EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

09/2013

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

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SISUKORD

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

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

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

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

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

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

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

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

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

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01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 10579:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 10579:2013

ja identne ISO 10579:2010 + Cor 1:2011

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

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

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2002

Identne EN ISO 6520-2:2001

ja identne ISO 6520-2:2001

Welding and allied processes - Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials - Part 2: Welding with pressure

This standard collects and classifies the possible imperfections in welds made with pressure. A uniform designation is specified. Only the type, shape and dimensions of the different imperfections caused by welding with pressure are included.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA1

Identne EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA1:2013

ja identne ISO 7010:2011/Amd 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011/Amd 1:2012)

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

Keel en

EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA2

Identne EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA2:2013

ja identne ISO 7010:2011/Amd 2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011/Amd 2:2012)

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

Keel en

EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA3

Identne EN ISO 7010:2012/FprA3:2013

ja identne ISO 7010:2011/Amd 3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011/Amd 3:2012)

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

Keel en

prEVS juhend 6

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Standardimisala tehnilise komitee ja projektkomitee asutamine ning töökord

Juhend kehtestab nõuded standardimisala tehnilise komitee ja projektkomitee asutamisele ja tegutsemisele, tegevuse peatamisele ja lõpetamisele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS JUHEND 6:2008

FprEN 61082-1

Identne FprEN 61082-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61082-1:201X (3/1146/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Preparation of documents used in electrotechnology - Part 1: Rules

This part of IEC 61082 provides general rules and guidelines for the presentation of information in documents, and specific rules for diagrams, drawings and tables used in electrotechnology. Excluded from this standard are rules and guidelines for all kind of audio or video or tactile presentations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61082-1:2006

prEN 764-1

Identne prEN 764-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pressure equipment - Part 1: Vocabulary

This European Standard specifies terms and definitions to be used for pressure equipment and assemblies addressed by the European Directive 97/23/EC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 764-1:2004

prEN 15429-4

Identne prEN 15429-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Sweepers - Part 4: Symbols for operator controls and other displays

This European Standard applies to surface cleaning machines for outdoor applications in public areas, roads, airports and industrial complexes. Cleaning machines for winter maintenance and/or indoor applications are not included within the scope of this European Standard. Surface cleaning machines in terms of this standard, are self-propelled, truck mounted, attached sweeping equipment or pedestrian controlled as disclosed in EN 15429-1. Surface cleaning machines by way of their function, have specialized equipment necessary to perform their task. This document deals with graphical symbols uniquely used to indicate the function and status of operator controls and tell-tale displays of the specialized equipment. Common symbols that are included in other standards and applied to a wider range of machines are not included. Typically, symbols in this category that may equally be applied to surface cleaning machines can be found in ISO 2575 Road vehicles – Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales, and ISO 6405 Earth moving machinery – Symbols for operator and other displays – Part 1: Common Symbols. This document does not apply to machines or components that are specifically designed for cleaning tramlines and rail tracks. Industrial sweepers, within the scope of EN 60335-2-72 are excluded from this standard. This document applies to machines manufactured after the approval date of the standard by CEN.

Keel en

prEN 15987

Identne prEN 15987:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather trade

This European Standard specifies the key terms and definitions used for the leather trade and provides guidance on the correct use of the term “leather”. Defined parameters in this standard need to be assessed using standard test methods specific for leather. NOTE See Bibliography for leather test method standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15987:2011

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 914:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Koristuse kvaliteedi kokku leppimine ja hindamine

Standardi EVS 914:2012 parandus.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1591-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 1591-4:2013

Flanges and their joints - Part 4: Qualification of personnel competency in the assembly of the bolted connections of critical service pressurized systems

This European Standard is applicable to the bolting technicians, and their supervisors, the responsible engineers, who disassemble, assemble and tighten the bolted connections of whatever shape of critical service pressurised systems. A failure of a connection in such a system would endanger personnel, plant or the environment. A route for achieving competency in the skills required to safely and successfully disassemble, assemble and tighten pressurised bolted joints of any shape to a design bolt load using documented work instructions is given in this document. The aim is the establishment of a joint capable of maintaining a leak-free status throughout its' service life. This European Standard provides a modular training syllabus and an assessment process that can be used to determine the competency of personnel who disassemble, assemble and tighten bolted connections, whatever their shape, fitted to pressurised equipment containing a medium at any combination of temperature and pressure. Bolting technicians have to assemble bolted connections of different levels of complexity. For this reason, training matrices dealing with bolted connections of various levels of complexity and for different types of pressurised bolted connections are given in this document. The modular structure created allows a bolting technician, once competency in the foundation level has been achieved, to obtain competency in higher levels as required. Certification to this European Standard provides an attestation of general competency in accordance with the stated syllabi and assessments. Certification to this European Standard does not represent an authorisation to operate, since this remains the responsibility of the employer, and the certified person may require additional specialised knowledge of employer-specific procedures, processes and equipment.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 1591-4:2007

EVS-EN 419211-2:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 419211-2:2013

Turvalise allkirja andmise vahendi kaitseprofiil. Osa 2: Võtme genereerimisega vahend

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally: secure signature creation device with key generation (SSCD KG).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14732:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 14732:2013

ja identne ISO 14732:2013

Welding personnel - Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials (ISO 14732:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for qualification of welding operators and also weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding. This International Standard does not apply to personnel exclusively performing loading or unloading of the automatic welding unit. This International Standard is applicable when qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters is required by the contract or by the application standard. The requirements for testing of stud welding operators and setters are given in ISO 14555. The qualification and revalidation is in accordance with this International Standard (ISO 14732). Annex A dealing with functional knowledge forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B dealing with welding technical knowledge, Annex C outlining the qualification test certificate and the Bibliography are informative.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1418:1999

EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse nõuded

Standardiparandus EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012 eestikeelsele versioonile.

Keel et

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17067:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO/IEC 17067:2013

ja identne ISO/IEC 17067:2013

Conformity assessment - Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes (ISO/IEC 17067:2013)

This International Standard describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. It is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification and especially by certification scheme owners. NOTE 1 In this International Standard the term “product” can also be read as “process” or “service”, except in those instances where separate provisions are stated for “processes” or “services”. Definitions of product, process and service are given in ISO/IEC 17065. NOTE 2 The certification of products, processes and services is a third-party conformity assessment activity (see ISO/IEC 17000) carried out by product certification bodies. The requirements for product certification bodies are specified in ISO/IEC 17065.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 419211-4

Identne FprEN 419211-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 4: Extension for device with key generation and trusted channel to certificate generation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally and export the public key in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key generation and trusted communication with certificate generation application (SSCD KG TCCGA).

Keel en

FprEN 419211-5

Identne FprEN 419211-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 5: Extension for device with key generation and trusted channel to signature creation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally and communicate with the signature creation application in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key generation and trusted communication with signature creation application (SSCD KG TCSCA).

Keel en

prEN 16636

Identne prEN 16636:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pest management services - Requirements and competences

This European Standard specifies the requirements and competences to be met by professional providers of pest management services in order to protect public health, assets and the environment. This standard applies to those who have the responsibility for delivering pest management services including the assessment, recommendation and subsequent execution of the defined control procedures. The requirements set out in this standard are designed to apply to any service provider whose activity falls within this scope, namely the targeted field of application of suitable preparations and methods against pests. This standard does not apply to: field crop protection; routine cleaning and disinfection associated with regular contract cleaning services.

Keel en

prEN 16646

Identne prEN 16646:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Maintenance - Maintenance within physical asset management

This European standard introduces the general approach for physical asset management. It also introduces the relationship between organizational strategic plan and maintenance management system and describes the interrelations between maintenance process and all the other asset management processes. It addresses the role and importance of maintenance within physical asset management system during whole lifecycle of an item. This European standard is best applicable to production organizations of all sizes. This European standard consists of guidance and recommendations and is not intended to be used for certification, regulatory, or contractual use.

Keel en

prEVS 875-10

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vara hindamine. Osa 10: Andmete kogumine ja analüüs, vara ülevaatus

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus-, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard EVS 875-10 käsitleb andmete kogumist hindamistoimingu käigus ja vara ülevaatust kui selle ühte tähtsamat osa, samuti vara analüüsi.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-10:2008

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 7218:2008/A1:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN ISO 7218:2007/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 7218:2007/Amd 1:2013

Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks

Rahvusvaheline standard annab üldnõuded ja juhised/valikuvõimalused, mis on ette nähtud kolmeks peamiseks kasutusalaks: - ISO/TC 34/SC 9 või ISO/TC 34/SC 5 standardite rakendamiseks mikroorganismide avastamisel või loendamisel, edaspidi nimetatud ”eristandardid”; - toidu mikrobioloogia laboratooriumidele hea laboratooriumi tavaks (eesmärk ei ole neid käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis detailiseerida, selleks on olemas kättesaadavad juhendid); - juhendiks toidu mikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimisel (käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab tehnilisi nõudeid, vastavalt ISO/IEC 17025:2005 lisale B, mikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimiseks rahvuslike organisatsioonide poolt). Selle standardi nõuded asendavad olemasolevates eristandardites olevaid vastavaid nõudeid. Täiendavad juhendid molekulaarbioloogilisteks uuringuteks on määratletud standardis ISO 22174. See standard hõlmab bakterite, pärmide ja hallituste uurimist ja seda võib kasutada täiendina prioonide, parasiitide ja viiruste konkreetsele juhendile. See ei hõlma toksiinide või teiste metaboliitide (nt amiinide) uuringuid mikroorganismidest. Standard rakendub toidu, loomasöötade, toidu tootmise keskkonna ja esmatootmistasandi mikrobioloogiale. Selle standardi eesmärk on kindlustada toidu mikrobiloogia uuringute seaduslikkus, aidata tagada, et nende uuringute läbiviimisel üldkasutatavad meetodid on samad kõikides laboratooriumides, aidata saada erinevates laboratooriumides ühtsed tulemused ja aidata kaasa laboratooriumi personali ohutusele nakatumise riskide tõkestamisega.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20743:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN ISO 20743:2013

ja identne ISO 20743:2013

Textiles - Determination of antibacterial activity of textile products (ISO 20743:2013)

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to determine the antibacterial activity of antibacterial all textile products including nonwovens. This International Standard is applicable to all textile products, including cloth, wadding, thread and material for clothing, home furnishings and miscellaneous goods regardless of the type of antibacterial agent used (organic, inorganic, natural or man-made) or the method of application (built-in, after-treatment or grafting). Based on the intended application and on the environment in which the textile product is to be used, the user can select the most suitable of the following three methods on determination of antibacterial activity: a) absorption method (an evaluation method in which test bacterial suspension is inoculated directly onto samples); b) transfer method (an evaluation method in which test bacteria are placed on an agar plate and transferred onto samples); c) printing method (an evaluation method in which test bacteria are placed on a filter and printed onto samples). The colony plate count method and the ATP (ATP = Adenosine Tri-phosphate) luminescence method are also specified for measuring the enumeration of bacteria.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20743:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 20743:2007

Identne EN ISO 20743:2007

ja identne ISO 20743:2007

Textiles - Determination of antibacterial activity of antibacterial finished products

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to determine the antibacterial activity of antibacterial finished textile products including nonwovens.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20743:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 17516

Identne prEN ISO 17516:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17516:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO/DIS 17516:2013)

This International Standard is applicable for all cosmetics and assists interested parties in the assessment of the microbiological quality of the products. Microbiological testing may not be performed on those products considered to be microbiologically low risk (see ISO 29621).

Keel en

prEN ISO 18743

Identne prEN ISO 18743:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 18743:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Microbiology of food and animal feed - Detection of Trichinella Larvae in meat - Physical method by digestion (ISO/DIS 18743:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method that is applicable for the detection of Trichinella spp. muscle stage larvae in meat of individual animal carcasses intended for human consumption. It is applicable for the examination of meat from domestic and sylvatic animal species which can be infected by nematodes of the genus Trichinella. This method does not allow the determination of the species or genotype of detected parasites; identification can be made by molecular methods. The method described in this International Standard is to be used in conjunction with the guidelines in the OIE Diagnostic Manual and by the ICT for Trichinella testing and the inspection of carcasses intended for human consumption, unless it has been demonstrated by other means that the animal was not at risk for exposure to Trichinella. The artificial digestion/magnetic stirrer method is considered to be the “gold standard” because it has proven to give the most reliable results in validation studies. Provided that equivalence with the method described within this International Standard can be documented, alternative methods may be used for analysis.

