (jahu ja tangude-kruupide tootmiseks) ja rahvusvahelise kaubanduse objektiks oleva odra nõudeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 760:2003

Teravili ja teraviljasaadused. Toorproteiinisisalduse määramine
Cereal and cereal products. Determination of crude protein

Standard käsitleb teravilja ja teraviljasaaduste toorproteiinisisalduse määramise meetodit. Käesolev standard kehtib inimtoiduks ja söödaks kasutatavale teraviljale.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 761:1999

Nisujahu. Üldnõuded
Wheat flour - Specification

Standard käsitleb tavanisust valmistatud nisujahu, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks pagaritööstuses ja muude toiduainete valmistamisel ning elanikkonnale müügiks.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 762:1999

Kaunviljad. Üldnõuded
Pulses - Specification

Standard käsitleb toiduks mõeldud kaunviljade: herne, aeduba, põlduba nõudeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 814:2003

Normaalbetooni külmakindlus. Määratlused, spetsifikatsioonid ja katsemeetodid
Frost resistance of normal-weight concrete. Definitions, specifications and test method

Käesolevas Eesti standardis püstitakse nõuded normaalbetooni külmakindlusele sõltuvalt betoontarindi ekspluatatsioonitingimustele ja antakse katsemeetod selle otseseks määramiseks. Betoontarindite projekteerimisel tuleb sageli arvestada peale külmakindluse nõude ka teiste keskkonnaklasside mõjuritega (EVS-EN 206-1 jaotis 4.1), mis võivad tingida erimeetmete rakendamist nii betooni koostisosade valikul, tehnoloogilises protsessis kui ka betoontarindite konstruktsioonis (näiteks armatuuri kaitsekihi määramisel).

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 7 otsus 2.5/219

EVS 815:2003

Mais. Niiskusesisalduse määramine
Maize - Determination of moisture content

Standard käsitleb inimtoiduks mõeldud maisis ja jahvatatud maisis niiskusesisalduse määramise meetodit.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 820:2003

Teravili ja teraviljasaadused. Toorkiu määramine.
Cereals and cereal products - Determination of Crude Fibre Value

Standard käsitleb toorkiu määramist teraviljas ja teraviljasaadustes

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 1 otsus 01.12.2014

EVS 899:2009

Kvantitatiivsed struktuur-aktiivsus analüüsid. Mudelite koostamine ja kasutamine
Quantitative Structure-Activity Analyses. Building and application of models

Käesolev Eesti standard käsitleb ainete struktuuride ja nende omaduste vaheliste seoste analüüsi. Käesolev standard kirjeldab statistilisi ja teoreetilise keemia protseduure analüüsiks valitud uuritava aktiivsuste andmekomplekti kvantitatiivseks seostamiseks vastavate keemiliste ühendite struktuuridega, mida iseloomustatakse teoreetiliste deskriptoritega. Protseduuri tulemusel saadakse statistiline mudel, mis võimaldab ennustada käsitletavat aktiivsust teiste mudeli rakenduvuspiirkonda kuuluvate struktuuride (ainete) jaoks. Käesolev standard käsitleb nii lineaarsete kui mittelineaarsete sõltuvuste analüüsi, andes juhiseid mudelite koostamiseks ning kvaliteedi hindamiseks. Standard on rakendatav bioloogiliste, farmakoloogiliste, füüsikaliste või keemiliste aktiivuste/omaduste analüüsil. Käesolev standard käsitleb ennekõike kolmemõõtmelisi kvantitatiivseid struktuur-aktiivsus sõltuvusi, mille eelduseks on lähtumine kolmemõõtmelistest atomistlikul tasandil struktuuridest, kuid on suures osas rakendatav ka muud tüüpi kvantitatiivsete struktuur-aktiivsus sõltuvuste korral.

Kehtima jätmise alus: Otsus 29.09.2014 2.5/218

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardite ja CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mille on Standardikeskusele kättesaadavaks teinud Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid, ja mida ei avaldata Eesti standardina enne Euroopa organisatsiooni ja Standardikeskuse kokku lepitud dokumendi olemasolust avalikkuse teavitamise hiliseimat tähtpäeva. Reeglina võib selliste teadete avaldamine olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samaaegselt nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist. Täiendav teave standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

EN 62353:2014

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Elektriliste meditsiiniseadmete korduvkatse ja remondijärgne katse

Medical electrical equipment - Recurrent test and test after repair of medical electrical equipment

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 07.2015

AVALDATUD EESTIKEELSED 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.

EVS-EN 1340:2003+AC:2006/AC:2014

Betoonist äärekivid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Concrete kerb units. Requirements and test methods

Parandus standardi EVS-EN 1340:2003+AC:2006 eestikeelsele väljaandele.

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

CLC/TR 50422:2013

Euroopa standardi EN 50160 rakendusjuhend
Guide for the application of the European Standard EN 50160

Selle tehnilise aruande eesmärk on esitada taustinformatsiooni ja selgitusi standardi EN 50160 ajaloolise arengu ja selle korrektse rakendamise kohta.