Keel en

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14476:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 14476:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Kvantitatiivne suspensioonkatse viirusaktiivsuse peatamise hindamiseks meditsiinivaldkonnas. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (2. faas, 1. etapp)

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water – or in the case of ready-to use products, i. e, products that are not diluted when applied,– with water. Products can only be tested at a concentration of 80% (97%, with a modified method for special cases) as some dilution is always produced by adding the test organisms and interfering substance. This European Standard applies to products that are used in the medical area in the fields of hygienic handrub, hygienic handwash, instrument disinfection by immersion, surface disinfection by wiping, spraying, flooding or other means and textile disinfection. This European Standard applies to areas and situations where disinfection is medically indicated. Such indications occur in patient care, for example: in hospitals, in community medical facilities, and in dental institutions; in clinics of schools, of kindergartens, and of nursing homes; and may occur in the workplace and in the home. It may also include services such as laundries and kitchens supplying products directly for the patients. NOTE 1 The method described is intended to determine the activity of commercial formulations or active substances under the conditions in which they are used. NOTE 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 1 test. NOTE 3 EN 14885 specifies in detail the relationship of the various tests to one another and to “use recommendations”.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14476:2005+A1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 7405:2009/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 7405:2008/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 7405:2008/Amd 1:2013

Dentistry - Evaluation of biocompatibility of medical devices used in dentistry - Amendment 1: Positive control material (ISO 7405:2008/Amd 1:2013)

ISO 7405:2008 specifies test methods for the evaluation of biological effects of medical devices used in dentistry. It includes testing of pharmacological agents that are an integral part of the device under test. ISO 7405:2008 does not cover testing of materials and devices that do not come into direct or indirect contact with the patient's body.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11137-1:2006/A1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 11137-1:2006/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 11137-1:2006/Amd 1:2013

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kiirgus. Osa 1: Nõuded meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimisprotsessi väljatöötamisele, valideerimisele ja tavakontrollile

This part of ISO 11137 specifies requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a radiation sterilization process for medical devices. NOTE Although the scope of this part of ISO 11137 is limited to medical devices, it specifies requirements and provides guidance that may be applicable to other products and equipment.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse nõuded

Standardiparandus EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012 eestikeelsele versioonile.

Keel et

EVS-EN ISO 16498:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 16498:2013

ja identne ISO 16498:2013

Dentistry - Minimal dental implant data set for clinical use (ISO 16498:2013)

This International Standard specifies the minimal data set to be recorded for a patient receiving dental implant treatment. This will comprise the locations and types of dental implant bodies, connecting components and adjunctive devices, including grafting materials, placed in a patient's jaw(s). The final prosthesis is excluded. This information will be recorded by the responsible clinician in the patient's file and should be made available to the patient by the clinician(s) who provided the care.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14476:2005+A1:2006

Identne EN 14476:2005+A1:2006

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Virucidal quantitative suspension test for chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in human medicine - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1) KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectants or antiseptic products for instruments, surfaces or hands that form a homogeneous physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water – or in the case of ready-to-use products – with water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14476:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14476:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60601-2-45:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-2-45:2011/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A1:201X (62B/917/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-45: Erinõuded mammograafias kasutatavate röntgenseadmete ja mammograafiliste stereotaktiliste seadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

In footnote 1 amend IEC 60601-1:2005 by IEC 60601-1:2005+A1:2012 201.1.1 Scope In the first paragraph, between the word MAMMOGRAPHIC X-RAY EQUIPMENT add including equipment for MAMMOGRAPHIC TOMOSYNTHESIS, After the 3rd paragraph at the end of the first dash replace the words modes of operation by other than MAMMOGRAPHIC TOMOSYNTHESIS; After this first dash insert the following new dash – CT SCANNERS covered by IEC 60601-2-44.

Keel en

prEN 12791

Identne prEN 12791:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Surgical hand disinfection - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 2)

This European Standard specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for surgical handrub and handwash reduces the release of resident microbial flora on hands when used for the treatment of clean hands of volunteers. This European Standard applies to products for surgical handrub or handwash for use in areas and situations where disinfection is medically indicated. Such indications occur in patient care, for example: in hospitals, in community medical facilities and in dental institutions; in clinics of schools, of kindergartens and of nursing homes.and may occur in the workplace and in the home. It may also include services such as laundries and kitchens supplying products directly for the patient. EN 14885 specifies in detail the relationship of the various tests to one another and to "use recommendations". NOTE This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12791:2005

prEN ISO 11070

Identne prEN ISO 11070:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 11070:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Sterile, single-use intravascular catheter introducers (ISO/DIS 11070:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for introducer needles, introducer catheters, sheath introducers, guide wires and dilators supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use in conjunction with intravascular catheters specified in ISO 10555. NOTE Guidance on materials and design of accessory devices is given in Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11070:2001

prEN ISO 11979-2

Identne prEN ISO 11979-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 11979-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 2: Optical properties and test methods (ISO/DIS 11979-2:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-2:2000

prEN ISO/IEC 80369-3

Identne prEN ISO/IEC 80369-3:2013

ja identne ISO/IEC/DIS 80369-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 3: Connectors for enteral applications (ISO/IEC/DIS 80369-3:2013)

This part of ISO 80369 specifies the interface dimensions and requirements for connectors intended to be used on ENTERAL DEVICES, ENTERAL syringes and related ACCESSORIES. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for CONNECTORS which are used for: - Suction only applications - Oral only applications - Inflation of balloon retention devices - Accessing ENTERAL feeding reservoirs This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for the MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES that use these CONNECTORS. Such requirements are given in particular International Standards for specific MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES. NOTE MANUFACTURERS are encouraged to incorporate the SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS specified in this part of ISO 80369 into MEDICAL DEVICES, medical systems or ACCESSORIES, even if currently not required by the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards. It is expected that when the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards are revised, requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS, as specified in this part of ISO 80369, will be included.

Keel en

prEN ISO/IEC 80369-7

Identne prEN ISO/IEC 80369-7:2013

ja identne ISO/IEC/DIS 80369-7:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Small bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 7: Connectors with 6% (Luer) taper for intravascular or hypodermic applications (ISO/IEC/DIS 80369-7:2013)

This part of ISO 80369 specifies requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS intended to be used as intravascular CONNECTIONS in intravascular APPLICATIONS or hypodermic CONNECTIONS in hypodermic APPLICATIONS of MEDICAL DEVICES and related ACCESSORIES. This part of ISO 80369 specifies dimensions and requirements for the design and functional performance of these SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS intended to be used with MEDICAL DEVICES. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify the dimensions and requirements for the MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES that use these CONNECTORS. Such requirements are given in particular International Standards for specific MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES. EXAMPLES Hypodermic syringes and needles or IV cannulae with male and female LUER SLIP CONNECTORS and LUER LOCK CONNECTORS. NOTE 1 Hypodermic use includes percutaneous infusion and injection as well as pressurizing and depressurizing inflation cuffs used to hold invasive MEDICAL DEVICES in place. NOTE 2 The LUER CONNECTOR was designed for use at pressures up to 300 kPa. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for the following CONNECTORS which are specified in other standards: haemodialyser, haemodiafilter and haemofilter blood compartment ports [ISO 8637 and applicable portion of ISO 8638 referencing blood compartment ports] haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration and haemofiltration equipment CONNECTORS [ISO 8637] infusion system closure piercing CONNECTORS [ISO 8536-4] NOTE 3 MANUFACTURERS are encouraged to incorporate the SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS specified in this part of ISO 80369 into MEDICAL DEVICES, medical systems or ACCESSORIES, even if currently not required by the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards. It is expected that when the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards are revised, requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS, as specified in ISO 80369, will be included.

Keel en

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 15350:2013

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TR 15350:2013

Mechanical vibration - Guideline for the assessment of exposure to hand-transmitted vibration using available information including that provided by manufacturers of machinery

This Technical Report gives guidelines for estimating, assessing and documenting the daily vibration exposure due to the use of hand-held power tools and hand-guided machines, according to the requirements of the European Physical Agents Directive (vibration) 2002/44/EC. This Technical Report is addressed to competent services for the assessment of vibration exposure at the workplace and to national authorities and industrial organisations. It helps to establish documentation for specific machinery or work situations and can also be useful for employers. It follows the method of EN ISO 5349-1 and EN ISO 5349-2 but instead of measuring the vibration magnitudes at the specific workplaces, the methods in this Technical Report use existing vibration values from other sources of information including those provided by the manufacturers of the machinery according to the requirements of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC. It is important that the vibration values used in the exposure assessment are representative of those in the specific use of the machinery. Workplace measurements, however, are required if suitable data are not available to represent the vibration under the specific working conditions or if the calculation results do not help to decide whether or not the vibration exposure limit value or exposure action value is likely to be exceeded. This Technical Report gives guidance on how to estimate the exposure duration and the daily vibration exposure A(8) as defined in EN ISO 5349-1. It also offers a simple method for estimating the daily vibration exposure by means of a table which indicates the vibration exposure as a function of the equivalent vibration total value and the associated exposure duration. Both methods can be used even in cases of multiple exposures on the same day. Annex A gives guidance for manufacturers and suppliers of machinery concerning information that warns of risks from vibration, which should be reported to the customer.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15350:2006

CEN/TR 16456:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne CEN/TR 16456:2013

Characterization of sludges - Good practice of sludge dewatering

This Technical Report describes good practice for sludge dewatering and belongs to a series on sludge management options. It gives guidance on technical and operational aspects of conditioning, thickening and dewatering processes. Drying, which is another water content reduction process, is not dealt with in this document, but in CEN/TR 15473, Characterization of sludges — Good practice for sludges drying. This report is applicable for sludges from: urban wastewater treatment plants; treatment plants for industrial wastewater similar to urban wastewater; water supply treatment plants. This document may be applicable to sludges of other origin.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1846-3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 1846-3:2013

Tuletõrje- ja päästeteenistuse sõidukid. Osa 3: Püsipaigaldatud seadmed. Ohutus ja jõudlus

1.1 This part of this European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for safety and performance of some optional specific permanently installed equipment on firefighting and rescue service vehicles, operated by trained persons, as designated in EN 1846-1 and specified in EN 1846-2:2009+A1:2013. NOTE Categories and mass classes of the firefighting and rescue service vehicles are given in EN 1846-1. The permanently installed equipment covered by this Part of this European Standard is given below: water installation; liquid additive installation; monitor; equipment gantries; demountable systems using a hydraulic hook arm. This part of this European Standard should be read in conjunction with any national regulations in force for vehicles using the public roads and with any EU Directives and associated EFTA regulations in force relevant to vehicles and their equipment. For the purposes of this European Standard, the normal ambient temperature range is - 15 °C to + 35 °C. For equipment to be used at temperature outside this temperature range, the particular temperature range should be specified by the user and the manufacturer should determine by a risk assessment any need for additional precautions. 1.2 This European Standard does not deal with the following types of fire-fighting or rescue vehicles or equipment: all control systems outside of the cabin related to hook arm system; vehicles designed exclusively for carrying personnel; vehicles with a gross laden mass not exceeding 3 t; boats; aircraft; railway vehicles; ambulances (see EN 1789); provisions for removable equipment driven by PTO; airport vehicles in the scope of the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). 1.3 This part of this European Standard deals with the technical requirements to minimise the hazards listed in Clause 4 which can arise during operational use, routine checking and maintenance of firefighting and rescue service vehicles. It does not cover the hazards generated by: non-permanently installed equipment i.e. portable equipment carried on the vehicle; use in potentially explosive atmospheres; commissioning and decommissioning; noise (as permanently installed equipment cannot be operated separately from the vehicle, this hazard is covered in Part 2); electromagnetic compatibility. Additional measures not dealt with in this European Standard may be necessary for specific use (e.g. fire in natural environment, flooding, etc.). 1.4 This document is not applicable to the equipment which is manufactured before its date of publication by CEN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1846-3:2003+A1:2008

EVS-EN 15975-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 15975-2:2013

Joogiveega varustamise turvalisus. Riski- ja kriisijuhtimise juhised. Osa 2: Riskijuhtimine

This European Standard describes the principles of a risk management approach to improve the integrity of the drinking water supply system. This European Standard addresses all entities and stakeholders sharing responsibility in the provision of safe drinking water throughout the entire supply chain from the source to the point of use.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16339:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 16339:2013

Ambient air - Method for the determination of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide by diffusive sampling

This European Standard specifies a method for the sampling and analysis of NO2 in ambient air using diffusive sampling followed by extraction and analysis by colorimetry or ion chromatography (IC). It can be used for the NO2 measurement in a concentration range of approximately 3 µg/m³ to 130 µg/m3. A sample is typically collected for a period of 1 to 4 weeks [13], with exposure periods depending on the design of the samplers and the concentration levels of NO2. Several sorbents can be used for trapping NO2 in ambient air using a diffusive sampler. This standard specifies the application of triethanolamine as the reagent. Nitrous acid and peroxyacetyl nitrate are the major chemical interferences of sorption by triethanolamine. However, in ambient air monitoring over long sampling times, both contaminants are generally present at low concentrations relative to NO2. Moreover, these species can also interfere with the measurement of NO2 when applying the EU reference method for NO2 monitoring based on chemiluminescence (see [2]). This standard describes the application of a tube-type sampler with either a cylindrical or a slightly conical tube. Its typical uptake rate is about 1 cm3/min. Only for this sampler type sufficient evidence of validation has been found in a literature survey [12]. The relative expanded uncertainty of NO2 measurements performed using these tube-type diffusive samplers can potentially be lower than 25 % for individual measurements. When aggregating results to form annual average values, the relative expanded uncertainty can be further reduced to levels below 15 % due to the reduction of random effects on uncertainty [6].

Keel en

EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 60695-9-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60695-9-1:2013

Fire hazard testing - Part 9-1: Surface spread of flame - General guidance (IEC 60695-9-1:2013)

This part of IEC 60695 provides guidance for the assessment of surface spread of flame for electrotechnical products and the materials from which they are formed. It provides: - an explanation of the principles of flame spread for both liquids and solids, - guidance for the selection of test methods, - guidance on the use and interpretation of test results, and - informative references This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2005

EVS-EN 62321-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 62321-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62321-1:2013

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 1: Introduction and overview (IEC 62321-1:2013)

This part of IEC 62321 refers to the sample as the object to be processed and measured. The nature of the sample and the manner in which it is acquired is defined by the entity carrying out the tests and not by this standard. It is noted that the selection of the sample may affect the interpretation of the test results. While this standard provides guidance on the disassembly procedure employed for obtaining a sample, it does not determine or specify: the level of the disassembly procedure required for obtaining a sample; the definition of a “unit” or “homogenous material” as the sample; conformity assessment procedures. NOTE Further guidance on assessment procedures may be found in IEC/TR 62476 [2].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62321:2009

EVS-EN ISO 4126-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 4126-1:2013

ja identne ISO 4126-1:2013

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 1: Kaitseklapid

This part of ISO 4126 specifies general requirements for safety valves irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. It is applicable to safety valves having a flow diameter of 4 mm and above which are for use at set pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and is not concerned with applications of safety valves.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4126-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 4126-4:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 4126-4:2013

ja identne ISO 4126-4:2013

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 4: Pilootjuhitavad kaitseklapid

This part of ISO 4126 specifies general requirements for pilot operated safety valves, irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. In all cases, the operation is carried out by the fluid in the system to be protected. It is applicable to pilot operated safety valves having a valve flow diameter of 4 mm and above which are for use at set pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and it is not concerned with applications of pilot operated safety valves.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4126-4:2004

EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 4126-5:2013

ja identne ISO 4126-5:2013

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 5: Rõhuohutuse heitkaitsesüsteemid (CSPRS)

This part of ISO 4126 specifies the requirements for controlled safety pressure relief systems (CSPRS) irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. It is applicable for main valves having a flow diameter of 4 mm and above which are for use at pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and is not concerned with applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2004; EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2004/AC:2008

EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN ISO 4126-7:2013

ja identne ISO 4126-7:2013

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 7: Üldandmed

This part of ISO 4126 specifies requirements for safety valves. It contains information which is common to ISO 4126-1 to ISO 4126-6 to avoid unnecessary repetition. For flashing liquids or two-phase mixtures, see ISO 4126-10. The user is cautioned that it is not recommended to use the ideal gas formula presented in 6.3 when the relieving temperature is greater than 90 % of the thermodynamic critical temperature and the relieving pressure is greater than 50 % of the thermodynamic critical pressure. Additionally, condensation is not considered. If condensation occurs, the method presented in 6.3 should not be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2004/AC:2008; EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2004

EVS-EN ISO 10819:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 10819:2013

ja identne ISO 10819:2013

Mehaaniline vibratsioon ja löögid. Labakäe-käsivarre vibratsioon. Meetod kinnaste vibratsiooniülekande mõõtmiseks ja hindamiseks peopesast

This International Standard specifies a method for the laboratory measurement, data analysis, and reporting of the vibration transmissibility of a glove with a vibration-reducing material that covers the palm, fingers, and thumb of the hand. This International Standard specifies vibration transmissibility in terms of vibration transmitted from a handle through a glove to the palm of the hand in one-thirdoctave frequency bands with centre frequencies of 25 Hz to 1 250 Hz. The measurement procedure specified in this International Standard can also be used to measure the vibration transmissibility of a material that is being evaluated for use to cover a handle of a machine or for potential use in a glove. However, results from this test cannot be used to certify that a material used to cover a handle meets the requirements of this International Standard to be classified as an antivibration covering. A material tested in this manner could later be placed in a glove. When this is the case, the glove needs to be tested in accordance with the measurement procedure of this International Standard and needs to meet the vibration attenuation performance requirements of this International Standard in order to be classified as an antivibration glove. NOTE ISO 13753[1] defines a method for screening materials used for vibration attenuation on the handles of machines and for gloves.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10819:1999

EVS-EN ISO 12311:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN ISO 12311:2013

ja identne ISO 12311:2013

Isikukaitsevahendid. Päikese- ja kaitseprillide katsemeetodid

This International Standard specifies reference test methods for determining the properties of sunglasses given in ISO 12312 (all parts). It is applicable to all sunglasses and related eyewear. Other test methods may be used if proven to be equivalent.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12312-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 12312-1:2013

ja identne ISO 12312-1:2013

Silmade ja näokaitsevahendid. Päikeseprillid ja kaitseprillid. Osa 1: Üldkasutatavad päikeseprillid

This part of ISO 12312 is applicable to all afocal (plano power) sunglasses and clip-ons for general use, including road use and driving, intended for protection against solar radiation. Information on the use of sunglass filters is given in Annex A. Requirements for unmounted filters used as replacement or alternative filters are given in Annex B. This part of ISO 12312 is not applicable to: a) eyewear for protection against radiation from artificial light sources, such as those used in solaria; b) eye protectors intended for specific sports (e.g. ski goggles or other types); c) sunglasses that have been medically prescribed for attenuating solar radiation; d) products intended for direct observation of the sun, such as for viewing a partial or annular solar eclipse.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13688:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 13688:2013

ja identne ISO 13688:2013

Kaitseriietus. Üldnõuded

This International Standard specifies general performance requirements for ergonomics, innocuousness, size designation, ageing, compatibility and marking of protective clothing and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer with the protective clothing. This standard shall be used in combination with other standards containing requirements for specific performance. It shall not be used on a stand-alone basis.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 340:2006

EVS-EN ISO 13856-3:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN ISO 13856-3:2013

ja identne ISO 13856-3:2013

Masinate ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmed. Osa 3: Üldpõhimõtted survetundlike põrkeraudade, plaatide, trosside jm sarnaste vahendite konstrueerimiseks ja katsetamiseks

This part of ISO 13856 establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the design and testing of those pressure-sensitive protective devices, with or without an external reset facility, that are not specified in either ISO 13856-1 or ISO 13856-2, and the majority of which are produced for specific applications and are not available as “off-the-shelf” items. This part of ISO 13856 also gives specific requirements for the following pressure-sensitive protective devices: a) pressure-sensitive bumpers; b) pressure-sensitive plates; c) pressure-sensitive wires (trip wires). It deals with the design of a pressure-sensitive device with regard to safety and reliability rather than its suitability for particular applications. NOTE 1 For the relationship between safety and reliability, see ISO 13849-1:2006, 4.2. NOTE 2 The machinery manufacturer and/or user is responsible for installing appropriate types of protective device based on a risk assessment. It is not applicable to — specifying the dimensions of pressure-sensitive protective devices in relation to any particular application, or — stopping devices according to IEC 60204-1 used for the normal operation, including emergency stopping of machinery. NOTE 3 Specific requirements for particular applications are intended to be set forth in relevant type-C standards (see ISO 12100 and Introduction). Additional requirements can be necessary where pressure-sensitive protective devices are used in locations accessible to elderly or disabled people or children. NOTE 4 While requirements are given for the immunity of the device to electromagnetic disturbances, these are not intended to cover all aspects of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 14031:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 14031:2013

ja identne ISO 14031:2013

Keskkonnajuhtimine. Keskkonnaalase tulemuslikkuse hindamine. Juhised

This International Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity. This International Standard does not establish environmental performance levels. The guidance in this International Standard can be used to support an organization’s own approach to EPE, including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution, and continual improvement. NOTE This International Standard is a generic standard and does not include guidance on specific methods for valuing or weighting different kinds of impacts in different kinds of sectors, disciplines, etc. Depending on the nature of the organization’s activities, it is often necessary to refer to other sources for additional information and guidance on sector-specific topics, different subject matters, or different scientific disciplines.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14031:2000

EVS-EN ISO 16495:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 16495:2013

ja identne ISO 16495:2013

Packaging - Transport packaging for dangerous goods - Test methods (ISO 16495:2013)

This International Standard specifies the general information needed for the design type testing of packaging, Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and large packaging intended for use in the transport of dangerous goods. NOTE 1 This International Standard can be used in conjunction with one or more of the international regulations set out in the Bibliography. NOTE 2 The term “packaging” includes packaging for Class 6.2 infectious substances according to the United Nations.

Keel en

Asendab ISO 16104:2003; ISO 16467:2003

EVS-EN ISO 23611-6:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 23611-6:2013

ja identne ISO 23611-6:2012

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

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

Keel en

EVS-HD 60364-5-51:2009/A11:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne HD 60364-5-51:2009/A11:2013

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-51: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Üldjuhised

This part of HD 60364 deals with the selection of equipment and its erection. It provides common rules for compliance with measures of protection for safety, requirements for proper functioning for intended use of the installation, and requirements appropriate to the external influences foreseen.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15350:2006

Identne CEN/TR 15350:2006

Mechanical vibration - Guideline for the assessment of exposure to hand-transmitted vibration using available information including that provided by manufacturers of machinery

This Technical Report gives guidelines for estimating, assessing and documenting the daily vibration exposure due to the use of hand-held power tools and hand-guided machines, according to the requirements of the European Physical Agents Directive (vibration) 2002/44/EC. This Technical Report is addressed to competent services for the assessment of vibration exposure at the workplace and to national authorities and industrial organizations.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 15350:2013

EVS-EN 340:2006

Identne EN 340:2003

Kaitseriietus. Üldnõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard sätestab põhilised suutlikkusnõuded kaitseriietuse ergonoomika, ohutuse, suuruste märgistuse, vananemise, sobivuse ja tähistuse kohta ja tootja poolt koos kaitseriietusega antava informatsiooni kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 340:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13688:2013

EVS-EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

Identne EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

Seadmete ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmete osad. Osa 3: Üldpõhimõtted survetundlike põrkeraudade, plaatide, trosside jm sarnaste vahendite ehituseks ja katsetamiseks KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document deals with requirements for pressure sensitive protective devices which are not specified in EN 1760-1 and EN 1760-2. The majority of these devices are produced for specific applications and are not available as off-the-shelf items. The purpose of this document relates primarily to safety and reliability rather than suitability. For the relationship between safety and reliability, see EN 954-1:1996, Annex D. This document specifies requirements for pressure sensitive protective devices with and without an external reset facility. This document does not specify the dimensions of pressure sensitive protective devices in relation to any particular application. Specific requirements for particular applications may be set out in relevant type C standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-3:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13856-3:2013

EVS-EN 1846-3:2003+A1:2008

Identne EN 1846-3:2002+A1:2008

Tuletõrje- ja päästeteenistuse sõidukid. Osa 3: Püsipaigaldatud seadmed. Ohutus ja jõudlus KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

1.1 This Part of this European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for safety and performance of some optional specific permanently installed equipment on firefighting and rescue service vehicles, operated by trained persons, as designated in EN 1846-1 and specified in EN 1846-2. The permanently installed equipment dealt with in this Part of this European Standard is given below: - water installation; - additive installation; - monitor; - equipment gantries. For the purposes of this European Standard, the normal ambient temperature range is - 15 °C to + 35 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1846-3:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 1846-3:2013

EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2005

Identne EN 60695-9-1:2005

ja identne IEC 60695-9-1:2005

Fire hazard testing - Part 9-1: Surface spread of flame - General Guidance

Provides guidance for the assessment of surface spread of flame for electrotechnical products and the materials from which they are formed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-1:2004

Identne EN ISO 4126-1:2004+AC:2006

ja identne ISO 4126-1:2004

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 1: Kaitseklapid

This European Standard specifies general requirements for safety valves irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. It is applicable to safety valves having a flow diameter of 6 mm and above which are for use at set pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and is not concerned with applications for safety valves.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-4:2004

Identne EN ISO 4126-4:2004

ja identne ISO 4126-4:2004

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 4: Piloodi poolt juhitavad kaitseklapid

This European Standard specifies general requirements for pilot operated safety valves, other than those covered in Part 1, irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. In all cases, the operation is carried out by the fluid in the system to be protected. It is applicable to pilot operated safety valves having a valve flow diameter of 6 mm and above which are for use at set pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and it is not concerned with applications for pilot operated safety valves.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-4:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2004

Identne EN ISO 4126-5:2004

ja identne ISO 4126-5:2004

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 5: Juhitavad rõhuvabastuse kaitsesüsteemid (CSPRS)

This European Standard specifies the requirements for Controlled Safety Pressure Relief Systems irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. It is applicable for main valves having a flow diameter of 6 mm and above which are for use at pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature. This is a product standard and is not concerned with applications

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2004/AC:2008

Identne EN ISO 4126-5:2004/AC:2008

ja identne ISO 4126-5:2004/Cor 1:2006/Cor 2:2007

Ohutusseadmed kaitseks ülerõhu eest. Osa 5: Juhitavad rõhuvabastuse kaitsesüsteemid (CSPRS)