EVS JUHEND 4:2014

Eesti standardi ja standardilaadse dokumendi ülesehitus, sõnastus ja vormistus
Structure, formulation and presentation of an Estonian Standard and publication

See juhend kirjeldab Eesti standardite, standardilaadsete dokumentide ja nende kavandite ülesehituse, sõnastuse ning vormistamise nõudeid. Esitatud on ka nõuded dokumentide muudatuste ja paranduste kohta.

EVS-EN 12274-7:2005

Mössiga pindamine. Katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Hõõrdkulumiskatse loksutamisega
Slurry surfacing - Test methods - Part 7: Shaking abrasion test

See dokument määrab kindlaks katsemeetodi mössiga pindamisel mössisegus täitematerjali ja katioonse emulsiooni omavahelise sobivuse, aga ka, kus sobib, üksikute lisandite mõju väljaselgitamiseks. See dokument kehtib mössiga pindamise jaoks. MÄRKUS 1 Selle meetodi puhul kasutatakse standardiseeritud mössisegu koostist, aga seda meetodit saab kasutada terakoostise ja sideainesisalduse muutuste mõju hindamiseks, kuid see ole selle standardi osa. MÄRKUS 2 Lisandid, mis mõjutavad lagunemist, võivad samuti olla standardiseeritud nõuete kohaselt katsetatud. Katset võib samuti kasutada, et uurida teatud bituumeni tüübi või emulgaatori toimet.

EVS-EN 12274-8:2005

Mössiga pindamine. Katsemeetodid. Osa 8: Mössikihi visuaalne defekteerimine
Slurry surfacing - Test methods - Part 8: Visual assessment of defects

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks kvalitatiivsed ja kvantitatiivsed katsemeetodid mössiga pindamisel mössikihi defektide visuaalseks hindamiseks. See Euroopa standard kehtib kõikidele mössiga pindamise kihtidele (teed, lennuväljad ja teised alad). Mõlema visuaalse hindamise katsemeetodi protokollide andmed on samad, mistõttu tohib mõlemat mössikihi defektide visuaalsel hindamisel kasutada. Aluspinna (olemasolev tee) defekte ei pea arvesse võtma. MÄRKUS 1 Kvalitatiivsed ja kvantitatiivsed katsetused võivad toimuda eraldi või kohe korraga üksteise järel. Seda võib eri töömaade puhul ette tulla (näiteks võib kvantitatiivne hindamine olla vähese kasutusega liiklusaladel mittevajalik). MÄRKUS 2 Katsetamist võib kasutada mössiga pindamise mössikihi kestvuse hindamiseks.

EVS-EN 14315-1:2013

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatud jäigad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 1: Pihustatud jäikade vahttoodete paigalduseelne spetsifikatsioon
Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation

See standard esitab nõuded kasutuskohas valmistatavatele pihustatud jäikadele vahtpolüuretaan- ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattoodetele kasutamiseks seintel, lagedel, katustel, ripplagedel ja põrandatel. Selle Euroopa standardi osa 1 on jäikade vahtpihustustoodete paigalduseelne spetsifikatsioon. See osa kirjeldab toote omadusi ning esitab katsetamise, märgistamise ja sildistamise menetlused ja vastavushindamise reeglid. See standard ei spetsifitseeri kõigi omaduste nõutavat taset, mille saavutamine näitaks toote sobivust konkreetseks lõppkasutuseks. Vastavad nõutavad tasemed ja klassid on toodud õigusaktides või sobivates standardites. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu tehases valmistatud jäigad vahtpolüuretaan- või vahtpolüisotsüanuraat-soojusisolatsioonitooted ega kasutuskohas valmistatavad tooted, mis on ette nähtud hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojustamiseks. MÄRKUS Vahttooteid nimetatakse kas painduvateks või jäikadeks. Painduvaid tooteid kasutatakse polsterduseks ja madratsites ja neid iseloomustatakse nende võime järgi läbi painduda, toetada ja oma algset paksust jätkuvalt kasutusea jooksul taastada. Neid tooteid, mis ei paindu, nimetatakse jäikadeks ja neil ei ole nimetatud paindumisomadusi. Neid kasutatakse peamiselt soojusisolatsioonis ja nende survetugevusnäitajad varieeruvad ulatuslikult. Kui jäiga vahu poorne struktuur on purustatud, ei taasta see oma paksust täielikult. Mõni neist jäikadest vahtudest on väga väikse tihedusega ja väga madala survetugevusega ja selliseid vahte nimetatakse kaubanduses mõnikord pehmeteks vahtudeks või pooljäikadeks vahtudeks. See märkus on lisatud, et selgitada, et kõigi sellise kirjeldusega vahtude puhul kasutatakse selles standardis terminit „jäik vaht“.