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2004

Identne EN ISO 4126-7:2004

ja identne ISO 4126-7:2004

Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 7: Common data

This European Standard contains data which is common to more than one of the parts of this standard to avoid unnecessary repetition. This part is referenced in the other parts of this standard where appropriate.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2004/AC:2008

Identne EN ISO 4126-7:2004/AC:2008

ja identne ISO 4126-7:2004/Cor 1:2006

Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 7: Common data

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4126-7:2013

EVS-EN ISO 9038:2004

Identne EN ISO 9038:2003

ja identne ISO 9038:2003

Test for sustained combustibility of liquids

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9038:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10819:1999

Identne EN ISO 10819:1996

ja identne ISO 10819:1996

Mehaaniline võnkumine ja löök. Kämbla-käsivarre vibratsioon. Meetod kinnaste vibratsiooni ülekanduvuse mõõtmiseks ja hindamiseks kinda peopesast

See standard esitab laborimõõtmise meetodi, andmete analüüsi ja esitamise korra kinnaste omaduste kohta vibratsiooni ülekandel, kui vibratsioon sageduspiirkonnas 31,5æ1250 Hz kandub käepidemelt peopessa.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10819:2013

EVS-EN ISO 14031:2000

Identne EN ISO 14031:1999

ja identne ISO 14031:1999

Keskkonnakorraldus. Keskkonnategevuse tulemuslikkuse hindamine. Juhtnöörid

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard juhendab organisatsioonis keskkonnategevuse tulemuslikkuse hindamise kujundamist ja kasutamist. See on kohaldatav kõikidele organisatsioonidele, olenemata nende tüübist, suurusest, asukohast ja keerukusest. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard ei kehtesta keskkonnaalase tegevuse tasemeid. See ei ole mõeldud kasutamiseks spetsifikatsioonina sertifitseerimise ja registreerimise eesmärgil ega mõne muu keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemi vastavuse nõuete kehtestamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14031:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60754-1

Identne FprEN 60754-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60754-1:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content (IEC 60754-1:2011)

This part of IEC 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the determination of the amount of halogen acid gas, other than hydrofluoric acid, evolved during the combustion of compounds based on halogenated polymers and compounds containing halogenated additives taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions. NOTE 1 This test method is not able to determine hydrofluoric acid. A suitable method may be found in IEC 60684-2. NOTE 2 This test method may be used to test materials to be used in cable manufacture, but a declaration of cable performance should not be made based on such a test. NOTE 3 The relevant cable standard should indicate which components of the cable should be tested. NOTE 4 For the purposes of this standard, the term “electric cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals. The method specified in this standard is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. The use of this method will enable the verification of requirements which are stated in the appropriate cable specification for individual components of a cable construction. NOTE 5 By agreement between the producer and purchaser, the methodology given in this standard may be used to test combinations of materials representing a cable construction, but a declaration of cable performance to this standard should not be made based on such a test. Information on such a method is given in Annex A. For reasons of precision this method is not recommended for reporting values of halogen acid evolved less than 5 mg/g of the sample taken.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50267-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-3:2001

FprEN 60754-2

Identne FprEN 60754-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60754-2:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity (IEC 60754-2:2011)

This part of IEC 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the determination of the potential corrosivity of gases evolved during the combustion of materials taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions by measuring the acidity (pH) and conductivity of an aqueous solution resulting from the gases evolved during the combustion. The general method specified in this standard is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. Formulae are given for the calculation of a weighted value for a combination of materials found in a specified cable. The use of this method will enable the verification of relevant requirements for either individual components or combined components of a cable construction stated in the appropriate cable specification. A simplified method is included for the testing of individual components where it is required only to demonstrate compliance with a stated performance requirement for quality control purposes. NOTE 1 The relevant cable standard should indicate which components of the cable should be tested, and which method of calculation (see Clause 8) should be used in the case of dispute. NOTE 2 This test method may be used to test materials to be used in cable manufacture, but a declaration of cable performance should not be made based on such a test. NOTE 3 For the purposes of this standard, the term “electric cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50267-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-3:2001

FprEN 61285

Identne FprEN 61285:2013

ja identne IEC 61285:201X (65B/870/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Industrial-process control - Safety of analyzer houses

This International Standard describes the physical requirements for the safe operation of the process analyser measuring system installed in an AH in order to ensure its protection against fire, explosion and health hazards. This standard applies for analyser houses with inner and/or external potential explosive atmospheres and it applies to hazards caused by toxic substances or asphyxiant gases. (Appropriate national guidelines on toxic hazards are to be followed.). This standard does not address facilities where solids (dust, powder, fibres) are the hazard. Clause 4 addresses the location of the AH and connection within the process plant areas. Clause 5 addresses the design, construction and layout of the AH. It does not address parts of the analyser measuring system installed in other locations such as sample conditioning rooms (SCR) or switchgear rooms. Clause 6 addresses measures for reducing the danger of explosion for AHs while permitting maintenance of equipment with the power on and the case open. For most fluids, the major constraint is that the concentration of vapours, which are toxic for personnel, is lower than the lower explosive (flammable) limit (LEL) (see Clause 7). Using n-Pentane as an example, the LEL is 1.4 % or 14 000 × 10–6. The level immediately dangerous to life or health (which is the maximum level from which a worker could escape within 30 min without any escape-impairing symptoms or any irreversible health effects) is only 0.5 % or 5 000 × 10–6. Clause 7 addresses those measures for protecting personnel from materials in the atmosphere of AHs that are hazardous to health.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61285:2005

FprEN 61481-1

Identne FprEN 61481-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61481-1 (78/1012/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Live working - Phase comparators - Part 1: Capacitive type to be used for voltages exceeding 1 kv a.c.

This International Standard is applicable to portable phase comparators of capacitive type to be used on electrical systems for voltages exceeding 1 kV a.c. and frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz. This standard is applicable to: single-pole phase comparators of capacitive type operating with a memory system up to 36 kV a.c., two-pole phase comparators of capacitive type operating with a wireless connection up to 245 kV a.c. This standard is applicable to phase comparators of capacitive type used in contact with the bare conductive parts to be compared: as a complete device including its insulating element or as a separate device, adaptable to an insulating stick which, as a separate tool, is not covered by this standard. NOTE Some parts such as the contact electrode or the insulating element of a phase comparator as a complete device may be dismantled. Some restrictions on their use are applicable in the case of factory-assembled switchgear and on overhead systems of electrified railways (see Annex A, instructions for use). A device that is designed to provide other functions than phase comparison is a different device and is not covered by this standard. For example a device designed to be also used as a voltage detector is not covered by this standard (see Annex A, instructions for use). The products designed and manufactured according to this standard contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by persons trained for the work, in accordance with the hot stick working method and the instructions for use. Except when otherwise specified, all the voltages defined in this standard refer to phase-to-phase voltages of three-phase systems. In other systems, the applicable phase-to-phase or phase-to-earth (ground) voltages should be used to determine the operating voltage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61481:2002; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A2:2005

FprEN 61481-2

Identne FprEN 61481-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61481-2:201X (78/1013/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Live working - Phase comparators - Part 2: Resistive type to be used for voltages from 1 kV to 36 kV a.c.

This International Standard is applicable to portable phase comparators of resistive type to be used on electrical systems for voltages from 1 kV a.c. to 36 kV a.c. and frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz. This standard is applicable to phase comparators of resistive type used in contact with the bare conductive parts to be compared: as a complete device including its insulating element or as a separate device, adaptable to an insulating stick which, as a separate tool, is not covered by this standard. NOTE Some parts such as the contact electrode or the insulating element of a phase comparator as a complete device may be dismantled. Some restrictions on their use are applicable in the case of factory-assembled switchgear and on overhead systems of electrified railways (see Annex A, instructions for use). A device that is designed to provide other functions than phase comparison is a different device and is not covered by this standard. For example a device designed to be also used as a voltage detector is not covered by this standard (see Annex A, instructions for use). The products designed and manufactured according to this standard contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by persons trained for the work, in accordance with the hot stick working method and the instructions for use. Except when otherwise specified, all the voltages defined in this standard refer to phase-to-phase voltages of three-phase systems. In other systems, the applicable phase-to-phase or phase-to-earth (ground) voltages should be used to determine the operating voltage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61481:2002; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A2:2005

prEN 14662-3

Identne prEN 14662-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Välisõhu kvaliteet. Standardmeetod benseeni kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 3: Automaatne pumpamisega proovivõtt ja in situ gaaskromatograafia

This European Standard specifies a semi-continuous measurement method for the determination of the concentration of benzene present in ambient air based on automated sampling and analysis by gas chromatography. This standard describes the performance characteristics and sets the relevant minimum criteria required to select an appropriate automated gas chromatograph (GC) by means of type approval tests. It also includes the evaluation of the suitability of an analyser for use in a specific fixed site so as to meet the data quality requirements as specified in Annex I of Directive 2008/50/EC [1] and requirements during sampling, calibration and quality assurance for use. The method is applicable to the determination of the mass concentration of benzene present in ambient air in the range up to 50 µg/m3 benzene. This concentration range represents the certification range for the type approval test. NOTE 1 Other ranges may be used depending on the levels present in ambient air. NOTE 2 When the standard is used for other purposes than for measurements required by Directive 2008/50/EC, the ranges and uncertainty requirements may not apply. The method covers the determination of ambient air concentrations of benzene in zones classified as rural areas, urban-background areas and traffic-orientated locations and locations influenced by industrial sources. The results are expressed in µg/m3 (at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa).. NOTE 3 50 µg/m3 of benzene corresponds to 15,4 nmol/mol of benzene. This Standard contains information for different groups of users. Clauses 5 to 7 and Annexes C and D contain general information about the principles of benzene measurement by automated gas chromatography and sampling equipment. Clause 8 and Annex E are specifically directed towards test houses and laboratories that perform type-approval testing of benzene analysers. These sections contain information about: type-approval test conditions, test procedures and test requirements; analyser performance requirements; evaluation of the type-approval test results; evaluation of the uncertainty of the measurement results of the benzene analyser based on the type-approval test results. Clauses 9 to 11 and Annex F are directed towards monitoring networks performing the practical measurements of benzene in ambient air. These sections contain information about: initial installation of the analyser in the monitoring network and acceptance testing; ongoing quality assurance/quality control; calculation and reporting of measurement results; evaluation of the uncertainty of measurement results under practical monitoring conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14662-3:2005

prEN 45544-1

Identne prEN 45544-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Workplace atmospheres - Electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies general requirements and test methods for the determination of the performance characteristics of personal, portable, transportable and fixed, continuous duty electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours in workplace atmospheres. This European Standard is applicable to apparatus whose primary purpose is to provide an indication, alarm and/or other output function to give a warning of the presence of a toxic gas or vapour in the atmosphere and in some cases to initiate automatic or manual protective actions. It is applicable to apparatus in which the gas automatically generates an electrical signal. This European standard is not applicable to apparatus: – used for the measurement of oxygen; – used only in laboratories for analysis or measurement; — used only for process measurement purposes; – used in car parks or tunnels; — used in the domestic environment; — used in environmental air pollution monitoring; – used for the measurement of combustible gases and vapours related to the risk of explosion. It also does not apply to open-path (line of sight) area monitors. For apparatus used for sensing the presence of multiple gases this standard applies only to the detection of toxic gas or vapour.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 45544-1:2000

prEN 45544-2

Identne prEN 45544-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Workplace atmospheres - Electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours - Part 2: Performance requirements for apparatus used for exposure management

This European Standard specifies the performance requirements outlined in EN 482 specifically for electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours in workplace atmospheres. This European Standard is applicable to apparatus used for exposure measurement.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 45544-2:2000

prEN 45544-3

Identne prEN 45544-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Workplace atmospheres - Electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours - Part 3: Performance requirements for apparatus used for general gas detection

This European Standard specifies the performance requirements for electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours in workplace atmospheres. This European Standard is applicable to apparatus used for general gas detection. EXAMPLE Safety warning and leak detection are examples of general gas detection.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 45544-3:2000

prEN ISO 17628

Identne prEN ISO 17628:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17628:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing - Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger (ISO/DIS 17628:2013)

This standard specifies requirements for the Geothermal Response Test. This test comprises the in situ determination of the thermal conductivity in saturated and unsaturated soil and rock in a heat exchanger installed in a borehole. For this test liquid heat transfer media not subjected to phase changes are used. The thermal conductivity is an important parameter used in the design of thermal storage and thermal exchange systems. A Geothermal Response Test measures the temperature response to a thermal energy forcing of a borehole heat exchanger. The temperature response is related to the ground and borehole thermal parameters such as thermal conductivity, heat capacity and the conductivity of the borehole material and is therefore used to obtain estimates on these important parameters. This standard applies to heat exchangers installed in vertical or inclined boreholes of a common length up to e.g. 400 m and of a diameter of up to 200 mm.

Keel en

prEN ISO 18674

Identne prEN ISO 18674:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 18674:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geotechnical monitoring by field instrumentation - General rules (ISO/DIS 18674:2013)

This Standard applies to performance monitoring of the ground, structures interacting with the ground and geotechnical works. Specifically, this Standard applies to field instrumentation and measurements carried out in connection with site investigations of soils and rocks in accordance with EN 1997-2; in connection with the Observational Design procedure in accordance with EN 1997-1; for ground behaviour evaluation, e.g. unstable slopes, consolidation etc. for the proof or follow-up of a new equilibrium within the ground, after disturbance of its natural state by construction measures (e.g. foundation loads, excavation of soil, tunnelling); for the proof or follow-up of the stability, serviceability and safety of structures which may be influenced by geotechnical construction; for perpetuation of evidence; for the evaluation and control of geotechnical works.

Keel en

prEVS 835

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Hoone veevärk

Käesolev standard kehtib hoone veevärkidele, mis on ühendatud linna või asula ühisveevärgiga või kohaliku veevarustusallikaga. Hoone veevärgi all mõistetakse hoonesisest külma- ja soojaveetorustikku koos toruarmatuuriga, veevarustusseadmeid ja maa-alust veetoru hoone piires kuni vundamendini (vt. joonis 1.1). Standardi nõudeid tuleb täita nii uue hoone veevärgi projekteerimisel, paigaldamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasolevate veevärkide remondil ja ümberehitusel.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 835:2003

prEVS 921

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Veevarustuse välisvõrk

Standard on rakendatav omandivormist sõltumata veevarustuse välisvõrkudele, sealhulgas veevõrgule alates veetöötlusjaamast või puurkaev-pumplast kuni hoonete välisseinani. Standard on aluseks veevõrgu projekteerimisel, veetorustike dimensioonimisel ja pumpade ning teiste abiseadmete valimisel ning on kasutatav nii uue veevõrgu rajamisel kui olemasoleva laiendamisel ja ümberehitamisel. Standardis määratakse kindlaks funktsionaalsed nõuded veevarustuse välisvõrgule seoses planeerimise, projekteerimise, ehitamise, käitamise, hoolduse ja ekspluatatsiooniga ning tegevused nõuete täitmiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 847-3:2003

prEVS-ISO 5667-9

ja identne ISO 5667-9:1992

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 9: Juhend mereveest proovide võtmiseks

See ISO 5667 osa esitab mereveest (sh suudmelahed ja abajate mereühendused, ranniku regioonid ja avameri) proovivõtu põhimõtteid, annab juhiseid proovivõtuplaani koostamise, proovivõtutehnikate ning proovide konserveerimise ja käsitlemise kohta. See standard ei käsitle proovivõttu mikrobioloogilise või bioloogilise uuringu läbiviimiseks. Juhend proovivõtuks mikrobiloogilise uuringu eesmärgil on kirjeldatud standardis ISO 8199. Selle ISO 5667 osa peamised eesmärgid on täpsustatud jaotistes 1.1 ja 1.4. 1.1 Kvaliteedinäitajate mõõtmine: Vee kvaliteedi muutuste mõõtmine ruumilises ja ajalises jaotuses tuvastamaks kliimast, bioloogilisest aktiivsusest, vee liikuvusest ja inimfaktorist tulenevat mõju ning määramaks võimalike muutuste ulatus ja tagajärjed. 1.2 Kvaliteedi kontroll mõõtmine: Pikaajaline vee kvaliteedi mõõtmine ühes või mitmes kindlaksmääratud asukohas selleks, et teha kindlaks kas vee kvaliteet on endiselt sobiv suplemiseks, veeorganismide kaitseks, demineraliseerimiseks või jahutamiseks, ning kas täheldatud muutused on vastuvõetamatud. 1.3 Eesmärgipõhised mõõtmised: Vee kvaliteedi mõõtmine märkimisväärsete muutuste põhjuste, ulatuse ja mõju hindamiseks ning uurimaks merre sattunud saasteainete päritolu ja edasist levikut. Reostuse identifitseerimine, selgrootute, kalade või lindude suremus, või teised silmatorkavad muutused (nt värvuse või hägususe muutus, muda –või õlikihtide moodustumine jne), mis võivad tekkida heitmetest, lekkest või planktoni õitsemisest. Sageli on reostuse põhjust raske tuvastada, sest suremus võib olla põhjustatud loodusnähtustest ning kumulatiivsed saasteained võivad jääda sageli märkamatuks. 1.4 Tehisrajatiste mõju uuring. Vee kvaliteedi muutuste hindamine, mis on põhjustatud tehisrajatistest (paisud, sillad, sadamasillad, tammid või sadamad) ning ulatuslikust jäätmete ladustamisest merre.

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 5667-10

ja identne ISO 5667-10:1992

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 10: Juhend reoveest ja heitveest proovide võtmiseks (Ümbertrüki meetod)

See ISO 5667 osa esitab olme- ja tööstusreo- ning heitveest proovivõtu põhimõtted, sh proovivõtuplaani koostamine, proovivõtutehnikad ning proovide käsitlemine. Selle standardi osa hõlmab tööstus- ja olme- reo- ning heitvett. Standard ei hõlma proovivõttu õnnetusjuhtumite ja avariide korral, kuid teatud juhtudel on sobiv kasutada ka selles standardis kirjeldatud proovivõtumeetodeid. 1.1 Eesmärgid: Proovivõtuplaan võib põhineda mitmel eesmärgil. Enam levinud eesmärgid on: - saasteainete kontsentratsioonide määramine reo-ja heitveest; - reostusallikast lähtuva reostuskoormuse määramine; - informatsiooni saamine reoveepuhasti opereerimiseks; - väljalaskmete kohta kehtestatud saasteainete piirkontsentratsioonide nõuete täitmise kontroll; - väljalaskmete kohta kehtestatud saasteainete piirkoguste nõuete täitmise kontroll; - andmete kogumine saastetasu arvutamise eesmärgil. Proovivõtuplaan koostatakse lähtudes uuringu eesmärgist, et tagada uuringu käigus saadud informatsiooni vastavus püstitatud eesmärgile. Proovivõtu eesmärgiks on tavaliselt kvaliteedi kontroll või kvaliteedinäitajate mõõtmine nii nagu on kirjeldatud jaotistes 1.1.1 ja 1.1.2. 1.1.1 Kvaliteedinäitajad: Kvaliteedinäitajate mõõtmise eesmärk on määrata saasteainete kontsentratsioon või koormus, mis lähtub reostusallikast, tavaliselt kindla ajaperioodi jooksul. Näiteks standarditele vastavuse hindamiseks, trendide hindamiseks, andmete kogumiseks puhastusprotsessi efektiivsuse hindamiseks või reostuskoormuse hindamiseks reoveepuhasti planeerimisel ja/või projekteerimisel. 1.1.2 Kvaliteedi kontroll: Kvaliteedi kontrolli eesmärgid võivad olla järgmised: a) lühi- või pikaajaline andmete kogumine reoveepuhasti toimimine kontrollimiseks (nt aktiivmudakasvu kontroll aktiivmudamahutites, anaeroobse kääritamise protsesside jälgimine, tööstusreoveepuhastite heitvee kontroll jms); b) andmete kogumine reoveepuhasti tõrgeteta töö tagamiseks (nt kaitsmaks asula reoveepuhastit sinna juhitava tööstusreovee kahjuliku mõju eest ning tuvastada tööstusreovee allikaid, mis võivad kahjustada reoveepuhasti tööd); c) andmete kogumine saasteainete heidete kohta (nt väljalaskmete seire).

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 5667-11

ja identne ISO 5667-11:2009

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 11: Juhend põhjaveest proovide võtmiseks

See ISO 5667 osa esitab juhendi proovide võtmiseks põhjaveest. Standard informeerib kasutajat, milliseid tingimusi peab silmas pidama kui planeeritakse võtta põhjaveeproove vee kvaliteedi määramiseks joogiveeks kasutamise eesmärkidel ja soovitakse hinnata põhjavee reostuse olemasolu ning ulatust ja soovitakse saada informatsiooni põhjaveevarude majandamise, kaitse ja parendamise eesmärkidel. See ISO 5667 osa ei ole kasutatav igapäevase joogivee kontrolli eesmärkidel. Juhendis käsitletakse proovide võtmist nii põhjaveekihi küllastuse vööst, kui ka aeratsioonivööst.

Keel en

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

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Hind 12,51

Identne EN 12102:2013

Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Õhumüra mõõtmine. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine

This European Standard establishes requirements for determining, in accordance with a standardized procedure, the sound power level emitted into the surrounding air by air conditioners, heat pumps, liquid chilling packages with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling, including water cooled multisplit systems, as described in FprEN 14511:2012 and dehumidifiers as described in EN 810:1997. This standard also covers the measurement of the sound power level of evaporatively-cooled condenser air conditioners, as defined in EN 15218:2012. However, the measurement shall be done without external water feeding and these units will thus be considered as the other air conditioners covered by EN 14511:2012. It is emphasised that this measurement standard only refers to airborne noise. This European Standard offers ways to determine the sound power level of units. Some of them are specifically adapted to provide results with low uncertainties, by using laboratory class acoustic methods and highly controlled working conditions. Those measurements are suitable for certification, labelling and marking purposes. In some cases, the target and/or the environment of the measurements do not allow such precision-class methods. This European Standard also offers ways to assess sound power levels with acceptable accuracy even though acoustic methods and/or working conditions are not laboratory-type, e.g. in situ or quality control measurements. This European Standard gives two classes of measurements and results, according to the test environment: Class A measurements correspond to controlled working conditions (standard or application rating conditions). It is defined by the respect to the tolerances of Table 2 and shall be used for the conformity to requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2012 of 6 March 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for air conditioners Class B measurements correspond to the case where the range defined by the tolerances of Table 2 cannot be fulfilled. In both classes, precision or engineering class acoustic methods should be applied. The choice of the acoustic measurement method is done in accordance with EN ISO 3740 and EN ISO 9614 depending on the type of surrounding acoustic fields (diffuse or free field, enclosed or open space), and the available instrumentation. Whatever the current working conditions, the reference of acoustic standard shall be reported, with explicit mention of its accuracy class.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12102:2008

EVS-EN 62127-3:2007/A1:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 62127-3:2007/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 62127-3:2007/A1:2013

Ultrasonics - Hydrophones - Part 3: Properties of hydrophones for ultrasonic fields up to 40 MHz (IEC 62127-3:2007/A1:2013)

This International Standard is applicable to: - hydrophones employing piezoelectric sensor elements, designed to measure the pulsed and continuous-wave ultrasonic fields generated by ultrasonic equipment; - hydrophones used for measurements made in water; - hydrophones with or without an associated pre-amplifier; This International Standard specifies relevant hydrophone characteristics.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 286-1:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 286-1:2010/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 286-1:2010/Cor 1:2013

Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Joonmõõtmete tolerantside ISO koodsüsteem. Osa 1: Tolerantside põhimõisted, hälbed ja istud

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 286-2:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 286-2:2010/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 286-2:2010/Cor 1:2013

Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Joonmõõtmete tolerantside ISO koodsüsteem. Osa 2: Standardtolerantsi klasside ja piirhälvete tabelid avadele ja võllidele

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 2922:2001/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 2922:2000/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 2922:2000/Amd 1:2013

Acoustics - Measurement of airborne sound emitted by vessels on inland waterways and harbours (ISO 2922:2000/Amd 1:2013)

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN ISO 2922:2001.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 3095:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 3095:2013

ja identne ISO 3095:2013

Akustika. Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tekitatud müra mõõtmine

This International Standard specifies the measurement method and conditions to obtain reproducible and comparable exterior noise emission levels and spectra for all kinds of railbound vehicles operating on rails or other types of fixed track, hereinafter conventionally called “unit”. This standard is applicable to type testing of units. It does not include all the instructions to characterize the noise emission of the other infrastructure related sources (bridges, crossings, switching, impact noise, curving noise, etc). This International Standard is not applicable to: — the noise emission of track maintenance units while working; — environmental impact assessment; — noise immission assessment; — guided buses; — warning signal noise. The results may be used, for example: — to characterize the exterior noise emitted by units; — to compare the noise emission of various units on a particular track section; — to collect basic source data for units. NOTE 1 The type testing procedures specified in this International Standard are of engineering grade (grade 2), that is the preferred one for noise declaration purposes, as defined in ISO 12001. If test conditions (e.g. Vehicle and/or track conditions, measuring conditions) are relaxed (e.g. as done for trackside monitoring of in-service trains), then the results are no longer of engineering grade. NOTE 2 The procedures specified for accelerating and decelerating tests are of survey grade, see ISO 12001. NOTE 3 Additional guidance is provided in Annex D for measurements in the specific case of light rail vehicles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3095:2007

EVS-EN ISO 14253-2:2011/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 14253-2:2011/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 14253-2:2011/Cor 1:2013

Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Töödeldavate detailide ja mõõtevahendite kontrollimine mõõtmete alusel. Osa 2: Juhised mõõtemääramatuse arvutamiseks toote geomeetriliste spetsifikatsioonidega (GPS) seotud mõõtmistel, mõõtevahendite kalibreerimisel ja toodangu nõuetele vastavuse hindamisel

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 25178-604:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 25178-604:2013

ja identne ISO 25178-604:2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 604: Nominal characteristics of non-contact (coherence scanning interferometry) instruments (ISO 25178-604:2013)