EVS-EN 196-3:2005+A1:2009

Tsemendi katsetamine. Osa 3: Tardumisaja ja mahupüsivuse määramine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Methods of testing cement - Part 3: Determination of setting times and soundness CONSOLIDATED TEXT

See standard kirjeldab tsemendi standardkonsistentsi, tardumisaegade ja mahupüsivuse määramist. Meetod kehtib harilikele ja teistele tsementidele ning materjalidele, mille standardites on selle meetodi kasutamine ette nähtud. See ei pruugi kehtida teatud tsemendi tüüpidele, millel näiteks on väga väike tardumise algus. Meetod on kasutatav hindamisel, kas tsemendi tardumisaeg ja mahupüsivus on vastavuses selle spetsifikatsiooniga. See standard kirjeldab soovituslikke määramisprotseduure ning lubab kasutada märkustes nimetatud alternatiivprotseduure ja -seadmeid, eeldusel et need on kalibreeritud soovituslike meetodite suhtes. Vaieldavuse korral kasutatakse ainult soovituslikke seadmeid ja protseduure.

EVS-EN 196-6:2010

Tsemendi katsetamine. Osa 6: Peenuse määramine
Methods of testing cement - Part 6: Determination of fineness

See standard kirjeldab tsemendi peenuse määramise kolme meetodit. Sõelumismeetod näitab ainult jämedate tsemendiosakeste olemasolu. Esmajärjekorras on see ette nähtud tootmisprotsessi kontrollimiseks ja juhtimiseks. Õhujoa meetod määrab sõeljääki ja on kasutatav osistele, mis olulisel määral läbivad 2,0 mm katsesõela. Seda saab kasutada aglomeraatide väga peente osiste terastikulise koostise määramisel. Seda meetodit saab kasutada koos katsesõeltega avasuuruste vahemikus, nt 63 µm ja 90 µm. Õhuläbivuse meetodiga (Blaine'i meetod) määratakse eripind (pinna ja massi suhe) võrreldes etalonprooviga. Eripinna määramine on ette nähtud eelkõige ühe ja sama tehase jahvatusprotsessi kontrollimiseks. See meetod võimaldab siiski ainult kasutatava tsemendi omaduste piiratud määramist. MÄRKUS Ülipeeneid materjale sisaldavate tsementide puhul võib õhuläbivusmeetod mitte anda õigeid tulemusi. Nimetatud meetodeid võib rakendada kõikide standardis EN 197 loetletud tsementide puhul.

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules

Muudatus standardile EN 1997-1:2005.

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013/NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules - Estonian National Annex

Standardi EN 1997-1:2005 ja selle muudatuse EN 1997-1:2005/A1:2013 rahvuslik lisa.

EVS-EN 1997-1:2005+A1:2013+NA:2014

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad
Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design - Part 1: General rules

EN 1997 on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos standardiga EN 1990:2002, mis esitab ohutuse ja kasutatavuse põhimõtted ja nõuded, kirjeldab projekteerimise ja kontrollimise aluseid ja annab juhised vastavate ehititse töökindluse tagamise aspektide kohta.

EVS-EN 60079-17:2014

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 17: Elektripaigaldiste kontroll ja korrashoid
Explosive atmospheres -- Part 17: Electrical installations inspection and maintenance

Standardisarja IEC 60079 see osa kehtib elektripaigaldiste kasutajatele ning hõlmab kontrolli ja korrashoiuga otseselt seotud mõjureid üksnes nendes plahvatusohupiirkondades, kus oht võib olla põhjustatud süttivatest gaasidest, aurudest, ududest, tolmudest, kiududest või lendmetest. Standard ei sisalda • elektripaigaldiste muid põhilisi paigaldus- ja kontrollinõudeid, • elektriseadmete vastavuse tõendamist, • plahvatuse eest kaitstud seadmete remonti ega taastamist (vt IEC 60079-19). Standard täiendab IEC 60364-6 nõudeid. Tolmu, kiudude või lendmete korral võib kontrolli- ja korrashoiunõudeid mõjutada hoolduse üldtase. Standard on ette nähtud rakendamiseks piirkondades, kus võib tekkida ohuolukord plahvatusohtliku gaasi või tolmu segu tõttu õhuga või põleva tolmukihi tõttu normaalsetes keskkonnaoludes. Standard ei kehti • allmaakaevanduste kohta; • plahvatusohtlike tolmude kohta, mille põlemiseks ei ole vaja õhuhapnikku; • pürofoorsete ainete kohta.

EVS-EN 61936-1:2010/A1:2014

Tugevvoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c. - Part 1: Common rules

Standardi EVS-EN 61936-1:2010 muudatus 1.

EVS-EN 61936-1:2010+A1:2014

Tugevvoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c. - Part 1: Common rules

See standardisarja IEC 61936 osa esitab üle 1 kV nimivahelduvpingega ja kuni 60 Hz nimisagedusega võrkude elektripaigaldiste projekteerimise ja ehitamise üldnõuded, tagamaks nende kasutamise ettenähtud ohutus ja nõuetekohane toimivus. Selles standardis mõistetakse tugevvoolu-elektripaigaldisi alljärgnevalt: a) alajaamad, sealhulgas elektriraudtee toitealajaamad; b) elektripaigaldised postidel, mastidel ja tornides; väljaspool suletud elektrikäiduala paiknevad jaotlad ja/või trafod; c) ühessamas paigas asuv(ad) üks (või mitu) elektrijaamaplokki; paigaldis sisaldab generaatoreid ja trafosid koos kõigi nende juurde kuuluvate jaotlate ja abivooluahelatega. Eri paikades asuvate elektrijaamaplokkide vahelised ühendused siia hulka ei kuulu; d) tehaste,

tootmisettevõtete või muude tööstuslike, põllumajanduslike, kaubanduslike või avalike asutuste elektrivõrgud. Tugevvooluelektripaigaldisse kuuluvad muude kõrval järgmised seadmed ja seadmekompleksid: — pöörlevad elektrimasinad; — lülitus- ja juhtimisseadmed; — trafod ja reaktorid; — muundurid; — kaablid; — juhistikud; — akupatareid; — kondensaatorid; — maanduspaigaldised; — suletud elektrikäiduala koostisse kuuluvad hooned ja tarad; — liidetud kaitse-, juhtimise- ja abisüsteemid; — suuremõõtmeline õhksüdamikreaktor. MÄRKUS Üldjuhul on seadmestandard selle standardi suhtes ülimuslik. Seda standardit ei rakendata järgmiste paigaldiste ja rajatiste projekteerimisel ja ehitamisel: — eri paigaldiste vahelised õhu- ja maa-alused liinid; — elektriraudteed; — kaevandusseadmed ja -paigaldised; — luminofoorlamppaigaldised; — laevade elektripaigaldised ja merepaigaldised; — elektrostaatilised seadmed (nt elektrifiltrid, elektrostaatilised värvipihustid); — katsetamispaigad; — meditsiiniseadmed, nt meditsiinilised röntgenseadmed. Standardit ei rakendata tehasetootelistele tüübikatsetatud alajaamadele, mille kohta on olemas eraldi IEC stan-dardid. Standardit ei rakendata pingealustele töödele esitatud nõuetele elektripaigaldistes. Kui ei ole määratletud teisiti, rakendub madalpingepaigaldiste kohta standardisari IEC 60364.

EVS-EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon
Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

See Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded ja katsemeetodid alumiiniumi, antimoni, arseeni, baariumi, boori, kaadmiumi, kroom (III), kroom (VI), koobalti, vase, plii, mangaani, elavhõbeda, nikli, seleeni, strontsiumi, tina, orgaanilise tina ja tsingi migratsiooni kohta mänguasja materjalidest ja mänguasjade koostisosadest. Pakkematerjale ei vaadelda mänguasja osana, kui neil ei ole kavandatud mängulist väärtust. MÄRKUS 1 Vaadake Euroopa Komisjoni juhenddokumenti nr 12 [2] mänguasjade ohutuse direktiivi rakendamisest pakendile. Standardis on nõuded teatud elementide migratsiooni kohta mänguasja materjalide järgmistest liikidest: kategooria I: kuivad, rabedad, pulbritaolised või vormitavad materjalid (dry, brittle, powder like or pliable materials); kategooria II: vedelad või kleepuvad materjalid (liquid or sticky materials); kategooria III: mahakraabitud materjalid (scraped-off materials). Selle standardi nõuded ei ole kohaldatavad mänguasjadele või nende osadele, mis nende kättesaadavuse, toimimise, suuruse või massi tõttu välistavad selgelt mis tahes imemisest, lakkumisest või allaneelamisest tuleneva ohu või pikaajalise kontakti ohu nahaga, juhul kui mänguasja või selle osa kasutatakse kavandatud või etteaimataval viisil, võttes arvesse laste käitumist. MÄRKUS 2 Selle standardi mõistes peetakse imemise, lakkumise või allaneelamise tõenäosust märkimisväärseks järgmiste mänguasjade ja mänguasjade osade puhul (vt H.2 ja H.3): Kõiki suhu või suu juurde panemiseks ettenähtud mänguasju, mängu kosmeetikavahendeid ja mänguasjadena liigitatavaid kirjutusvahendeid võib pidada imetavateks, lakutavateks või allaneelatavateks. Kõiki kuni 6-aastastele lastele ettenähtud mänguasjade kättesaadavaid osi ja koostisosi võib hinnata suuga kontakteeruvateks. Vanematele lastele ettenähtud mänguasjade osade suuga kontakti sattumise tõenäosust ei peeta enamikul juhtudest oluliseks (vt H.2).

EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2013

Värvid ja lakid. Lenduvate orgaaniliste ühendite (VOC) sisalduse määramine. Osa 2: Gaaskromatograafiline meetod
Paints and varnishes - Determination of volatile organic compound (VOC) content - Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method (ISO 11890-2:2013)

Standardi ISO 11890 see osa on esimene mitmest standardist värvide, lakkide ja nendega seotud toodete proovide võtmise ja uurimise kohta. Standard määratleb meetodi lenduvate orgaaniliste ühendite (VOC) sisalduse määramiseks värvides, lakkides ja nende lähtematerjalides. Seda osa on soovitatav kasutada juhul, kui eeldatav VOC-sisaldus on suurem kui 0,1 massiprotsenti ja väiksem kui 15 massiprotsenti. Kui VOC-sisaldus on suurem kui 15 massiprotsenti, võib kasu¬tada standardis ISO 11890-1 kirjeldatud lihtsamat meetodit. See meetod eeldab, et lenduv aine on kas vesi või orgaaniline aine. Materjalis võib aga leiduda ka muid lenduvaid anorgaanilisi ühendeid, vajadusel tuleb nende sisaldus määrata teise sobiva meetodi abil ja seda sisaldust arvutustes arvestada.

EVS-EN ISO 4833-1:2013

Toiduahela mikrobioloogia. Mikroorganismide loendamise horisontaalne meetod. Osa 1: Kolooniate loendamine sügavkülvi tehnikat kasutades temperatuuril 30 °C
Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms - Part 1: Colony count at 30 degrees C by the pour plate technique (ISO 4833-1:2013)

Standardi ISO 4833 see osa määratleb horisontaalse meetodi niisuguste mikroorganismide loendamiseks, mis kasvavad ja moodustavad kolooniaid tahkel söötmel aeroobsetes tingimustes inkubeerimisel temperatuuril 30 °C. Nimetatud meetodit kohaldatakse järgmistes valdkondades: a) inimtarbimiseks ja loomasöödana kasutamiseks ettenähtud tooted; b) toidu ja söötade tootmise ja käitlemise keskkonnast võetud keskkonnaproovid. Standardi ISO 4833 seda osa kohaldatakse ka: 1) toodetele, mille puhul on madalate tuvastuspiiride kehtestamise korral (vedelate proovide korral alla 102/g või 102/ml ning tahkete proovide korral alla 103/g) vajalikud usaldusväärsed loendustulemused; 2) tooted, mille puhul on alust eeldada teiste organismide kolooniate olemasolu varjavate laialivalguvate kolooniate esinemist, nt piim ja piimatooted, mis võivad suure tõenäosusega sisaldada laialivalguvat Bacillus spp. Võimalused standardi ISO 4833 selle osa kasutamiseks teatud kääritatud toitude ja loomasöötade uurimiseks on piiratud ning sel eesmärgil võivad sobivamaks osutuda muud söötmed või inkubeerimistingimused. Siiski võib seda meetodit nende toodete puhul kasutada vaatamata sellele, et nimetatud toodetes sisalduvate domineerivate mikroorganismide tuvastamine ei pruugi tulemuslikuks osutuda. Teatud maatriksite puhul võib standardi ISO 4833 selles osas määratletud meetodi kasutamisel saada tulemusi, mis erinevad standardis ISO 4833-2 määratletud meetodiga saadud tulemustest.

EVS-EN ISO 4833-2:2013

Toiduahela mikrobioloogia. Mikroorganismide loendamise horisontaalne meetod. Osa 2: Kolooniate loendamine pindkülvi tehnikat kasutades temperatuuril 30 °C
Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms - Part 2: Colony count at 30 degrees C by the surface plating technique (ISO 4833-2:2013)

Standardi ISO 4833 see osa määratleb horisontaalse meetodi niisuguste mikroorganismide loendamiseks, mis kasvavad ja moodustavad kolooniaid tahke söötme pinnal aeroobsetes tingimustes inkubeerimisel temperatuuril 30 °C. Nimetatud meetodit kohaldatakse järgmistes valdkondades: a) inimtarbimiseks ja loomasöödana kasutamiseks ettenähtud tooted; b) toidu ja söötade tootmise ja käitlemise keskkonnast võetud keskkonnaproovid. Standardi ISO 4833 seda osa kohaldatakse ka: 1) toodete puhul, mis sisaldavad kuumuse suhtes tundlikke organisme, mis tõenäoliselt moodustavad olulise osa kogu mikrofloorast (nt psührotroofsed organismid jahutatud ja külmutatud toidus, kuivatatud toidus, teistes toitudes, mis võivad sisaldada kuumuse suhtes tundlikke organisme); 2) toodete puhul, mis sisaldavad obligaatseid aeroobseid baktereid, mis tõenäoliselt moodustavad olulise osa kogu mikrofloorast (nt Pseudomonas spp.); 3) toodete puhul, mis sisaldavad väikeseid osakesi, mille eristamine tassil kasvavatest sügavkülvil moodustunud kolooniatest võib osutuda raskeks; 4) toodete puhul, mille intensiivne värvus takistab sügavkülvil moodustunud kolooniate tuvastamist; 5) toodete puhul, kus toidu kvaliteedi hindamise osana on vajalik eri tüüpi kolooniate eristamine. Lisaks käsitsi teostatavale pindkülvi tehnikale määratleb standardi ISO 4833 see osa ka spiraalkülviseadme kasutamisel moodustunud pindkolooniate loendamise kiirmeetodi (lisa A). Võimalused standardi ISO 4833 selle osa kasutamiseks teatud kääritatud toitude ja loomasöötade uurimiseks on piiratud ning sel eesmärgil võivad sobivamaks osutuda muud söötmed või inkubeerimistingimused. Siiski võib seda meetodit nende toodete puhul kasutada vaatamata sellele, et nimetatud toodetes sisalduvate domineerivate mikroorganismide tuvastamine ei pruugi tulemuslikuks osutuda. Teatud maatriksite puhul võib standardi ISO 4833 selles osas määratletud meetodi kasutamisel saada tulemusi, mis erinevad standardis ISO 4833-1 määratletud meetodiga saadud tulemustest.