This part of ISO 25178 specifies the metrological characteristics of coherence scanning interferometry (CSI) systems for 3D mapping of surface height.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12102:2008

Identne EN 12102:2008

Kliimaseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid, millel on elektriajamiga kompressorid. Õhumüra mõõtmine. Helivõimsustaseme määramine

This European Standard establishes requirements for determining, in accordance with a standardized procedure, the sound power level emitted into the surrounding air by air conditioners, heat pumps, liquid chilling packages with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling, including water cooled multisplit systems, as described in EN 14511 and dehumidifiers as described in EN 810. It is emphasized that this measurement standard only refers to airborne noise. This European Standard offers ways to determine the sound power level of units. Some of them are specifically adapted to provide results with low uncertainties, by using laboratory class acoustic methods and highly controlled working conditions. Those measurements are suitable for certification, labelling and marking purposes. In some cases, the target and/or the environment of the measurements do not allow such precision-class methods. This European Standard also offers ways to assess sound power levels with acceptable accuracy even though acoustic methods and/or working conditions are not laboratory-type, e.g. in situ or quality control measurements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ENV 12102:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 12102:2013

EVS-EN ISO 3095:2007

Identne EN ISO 3095:2005

ja identne ISO 3095:2005

Raudteealased rakendused. Akustika. Raudteeveeremi tekitatud müra mõõtmine (ISO 3095:2005)

Standard määratleb tingimused igasuguste raudteerööbastel või muud tüüpi fikseeritud rööbasteedel liikuvate veeremite, edaspidi tavapäraselt nimetatud „rongi", välja arvatud rööbasteed hooldavad veeremid, tekitatud müratasemete ja -spektri korduvteostatavate ja võrreldavate mõõtmistulemuste saamiseks.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3095:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 3743-2:2009/prA1

Identne EN ISO 3743-2:2009/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 3743-2:1994/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Akustika. Müraallikate helivõimsuse taseme määramine helirõhu abil. Tehnilised meetodid väikeste liikuvate allikate jaoks reverbereeruvates väljades. Osa 2: Meetodid spetsiaalse järelkõlakestusega katseruumide jaoks

This patt of ISO 3743 specifies a relatively simple en- gineering method for determining the Sound power levels of small, movable noise sources. The measurements are carried out when the Source is in- stalled in a specially designed room having a specified reverberation time over the frequency range of interest. The A-weighted Sound power level of the Source under test is determined from a Single A- weighted Sound pressure level measurement at each microphone Position, rather than from a summation of octave-band Ievels. This direct method eliminates the need for a reference Sound Source, but requires the use of a special reverberation test room. The di- rect method is based on the premise that the Sound pressure level, averaged in space and time in the test room, tan be used to determine the Sound power level emitted by the Source. The properties of the special reverberation test room are Chosen so that the room' s influence on the Sound power output of the equipment under test is small. The number of micro- phone positions and Source locations required in the test room are specified. Guidelines for the design of special reverberation rooms are given in annex B.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 18365

Identne FprEN ISO 18365:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 18365:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Hydrometry - Selection, establishment and operation of a gauging station (ISO/FDIS 18365:2013)

This International Standard gives requirements for the establishment and operation of a gauging station for the measurement of stage, or stage and discharge, of a lake, reservoir, river or canal or other artificial open channel. It also describes how a gauging station utilising one of the measurement methods listed should be operated and maintained. Requirements are provided for stage only measurement stations, stage–discharge stations and directdischarge measurement stations in natural channels, as well as for stage–discharge stations with artificial structures. Additionally, some requirements are given for measurements under difficult conditions, such as under ice conditions.

Keel en

prEN ISO 9295

Identne prEN ISO 9295:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9295:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Acoustics - Determination of high-frequency sound power levels emitted by machinery and equipment (ISO/DIS 9295:2013)

This International Standard specifies four methods for the determination of the sound power levels of highfrequency noise emitted by machinery and equipment in the frequency range covered by the octave band centred at 16 kHz, which includes frequencies between 11,2 kHz and 22,4 kHz. They are complementary to the methods described in ISO 3741 and ISO 3744. The first three methods are based on the reverberation test room technique. The fourth method makes use of a free field over a reflecting plane. The test conditions which prescribe the installation and operation of the equipment are those specified in ISO 3741 or ISO 3744 as applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 29295:1999

prEN ISO 14253-5

Identne prEN ISO 14253-5:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14253-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Inspection by measurement of workpieces and measuring equipment - Part 5: Uncertainty in testing indicating measuring instruments (ISO/DIS 14253-5:2013)

This part of the ISO 14253 specifies how to evaluate the uncertainty of the test values derived according to a test protocol agreed upon by the parties and relative to instrument indication(s), obtained in verification testing of GPS indicating measuring instruments. NOTE 1 to entry The uncertainty of the test values, referred to as test value uncertainty, is not to be confused with the measurement uncertainty associated with using that indicating measuring instrument to measure workpieces. The former only is covered in this standard; for guidance on the latter see the ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 (GUM) and the ISO 14253-2. When a test of an indicating measuring instrument comprises several test values, some relative to the instrument indication and some to other metrological characteristics, this Part of the ISO 14253 is concerned with the uncertainty of the former only. NOTE 2 to entry The metrological characteristics under test whose uncertainties are not covered by this International Standard are passive in measurement (see Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet..); the application to them of the ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 (GUM) and of the ISO 14253-2 does not require the specific provisions given in this International Standard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 14405-3

Identne prEN ISO 14405-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 14405-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional tolerancing - Part 3: Angular sizes (ISO/DIS 14405-3:2013)

This part of ISO 14405 establishes the default specification operator for angular size and defines a number of special specification operators for features of size with angular size: cone, frustum (truncated or not), wedge (truncated or not), two opposite straight lines (cross section of a wedge/truncated wedge and a plane perpendicular to the medium plane of the wedge/truncated wedge, cross section of a cone/frustum and a plane containing the axis of revolution of the cone/frustum). This part of ISO 14405 also defines the specification modifiers and the drawing indications for these angular sizes. This part of ISO 14405 covers the following angular sizes: Local angular size; Angular size between two lines; Section angular size;Portion angular size; Global angular size; Direct global angular size; Least squares angular size; Minmax angular size; Rank order angular size; Maximum angular size; Minimum angular size; Average angular size; Range angular size; Mid range angular size; Median angular size; Quadratic range of angular size. This part of ISO 14405 defines the meaning of tolerances of angular sizes indicated as: + and/or – limit deviations, e.g. 0°/-0,5°, or; indicated with upper limit of size (ULS) and/or lower limit of size (LLS), e.g., 35° max. or 15° min. 34°/36; with or without modifiers This standard gives a set of tools box, to express several types of angular size characteristic. It does not give any information on the relationship between a function or a use and an angular size characteristic.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17450-3

Identne prEN ISO 17450-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17450-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - General concepts - Part 3: Toleranced features (ISO/DIS 17450-3:2013)

This part of ISO 17450 defines the extracted features (integral or derived) of workpieces, which can be considered as toleranced feature in a GPS specification (dimensional specification, geometrical specification or surface texture specification). This part of ISO 17450 does not give further definitions, for the extracted feature in question, which would require extended drawing indications.

Keel en

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60068-2-57:2013

ja identne IEC 60068-2-57:2013

Envionmental testing - Part 2-57: Tests - Test Ff: Vibration - Time-history and sinebeat method (IEC 60068-2-57:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2002; EVS-EN 60068-2-59:2002

EVS-EN 60721-2-2:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60721-2-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60721-2-2:2012

Classification of environmental conditions - Part 2-2: Environmental conditions appearing in nature - Precipitation and wind (IEC 60721-2-2:2012)

This part of IEC 60721 presents fundamental properties, quantities for characterization, and a classification of environmental conditions dependent on precipitation and wind relevant for electrotechnical products. It is intended to be used as background material when selecting appropriate severities of parameters related to precipitation and wind for product applications. When selecting severities of parameters related to precipitation and wind for product application, the values given in IEC 60721-1 should be applied.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 478.2.2 S1:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2002

Identne EN 60068-2-57:2000

ja identne IEC 60068-2-57:1999

Environmental testing - Part 2-57: Tests - Test Ff: Vibration - Time-history-method

This standard provides a standard procedure for determinig, by the time-history method, the ability of a specimen to withstand specified severities of transient vibration.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2013

EVS-EN 60068-2-59:2002

Identne EN 60068-2-59:1993

ja identne IEC 60068-2-59:1990

Environmental testing - Part 2: Test methods - Test Fe: Vibration - Sine beat method

The standard details methods for testing components, equipments and other electrotechnical products which in service can be subjected to pulsating or oscillating forces of short duration caused for example by seismic or explosive phenomena or by vibration in machinery.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60068-2-57:2013

EVS-HD 478.2.2 S1:2003

Identne HD 478.2.2 S1:1990

ja identne IEC 60721-2-2:1988

Classification of environmental conditions - Part 2: Environmental conditions appearing in nature - Precipitation and wind

The standard presents fundamental properties, quantities for characterization and a classification of environmental conditions dependent on precipitation and wind, relevant for electrotechnical products. Defines the characteristics of precipitation and wind as background for the severities to which products are liable to be exposed during transportation, storage and use.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60721-2-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 61180

Identne FprEN 61180:2013

ja identne IEC 61180:201X (42/322/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

High-voltage test techniques for low voltage equipment - Definitions, test and procedure requirements, test equipment

This standard is applicable to: – dielectric tests with direct voltage; – dielectric tests with alternating voltage; – dielectric tests with impulse voltage; – test equipment used for dielectric tests on low-voltage equipment This standard is applicable only to tests on equipment having a rated voltage of not more than 1 kV a.c. or 1,5 kV d.c. This standard is applicable to type and routine tests for objects which are subjected to high voltage tests as specified by the technical committee. The test equipment comprises a voltage generator and a measuring system. This standard covers test equipment in which the measuring system is protected against external interference and coupling by appropriate screening, for example a continuous conducting shield. Therefore, simple comparison tests are sufficient to ensure valid results. It is not intended to be used for electromagnetic compatibility tests on electric or electronic equipment. Note : Tests with the combination of impulse voltages and currents are covered by IEC 61000-4-5. This standard provides the relevant technical committees as far as possible with: – defined terms of both general and specific applicability; – general requirements regarding test objects and test procedures; – methods for generation and measurement of test voltages; – test procedures; – methods for the evaluation of test results and to indicate criteria for acceptance; – requirements concerning approved measuring devices and checking methods – measurement uncertainty. Alternative test procedures may be required and these shall be specified by the relevant technical committees. Care should be taken if the object which is subjected to a high voltage test has voltage limiting devices as they may influence the results of the test, The relevant technical committees shall provide guidance for testing objects equipped with voltage limiting devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61180-1:2002; EVS-EN 61180-2:2002

FprEN ISO 15548-1

Identne FprEN ISO 15548-1:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 15548-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Non-destructive testing - Equipment for eddy current examination - Part 1: Instrument characteristics and verification (ISO/FDIS 15548-1:2013)

This part of ISO 15548 identifies the functional characteristics of a general-purpose eddy current instrument and provides methods for their measurement and verification. The evaluation of these characteristics permits a well-defined description and comparability of eddy current equipment. By careful choice of the characteristics, a consistent and effective eddy current examination system can be designed for a specific application. Where accessories are used, these are characterised using the principles of this part of ISO 15548. This part of ISO 15548 gives neither the extent of verification nor acceptance criteria for the characteristics. They are given in the application documents.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15548-1:2008; EVS-EN ISO 15548-1:2008/AC:2010

FprEN ISO 15548-2

Identne FprEN ISO 15548-2:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 15548-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Non-destructive testing - Equipment for eddy current examination - Part 2: Probe characteristics and verification (ISO/FDIS 15548-2:2013)

This part of ISO 15548 identifies the functional characteristics of a probe and its interconnecting elements and provides methods for their measurement and verification. The evaluation of these characteristics permits a well-defined description and comparability of eddy current equipment. By careful choice of the characteristics, a consistent and effective eddy current examination system can be designed for a specific application. Where accessories are used, these should be characterised using the principles of this part of ISO 15548. This part of ISO 15548 does not give the extent of verification nor acceptance criteria for the characteristics. These are given in the application documents.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15548-2:2008

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13906-1:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13906-1:2013

Cylindrical helical springs made from round wire and bar - Calculation and design - Part 1 : Compression springs

This European Standard specifies the calculation and design of cold and hot coiled cylindrical helical compression springs with a linear characteristic, made from round wire and bar of constant diameter with values according to Table 1, and in respect of which the principal loading is applied in the direction of the spring axis.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13906-1:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13906-1:2002

Identne EN 13906-1:2002

Cylindrical helical springs made from round wire and bar - Calculation and design - Part 1: Compression springs

This standard specifies the calculation and design of cylindrical helical compression springs with a linearcharacteristic, made from round wire and bar of constant diameter with values according to Table 1, and in respect of which the principal loading is applied in the direction of the spring axis.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13906-1:2013

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1591-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 1591-4:2013

Flanges and their joints - Part 4: Qualification of personnel competency in the assembly of the bolted connections of critical service pressurized systems

This European Standard is applicable to the bolting technicians, and their supervisors, the responsible engineers, who disassemble, assemble and tighten the bolted connections of whatever shape of critical service pressurised systems. A failure of a connection in such a system would endanger personnel, plant or the environment. A route for achieving competency in the skills required to safely and successfully disassemble, assemble and tighten pressurised bolted joints of any shape to a design bolt load using documented work instructions is given in this document. The aim is the establishment of a joint capable of maintaining a leak-free status throughout its' service life. This European Standard provides a modular training syllabus and an assessment process that can be used to determine the competency of personnel who disassemble, assemble and tighten bolted connections, whatever their shape, fitted to pressurised equipment containing a medium at any combination of temperature and pressure. Bolting technicians have to assemble bolted connections of different levels of complexity. For this reason, training matrices dealing with bolted connections of various levels of complexity and for different types of pressurised bolted connections are given in this document. The modular structure created allows a bolting technician, once competency in the foundation level has been achieved, to obtain competency in higher levels as required. Certification to this European Standard provides an attestation of general competency in accordance with the stated syllabi and assessments. Certification to this European Standard does not represent an authorisation to operate, since this remains the responsibility of the employer, and the certified person may require additional specialised knowledge of employer-specific procedures, processes and equipment.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 1591-4:2007

EVS-EN 12900:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 12900:2013

Külmakompressorid. Nominaal tingimused, tolerantsid ja tootja võimsusandmete esitlus

This European Standard specifies the rating conditions, tolerances and the method of presenting manufacturer's data for positive displacement refrigerant compressors. These include single stage compressors and single and two stage compressors using a means of fluid subcooling. This is required so that a comparison of different refrigerant compressors can be made. The data relate to the refrigerating capacity and power absorbed and include correction factors and part-load performance where applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12900:2005

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine

See Euroopa standardi osa määrab kindlaks standardi EN 13445-2:2009 järgi terasest üksikult ja seeriaviisiliselt toodetavate surveanumate kontrollimise ja katsetamise. Erisätted tsüklilise talitluse kohta on toodud käesoleva standardi lisas G. Erisätted mahutitele ja mahutite osadele töötamisel roomavuse tingimustes on toodud käesoleva standardi lisas F ja lisas I. MÄRKUS. Vastavushindamise protseduuri osaliste vastutusalad on toodud direktiivis 97/23/EÜ. Juhised selle kohta leiab dokumendist CR 13445-7.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15280:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 15280:2013

Evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood of buried pipelines applicable to cathodically protected pipelines

This European Standard is applicable to buried cathodically protected metallic structures that are influenced by a.c. traction systems and/or a.c. power lines. In this document, a buried pipeline (or structure) is a buried or immersed pipeline (or structure), as defined in EN 12954. In the presence of a.c. interference, the criteria given in EN 12954, Table 1, are not sufficient to demonstrate that the steel is being protected against corrosion. This European Standard provides limits, measurements procedures, mitigation measures and information to deal with long term a.c. interference and the evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood. This standard deals with possible a.c. corrosion of metallic pipelines due to a.c. interferences caused by inductive, conductive or capacitive coupling with a.c. power systems and with the maximum tolerable limits of these interference effects. It takes into account the fact that this is a long-term effect which occurs only during normal operating conditions. Short term a.c. interferences appearing during fault conditions in the a.c. power system will not cause a.c. corrosion. This standard does not deal with the safety issues associated with a.c. voltages. These are covered in national standards and regulations (see EN 50443).

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15280:2006

EVS-EN 16249:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16249:2013

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Service equipment - Cap for the adaptor for bottom loading and unloading

This European Standard is applicable to the protective cap used to provide protection and end closing for the adaptor for bottom loading and unloading and specifies the performance requirements, critical dimensions and tests necessary to verify the compliance of the equipment with this standard. The equipment specified by this standard is suitable for use with liquid petroleum products and other dangerous substances of Class 3 of ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road – (flammable liquids) which have a vapour pressure not exceeding 110 kPa at 50 °C and petrol, and which have no-sub-classification as toxic or corrosive.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11120:2001/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 11120:1999/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 11120:1999/Amd 1:2013

Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel tubes for compressed gas transport, of water capacity between 150 l and 3000 l - Design construction and testing - Amendment 1: Requirements for design of tubes for embrittling gases (EN ISO 11120:1999/Amd 1:2013)

The purpose of this standard is to provide a specification for the design, construction, inspection and approval of seamless quenched and tempered steel containers intended for the transportation and distribution of compressed gases.

Keel en

Asendatud prEN ISO 11120

EVS-EN ISO 27509:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 27509:2012/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 27509:2012/Cor 1:2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Compact flanged connections with IX seal ring - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 27509:2012/Cor 1:2013)

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 1591-4:2007

Identne CEN/TS 1591-4:2007

Flanges and their joints - Design rules for gasketed circular flange connetions - Part 4: Qualification of personnel competency in the assembly of bolted joints fitted to equipment subject to the Pressure Equipment Directive

This European Technical Specification establishes a process for training and competency assessment of personnel who disassemble, assemble and tighten bolted joints such as fitted to equipment subject to the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC (PED), in the content of this Technical Specification named "PED".

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1591-4:2013

CEN/TS 15280:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15280:2006

Evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood of buried pipelines - Application to cathodically protected pipelines

This Technical Specification is applicable to buried cathodically protected metallic structures and influenced by a.c. traction systems and/or a.c. power lines. In this document, a buried pipeline (or structure) is intended as buried or immersed pipeline (or structure), as defined in the Standard EN 12954.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15280:2013

EVS-EN 12900:2005

Identne EN 12900:2005

Refrigerant compressors - Rating conditions, tolerances and presentation of manufacturer's performance data

This European Standard specifies the rating conditions, tolerances and the method of presenting manufacturer's data for positive displacement refrigerant compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12900:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 12900:2013

EVS-EN 15218:2006

Identne EN 15218:2006

Kliimaseadmed ja ruumide jahutamiseks mõeldud elektriliste kompressoritega ja aurjahutusega kondensaatoriga vedelikjahutuspaketid. Määratlused, definitsioonid, katsetingimused, katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This standard specifies the terms, definitions, test conditions, test methods and requirements for rating the performance of air conditioners and liquid chilling packages, with electrically driven compressors and with evaporatively cooled condenser when used for space cooling. The evaporatively cooled condenser is cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water. This additional external water is fed by a specific water supply circuit or by a water tank.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15218:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 15632-1:2009/prA1

Identne EN 15632-1:2009/prA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

District heating pipes - Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems - Part 1: Classification, general requirements and test methods

This European Standard provides classification, general requirements and test methods for flexible, pre-insulated, directly buried district heating pipe systems. It is intended to be used in conjunction with parts 2, 3, 4, and 5. Depending on the pipe assembly (see Table 4), this European Standard is valid for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C to 140 °C and operating pressures of 6 bar to 25 bar. The pipe systems are designed for a lifetime of 30 years. For pipe systems with plastic service pipes, the respective temperature profiles are defined in EN 15632-2 and EN 15632-3. NOTE For the transport of other liquids, for example potable water, additional requirements may be applicable.

Keel en

EN 15632-2:2010/prA1

Identne EN 15632-2:2010/prA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

District heating pipes - Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems - Part 2: Bonded plastic service pipes - Requirements and test methods

Insert after the 3rd paragraph: "This European Standard does not cover directly buried pipe systems with in-situ cross-linkable polyethylene PE-Xb (in-situ PE-Xb) plastic service pipes; these are covered in CEN/TS 16591."

Keel en

EN 15632-3:2010/prA1

Identne EN 15632-3:2010/prA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

District heating pipes - Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems - Part 3: Non bonded system with plastic service pipes - Requirements and test methods

Insert after the 3rd paragraph: "This European Standard does not cover directly buried pipe systems with in-situ cross-linkable polyethylene PE-Xb (in-situ PE-Xb) plastic service pipes; these are covered in CEN/TS 16591."

Keel en

EN ISO 2503:2009/prA1

Identne EN ISO 2503:2009/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 2503:2009/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Gas welding equipment - Pressure regulators and pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 300 bar (30 MPa) (ISO 2503:2009/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators without flow-metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for - compressed gases up to 300 bar 1) (30 MPa), - dissolved acetylene, - liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), - methylacetylene-propadiene mixtures (MPS), and - carbon dioxide (CO2), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not cover pressure regulators having a nominal outlet pressure p2 > 20 bar. This International Standard also specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for - compressed gases or mixtures up to 300 bar (30 MPa), and - carbon dioxide (CO2),

Keel en

EN ISO 7291:2010/prA1

Identne EN ISO 7291:2010/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 7291:2010/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Gas welding equipment - Pressure regulators for manifold systems used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 30 MPa (300 bar) (ISO 7291:2010/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for pressure regulators in manifold systems used in welding, cutting, and allied processes for: - compressed gases up to 30 MPa1) (300 bar); - dissolved acetylene; - liquefied petroleum gases (LPG); - methylacetylene-propadiene-mixtures (MPS); - carbon dioxide (CO2). It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in ISO 2503[2].

Keel en

FprEN 14893

Identne FprEN 14893:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) welded steel pressure drums with a capacity between 150 litres and 1 000 litres

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the material, design, construction, workmanship, equipping, inspection and testing at manufacture of transportable, refillable welded steel pressure drums of volumes over 150 l up to and including 1 000 l for Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Vertical and horizontal cylindrical receptacles are covered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14893:2006

prEN 764-1

Identne prEN 764-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pressure equipment - Part 1: Vocabulary

This European Standard specifies terms and definitions to be used for pressure equipment and assemblies addressed by the European Directive 97/23/EC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 764-1:2004

prEN 16644

Identne prEN 16644:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pumps - Rotodynamic pumps - Glandless circulators having a rated power input not exceeding 200 W for heating installations and domestic hot water installations - Noise test code (vibroacoustics) for measuring structure- and fluid-borne noise

This document specifies a test code for the vibro-acoustic characterisation of glandless circulators with pump housing having a rated power input P1 ≤ 200W, intended to be used in heating installations, domestic hot water service installations and cooling systems, and is limited to glandless circulators with threaded connections of 1½ inch. The test code comprises the test rig, the measurement method and the test conditions. This European Standard applies to glandless circulators, which are manufactured after the date of issue of this European Standard. The characterisation principle is based on measuring the structure-borne and the fluid-borne power transmitted respectively by vibration and pressure fluctuations in the pipe connected to a glandless circulator.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1151-2:2006/AC:2007; EVS-EN 1151-2:2006

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60974-5:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 60974-5:2013

ja identne IEC 60974-5:2013

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 5: Traadi etteandemehhanismid

This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and performance requirements for industrial and professional equipment used in arc welding and allied processes to feed filler wire. The wire feeder may be a stand-alone unit which may be connected to a separate welding power source or one where the welding power source and the wire feeder are housed in a single enclosure. The wire feeder may be suitable for manually or mechanically guided torches. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to spool-on torches that are covered by IEC 60974-7. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to wire feeders which are designed mainly for use by laymen and design in accordance with IEC 60974-6. NOTE 1 Typical allied processes are electric arc cutting and arc spraying. NOTE 2 This standard does not include electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-5:2008

EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 6520-2:2013

ja identne ISO 6520-2:2013

Welding and allied processes - Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials - Part 2: Welding with pressure (ISO 6520-2:2013)

This part of ISO 6520 collects andclassifies the possible imperfections in welds made with pressure. A uniform designation is specified. Only the type, shape, and dimensions of the different imperfections caused by welding with pressure are included. Metallurgical deviations are not taken into account. Imperfections produced other than by the welding operation, e.g. additional stresses, loads or environmental factors, are not covered by this part of ISO 6520. Information concerning the consequences of the imperfections mentioned and the use of particular structures is not given, because this depends on the specific requirements of the joint. NOTE In addition to terms used in English and French, two of the three official ISO languages, this document gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN) and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2002

EVS-EN ISO 9017:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 9017:2013

ja identne ISO 9017:2001

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Fracture test (ISO 9017:2001)

This International standard specifies the sizes of test specimen and the procedures for carrying out fracture tests in order to obtain information about types, sizes and distribution of internal imperfections such as porosities, cracks, lack of fusion, lack of penetration and solid inclusions on the fracture surface. This International Standard applies to metallic materials in all forms of product with joints made by any fusion welding process with a thickness greater or equal to 2 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1320:1999

EVS-EN ISO 9312:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 9312:2013

ja identne ISO 9312:2013

Resistance welding equipment - Insulated pins for use in electrode back-ups (ISO 9312:2013)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for insulated pins used to pin parts in the secondary circuit of resistance welding equipment, or other live equipment, which need to be insulated from each other.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9312:1999

EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 10675-1:2013

ja identne ISO 10675-1:2008

Non-destructive testing of welds - Acceptance levels for radiographic testing - Part 1: Steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (ISO 10675-1:2008)