EVS-EN ISO 5667-15:2010

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 15: Juhised reoveesette- ja setteproovide säilitamiseks ja käsitsemiseks

Water quality - Sampling - Part 15: Guidance on preservation and handling of sludge and sediment samples

See ISO 5667 osa annab juhised kanalisatsiooni ja veevärgi muda, hõljuvaine (heljumi), sooli sisaldava vee ja magevee sette proovide säilitamiseks, käsitsemiseks ja hoidmiseks kuni keemiliste, füüsikaliste ja radiokeemiliste ja/või bioloogiliste uuringuteni laboris. Toimingud ISO 5667 selles osas on kohaldatavad ainult muda, sette ja hõljuvaine (heljumi) märjale proovile. MÄRKUS Muda, sette ja hõljuvaine (heljumi) kuivatatud või külmkuivatatud proove käsitsetakse sarnaselt kuivale pinnasele. Juhised pikema- ja lühiajaliseks (külm)kuivatatud proovide säilitamiseks annab ISO 18512. Külmkuivatuse juhised annab ISO 16720.

EVS-EN ISO 6927:2012

Hooned ja rajatised. Hermeetikud. Sõnastik

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

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb tehnilised terminid isetasanduvatele ja püstoliga paigaldatavatele (gun-grade) hermeetikutele, mida kasutatakse maa-pealsetes avatud konstruktsioonides. Standard ei hõlma teede ja lennuväljade ehitamisel, vettpidavates konstruktsioo-nides ja konstruktiivsetes klaasingutes kasutatavaid tihendusmaterjale. MÄRKUS Lisaks inglis- ja prantsus-keelsetele terminitele ja määratlustele, mis on kaks kolmest ametlikust ISO keeltest, esitatakse selles dokumendis ekvivalentsed terminid ka saksa keeles. Need on avaldatud Saksamaa liikmesorganisatsiooni (DIN) vastutusel ja on esitatud üksnes informatsiooniks. ISO terminite ja määratlustena võib käsitleda ainult ametlikes keeltes esitatud termineid ja määratlusi.

EVS-EN ISO 9445-1:2010

Pidevkülmvaltsitud roostevaba teras. Mõõtmete ja kuju tolerantsid. Osa 1: Kitsas riba ja mõõtulõigatud tooted

Continuously cold-rolled stainless steel - Tolerances on dimensions and form - Part 1: Narrow strip and cut lengths

Standardi ISO 9445 see osa spetsifitseerib mõõtmete ja kuju tolerantsid pidevkülmvaltsitud roostevabast terasest kitsale ribale paksusega ≤ 3 mm ja valtsimislaiusega < 600 mm. See standard rakendub ka taolisest ribast mõõtulõigatud toodetele. Laiast ribast pikilõigatud kitsale ribale ja mõõtulõigatud toodetele laiusega alla 600 mm kehtib standard ISO 9445-2.

EVS-ISO 11665-4:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 4: Integreeritud mõõtemeetod keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks passiivse proovivõtu ja hilisema analüüsi kasutamisega

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 4: Integrated measurement method for determining average activity concentration using passive sampling and delayed analysis

Standardi ISO 11665 selles osas kirjeldatakse radoon-222 integreeritud mõõtmismeetodeid passiivse mõõtmisviisiga. Antakse juhised õhus sisalduva radoon-222 keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mõõtmistega, mis põhinevad lihtsasti kasutataval ja mittekulukal passiivsel mõõtmisviisil, samuti antakse sensori kasutamise tingimused. Standardi see osa hõlmab proove, mis on katkematult võetud ajavahemikul paarist päevast ühe aastani. Antud mõõtmismeetod on kohaldatav õhuproovide suhtes, mille radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsioon on suurem kui 5 Bq/m3.

EVS-ISO 11665-8:2014

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 8: Esialgsete ja täiendavate uuringute metoodikad hoonetes

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 -- Part 8: Methodologies for initial and additional investigations in buildings

Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kehtestatakse nõuded radooni aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni määramiseks mis tahes hoonetes. Hooned võivad olla ühepereelamud, ühiskondlikud hooned, tööstushooned, maa-alused hooned jne. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas kirjeldatakse mõõtmismeetodeid, mida kasutatakse esialgse uurimise etapis hoonetes leiduva radooni aasta keskmise aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni hindamiseks. Samuti käsitletakse radooni allikate, sisenemisviiside ja levikuteedega seotud uuringuid (täiendavad uuringud). Samuti kirjeldatakse selles standardi ISO 11665 osas nõudeid, mis kohalduvad rakendatud radooni leevendusmeetmete vahetule kasutusjärgsele testimisele, efektiivsuse kontrollimist, ning hoone käitumise stabiilsust radooni mõju suhtes. Selles standardi ISO 11665 osas ei käsitleta ehitiste tehnilist kontrolli ega radooni leevendusmeetmete rakendamist.

EVS-ISO 5667-11:2013

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 11: Juhised põhjaveest proovide võtmiseks
Water quality - Sampling -- Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters (ISO 5667-11:2009)

Standardi ISO 5667 see osa annab juhiseid proovivõtuks põhjaveest. See informeerib kasutajat vajalikest asjaoludest, kui planeeritakse ja võetakse põhjavee proove, et seirata kasutatava põhjavee kvaliteeti, kindlaks teha ning hinnata põhjavee saastumist ja toetada põhjaveevarude kasutust, kaitset ja taastamist. Standardi ISO 5667 seda osa ei saa kasutada igapäevaste proovide võtmisel, kui kontrollitakse põhjavee kasutamist olmeveeks. Standardi alla käib põhjavee proovivõtt nii küllastatud (allpool põhjaveetaset) kui ka aeratsioonivööndist (ülalpool põhjaveetaset).

EVS-ISO 5667-4:2007

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 4: Juhised looduslikest ja tehislikest järvedest proovide võtmiseks
Water quality - Sampling - Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made

ISO 5667 see osa esitab üksikasjalikud põhimõtted, mida tuleb kohaldada proovivõtuplaanide kavandamisele, proovivõtumeetodile ja looduslikest ning tehislikest järvedest võetud veeproovide säilitamisele. Mikrobioloogiliste uuringute proovivõttu see osa ei sisalda. Põhieesmärgid on määratud jaotistes 1.1 kuni 1.3.

IEC/TS 62578:2009 et

Jõuelektroonika süsteemid ja seadmed. Aktiivtoitekorrastusega muundurrakenduste talitlustingimused ja tunnusnäitajad
Power electronics systems and equipment - Operation conditions and characteristics of active infeed converter applications (IEC/TS 62578:2009)

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon kirjeldab kõigi tehnoloogiliste ja skeemilahendustega aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurite talitlustingimusi ja tüüpilisi näitajaid, mis võivad olla ühendatud elektritoitesüsteemi liinide ja alalisvoolupoolsete püsivate pinge- või vooluallikate vahele ning mis võivad muundada elektrilist võimsust (aktiiv ja reaktiiv) mõlemas suunas (genereerida või regenereerida). Näiteks on ATM-i rakendused kasutatavad koos muudetava kiirusega jõuajamite, katkematute toitesüsteemide, aktiivfiltrite, päikesepaneelsüsteemide, tuuleelektrisüsteemide jne alalisvoolupoolega kõigil pingetel ja võimsustel. Aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurid on üldjuhul ühendatud elektritoitesüsteemi liinide ja alalisvoolupoolsete pinge- või vooluallikate vahele eesmärgil vähendada süsteemi koormust madalasageduslikel harmoonilistel (alla 1 kHz) suundumusega siinuselistele liinivooludele. Mõned neist võivad täiendavalt kontrollida rakendatud pinge või voolu harmoonmoonutusi. Aktiivtoitekorrastusmuundurid suudavad juhtida elektritoitesüsteemi sektsioonide võimsustegurit, muutes elektrilist võimsust (aktiiv või reaktiiv) mõlemas suunas (genereerides või regenereerides), mis võimaldab säästa süsteemis energiat ning stabiliseerida toitepinget. Käsitlusalast on välja jäetud järgmine: • nõuded projekteerimisele, arendustegevusele või teistele ATM-i teostusviisidele; • võimalikud teiste seadmete ja ATM-i koosmõjud või teiste seadmete tekitatud häirumised, mis on põhjustatud paigaldise parasiitelementide poolt, samuti nende leevendamine.

ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 et

Toiduohutuse eeltingimusprogrammid. Osa 1: Toidu tootmine
Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 1: Food manufacturing

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon määrab kindlaks nõuded toiduohutuse ohjamiseks vajalike toetavate eeltingimusprogrammide (ETP) koostamiseks, rakendamiseks ja haldamiseks. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon on rakendatav kõikidele organisatsioonidele, sõltumata suurusest või keerukusest, kes on kaasatud mistahes toidukäitlemiseahela toidu tootmise etappi ning kes soovivad rakendada ETP-d viisil, mille nõuded on täpsustatud ISO 22000:2005 peatükis 7. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon ei ole kavandatud ega ette nähtud kasutamiseks mujal toiduainete tarneahelas. Toidu tootmise toimingud on oma olemuselt erinevad ning mitte kõik antud tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis esitatud nõuded ei kohaldu konkreetsele ettevõttele või protsessile. Nõuete väljajätmine või alternatiivsete meetmete rakendamine peab olema põhjendatud ja dokumenteeritud ISO 22000:2005 jaotises 7.4 kirjeldatud ohuanalüüsi tegemisel. Ükski väljajätt või rakendatud alternatiivne meede ei tohi mõjutada organisatsiooni võimet neid nõudeid täita. Näited sellistest väljajättudest, sealhulgas tootmisoperatsioonidega seotud täiendavad aspektid, on loetletud allolevates punktides 1), 2), 3), 4) ja 5). See tehniline spetsifikatsioon määrab kindlaks üksikasjalikud nõuded, mida käsitletakse nimelt seoses ISO 22000:2005 jaotisega 7.2.3: a) hoonete ja nendega seotud rajatiste konstruktsioon ja paigutus; b) ruumide paigutus, sealhulgas tööruumid ja töötajate ruumid; c) õhk, vesi, energia jm tehnilised kommunikatsioonid; d) tugiteenused, sealhulgas jäätmete ja reovee eemaldamine; e) seadmete sobivus, puhastatavus, korrashoid ja ennetav hooldus; f) ostetud materjalide ohje; g) meetmed ristsaastumise vältimiseks; h) puhastamine ja sanitaarne töötlemine; i) kahjuritõrje; j) töötajate hügieen. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon lisab ka teisi aspekte, mida loetakse tootmistegevuse jaoks asjakohaseks, nagu: 1) ümbertöötamine; 2) toote tagasikutsumise protseduurid; 3) ladustamine; 4) tooteinfo ja tarbija teadlikkus; 5) toidu kaitse, bioohutus ja bioterrorism. MÄRKUS Selle tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni käsitlusalasse ei kuulu meetmed pahatahtliku reostuse ennetamiseks.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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.

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN 14315-1:2013	Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatavad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 1: Pihustatavate vahtsüsteemide spetsifikatsioon enne paigaldamist	Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Pihustatud jäigad vahtpolüuretaan- (PUR) ja vahtpolüisotsüanuraattooted (PIR). Osa 1: Pihustatud jäikade vahttoodete paigalduseelne spetsifikatsioon
EVS-ISO 5667-11:2013	Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 11: Juhend põhjaveest proovide võtmiseks	Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 11: Juhised põhjaveest proovide võtmiseks
EVS-EN 12274-7:2005	Slurry surfacing - Part 7: Shaking abrasion test	Slurry surfacing - Test methods - Part 7: Shaking abrasion test

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
CLC/TR 50422:2013	Guide for the application of the European Standard EN 50160	Euroopa standardi EN 50160 rakendusjuhend
EVS-EN 12274-7:2005	Slurry surfacing - Test methods - Part 7: Shaking abrasion test	Mössiga pindamine. Katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Hõõrdkulumiskatse loksutamisega
EVS-EN 12274-8:2005	Slurry surfacing - Test methods - Part 8: Visual assessment of defects	Mössiga pindamine. Katsemeetodid. Osa 8: Mössikihi visuaalne defekteerimine
EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2013	Paints and varnishes - Determination of volatile organic compound (VOC) content - Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method (ISO 11890-2:2013)	Värvid ja lakid. Lenduvate orgaaniliste ühendite (VOC) sisalduse määramine. Osa 2: Gaaskromatograafiline meetod
EVS-EN ISO 4833-1:2013	Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms - Part 1: Colony count at 30 degrees C by the pour plate technique (ISO 4833-1:2013)	Toiduahela mikrobioloogia. Mikroorganismide loendamise horisontaalne meetod. Osa 1: Kolooniate loendamine sügavkülvi tehnikat kasutades temperatuuril 30 °C
EVS-EN ISO 4833-2:2013	Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms - Part 2: Colony count at 30 degrees C by the surface plating technique (ISO 4833-2:2013)	Toiduahela mikrobioloogia. Mikroorganismide loendamise horisontaalne meetod. Osa 2: Kolooniate loendamine pindkülvi tehnikat kasutades temperatuuril 30 °C
EVS-EN ISO 5667-15:2010	Water quality - Sampling - Part 15: Guidance on preservation and handling of sludge and sediment samples	Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 15: Juhised reoveesette- ja setteproovide säilitamiseks ja käsitsemiseks
EVS-EN ISO 6927:2012	Buildings and civil engineering works - Sealants - Vocabulary (ISO 6927:2012)	Hooned ja rajatised. Hermeetikud. Sõnastik

EVS-EN ISO 9445-1:2010	Continuously cold-rolled stainless steel - Tolerances on dimensions and form - Part 1: Narrow strip and cut lengths	Pidevkülmvaltsitud roostevaba teras. Mõõtmete ja kuju tolerantsid. Osa 1: Kitsas riba ja mõõtulõigatud tooted