This part of ISO 10675 specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in butt welds of steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels may be applied to other types of welds or materials. The acceptance levels may be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. This part of ISO 10675 assumes that the radiographic testing has been carried out in accordance with ISO 17636. When assessing whether a weld meets the requirements specified for a weld quality level, the sizes of imperfections permitted by standards are compared with the dimensions of indications revealed by a radiograph made of the weld.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12517-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 10675-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 10675-2:2013

ja identne ISO 10675-2:2010

Non-destructive testing of welds - Acceptance levels for radiographic testing - Part 2: Aluminium and its alloys (ISO 10675-2:2010)

This part of ISO 10675 specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in aluminium butt welds detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels may be applied to other types of welds or materials. The acceptance levels may be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. This part of ISO 10675 assumes that the radiographic testing has been carried out in accordance with ISO 17636. When assessing whether a weld meets the requirements specified for a weld quality level, the sizes of imperfections permitted by standards are compared with the dimensions of indications revealed by a radiograph made of the weld.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12517-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 14732:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 14732:2013

ja identne ISO 14732:2013

Welding personnel - Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials (ISO 14732:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for qualification of welding operators and also weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding. This International Standard does not apply to personnel exclusively performing loading or unloading of the automatic welding unit. This International Standard is applicable when qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters is required by the contract or by the application standard. The requirements for testing of stud welding operators and setters are given in ISO 14555. The qualification and revalidation is in accordance with this International Standard (ISO 14732). Annex A dealing with functional knowledge forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B dealing with welding technical knowledge, Annex C outlining the qualification test certificate and the Bibliography are informative.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1418:1999

EVS-EN ISO 15626:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 15626:2013

ja identne ISO 15626:2011

Non-destructive testing of welds - Time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) - Acceptance levels (ISO 15626:2011)

This International Standard specifies acceptance levels for the time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) of full penetration welds in ferritic steels from 6 mm up to 300 mm thickness which correspond to the quality levels of ISO 5817. These acceptance levels are applicable to indications classified in accordance with ISO 10863.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15617:2009

EVS-EN ISO 17639:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 17639:2013

ja identne ISO 17639:2003

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Macroscopic and microscopic examination of welds (ISO 17639:2003)

This International Standard gives recommendations for specimen preparation, test procedures and their main objectives for macroscopic and microscopic examination.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1321:1999

EVS-EN ISO 27830:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 27830:2013

ja identne ISO 27830:2008

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1403:1999

EVS-EN ISO 28881:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 28881:2013

ja identne ISO 28881:2013

Tööpingid. Ohutus. Elektroerosioonmasinad

This international standard specifies safety requirements and/or measures, applicable to EDM equipment and/or EDM system such as:- manually controlled EDM die sinking or EDM drilling machines - numerically controlled EDM die sinking or EDM drilling machines - numerically controlled EDM wire cutting machines to be adopted by persons undertaking the design, construction, installation and/or supply of such equipment. This international standard also includes information to be provided by the manufacturer to the user. This International Standard is not applicable to arc eroding and electro-chemical machining equipment. This International Standard takes account of the precondition of the intended use as well as the reasonably foreseeable misuse, in normal workshop environment and non-explosive atmospheres, including transportation, installation, setting, maintenance, repair and dismantling for removal or disposal of EDM equipment and EDM systems. This International Standard is also applicable to auxiliary devices essential for EDM processing. This International Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to EDM equipment and EDM systems, where they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This International Standard is intended to apply to machines manufactured after the date of publication of this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12957:2001+A1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1320:1999

Identne EN 1320:1996

Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Murdekatse

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks katsekehade mõõtmed, murdetestide läbiviimise korra, et saada infot murdepinnas olevate selliste keevitusvigade tüüpide, mõõtmete ja jagunemise kohta, nagu näiteks poorid, praod, kokkusulamatus, läbikeevitamatus, tahklisandid.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9017:2013

EVS-EN 1321:1999

Identne EN 1321:1996

Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Keevisõmbluste makroskoopiline ja mikroskoopiline kontrollimine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks katsekehade ettevalmistamise, testimiskorra ja põhieesmärgid makro- ja mikrostruktuuri uurimisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 17639:2013

EVS-EN 1403:1999

Identne EN 1403:1998

Metallide korrosioonitõrje. Galvaanikatted. Üldnõuete kindlaksmääramise meetod

See Euroopa standard annab üldnõuete kindlaksmääramise meetodi nende galvaanikatete korral, mis on kantud metallmaterjalidele korrosioonitõrjeks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 27830:2013

EVS-EN 1418:1999

Identne EN 1418:1997

Keevituspersonal. Sulakeevituse operaatorite ja kontaktkeevituse seadistajate atesteerimine metalsete materjalide täismehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevituseks

See standard sätestab atesteerimispiiride nõuded sulakeevituse operaatorite ja kontaktkeevituse seadistajate atesteerimiseks metalsete materjalide täismehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevituseks. Atesteerimisele kuuluvad ainult keevitamise ajal seadistamise ja/või reguleerimise eest vastutavad sulakeevituse operaatorid / kontaktkeevituse seadistajad. Personal, eranditult keevitusseadmete programmeerimise ja käitlemisega tegelev, ei vaja erilist atesteerimist.
See standard on kohaldatav, kui sulakeevituse operaatorite / kontaktkeevituse seadistajate atesteerimist nõuavad leping või rakendatav standard. See standard ei kehti kontaktkeevituse operaatoritele (vt 3.10) või keevitamisel kõrgsurve tingimustes.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14732:2013

EVS-EN 12517-1:2006

Identne EN 12517-1:2006

Keevituste mittepurustav katsetamine. Keevisliidete radiograafiline uurimine. Vastuvõetavuse tasemed

This European Standard specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in butt welds of steel, nickel, titanium and of their alloys detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels may be applied to other types of welds or materials.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12517:1999/A2:2004; EVS-EN 12517:1999; EVS-EN 12517:1999/A1:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2013

EVS-EN 12517-2:2008

Identne EN 12517-2:2008

Keevituste mittepurustav katsetamine. Osa 2: Alumiiniumi ja selle sulamite keevisühenduste hindamine radiograafiat kasutades. Lubatud määrad/tasemed

This European Standard specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in aluminium butt welds detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels may be applied to other types of welds or materials. The acceptance levels may be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. This European Standard assumes that the radiographic testing has been carried out in accordance with EN 1435. When assessing whether a weld meets the requirements specified for a weld quality level, the sizes of imperfections permitted by standards are compared with the dimensions of indications revealed by a radiograph made of the weld.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10675-2:2013

EVS-EN 12957:2001+A1:2009

Identne EN 12957:2001+A1:2009

Tööpingid. Ohutus. Elektrotühjakslaadimismasinad KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

1.1 This standard specifies technical safety requirements and measures, applicable to EDM equipment and EDM system (e.g. for spark erosion-sinking, spark erosion-wire cutting), to be adopted by persons undertaking the design, construction, installation and/or supply of such equipment. This standard also includes information to be provided by the manufacturer to the user. 1.2 The design requirements of this standard shall not apply to arc eroding and electro chemical machining equipment. 1.3 This standard takes account of the intended use in normal workshop environment and non explosive atmospheres including installation, setting, maintenance, repair and dismantling for removal or disposal of EDM equipment. 1.4 This standard also applies to auxiliary devices essential for EDM processing. 1.5 This standard deals with specific hazards defined in clause 4, Table 1, and the measures of prevention in clause 5, Table 2. 1.6 This standard applies to machines built after its date of issue.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12957:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 28881:2013

EVS-EN 15617:2009

Identne EN 15617:2009

Non-destructive testing of welds - Time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) - Acceptance levels

This European standard specifies acceptance levels for the time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) of full penetration welds in ferritic steels from 6 mm up to 300 mm thickness which correspond to the quality levels of EN ISO 5817. These acceptance levels are applicable to indications classified in accordance with CEN/TS 14751.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15626:2013

EVS-EN 60974-5:2008

Identne EN 60974-5:2008

ja identne IEC 60974-5:2007

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 5: Traadi etteandemehhanismid

This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and performance requirements for industrial and professional equipment used in arc welding and allied processes to feed filler wire. The wire feeder may be a stand-alone unit which may be connected to a separate welding power source or one where the welding power source and the wire feeder are housed in a single enclosure. The wire feeder may be suitable for manually or mechanically guided torches. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to spool-on torches that are covered by IEC 60974-7. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to wire feeders which are designed for use by laymen and are covered by IEC 60974-6.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-5:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 60974-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2002

Identne EN ISO 6520-2:2001

ja identne ISO 6520-2:2001

Welding and allied processes - Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials - Part 2: Welding with pressure

This standard collects and classifies the possible imperfections in welds made with pressure. A uniform designation is specified. Only the type, shape and dimensions of the different imperfections caused by welding with pressure are included.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6520-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 9312:1999

Identne EN ISO 9312:1994

ja identne ISO 9312:1990

Kontaktkeevitusseadmed. Isoleertihvtid kasutamiseks elektroodide tugiplaatides

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks nõuded isoleertihvtidele, mida kasutatakse sekundaarahela tihvtide osana kontaktkeevitusseadmetes või teistes elektrivoolul töötavates seadmetes, mis vajavad üksteisest isoleerimist.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9312:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 5172:2006/prA2

Identne EN ISO 5172:2006/prA2:2013

ja identne ISO 5172:2006/DAM 2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Käsitsikasutatavad gaasipõletid keevitamiseks, lõikamiseks ja kuumutamiseks.Tehnilised andmed ja katsed

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

Keel en

EN ISO 7291:2010/prA1

Identne EN ISO 7291:2010/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 7291:2010/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Gas welding equipment - Pressure regulators for manifold systems used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 30 MPa (300 bar) (ISO 7291:2010/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for pressure regulators in manifold systems used in welding, cutting, and allied processes for: - compressed gases up to 30 MPa1) (300 bar); - dissolved acetylene; - liquefied petroleum gases (LPG); - methylacetylene-propadiene-mixtures (MPS); - carbon dioxide (CO2). It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in ISO 2503[2].

Keel en

FprEN 61285

Identne FprEN 61285:2013

ja identne IEC 61285:201X (65B/870/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Industrial-process control - Safety of analyzer houses

This International Standard describes the physical requirements for the safe operation of the process analyser measuring system installed in an AH in order to ensure its protection against fire, explosion and health hazards. This standard applies for analyser houses with inner and/or external potential explosive atmospheres and it applies to hazards caused by toxic substances or asphyxiant gases. (Appropriate national guidelines on toxic hazards are to be followed.). This standard does not address facilities where solids (dust, powder, fibres) are the hazard. Clause 4 addresses the location of the AH and connection within the process plant areas. Clause 5 addresses the design, construction and layout of the AH. It does not address parts of the analyser measuring system installed in other locations such as sample conditioning rooms (SCR) or switchgear rooms. Clause 6 addresses measures for reducing the danger of explosion for AHs while permitting maintenance of equipment with the power on and the case open. For most fluids, the major constraint is that the concentration of vapours, which are toxic for personnel, is lower than the lower explosive (flammable) limit (LEL) (see Clause 7). Using n-Pentane as an example, the LEL is 1.4 % or 14 000 × 10–6. The level immediately dangerous to life or health (which is the maximum level from which a worker could escape within 30 min without any escape-impairing symptoms or any irreversible health effects) is only 0.5 % or 5 000 × 10–6. Clause 7 addresses those measures for protecting personnel from materials in the atmosphere of AHs that are hazardous to health.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61285:2005

FprEN ISO 14554-1

Identne FprEN ISO 14554-1:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 14554-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Quality requirements for welding - Resistance welding of metallic materials - Part 1: Comprehensive quality requirements (ISO/FDIS 14554-1:2013)

This part of ISO 14554 specifies requirements for the demonstration of the capability of a manufacturer or a sub-contractor to produce welded constructions, fulfilling specified quality requirements, in one or more of the following: — a contract between involved parties; — an application standard; — a regulatory requirement. The requirements contained within this part of ISO 14554 can be adopted in full or can be selectively deleted by the manufacturer if not applicable to the construction concerned. They provide a flexible framework for the control of welding by providing specific requirements for: — Case 1 — resistance welding in contracts which require the manufacturer or sub-contractor to have a quality system in accordance with ISO 9001;[4] — Case 2 — resistance welding in contracts which require the manufacturer or sub-contractor to have a quality system other than ISO 9001;[4] — Case 3 — resistance welding as guidance to a manufacturer or sub-contractor developing a quality system; — Case 4 — references in application standards which use resistance welding as part of their requirements or in a contract between relevant parties, although it is more appropriate for ISO 14554-2 to be used in such cases. This part of ISO 14554: — is independent of the type of welded construction to be manufactured; — defines quality requirements for welding both in production plants and on site; — provides guidance for describing the capability of a manufacturer to produce welded constructions to meet specified requirements; — can also be used as a basis for assessing the manufacturer in respect to his welding capability. For general guidelines for selection and use, see ISO 3834-1, while being aware that only comprehensive and elementary quality requirements are specified for resistance welding. Annex A g ives a s ummary comparison of specific quality requirements for resistance welding in this part of ISO 14554 and ISO 14554-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14554-1:2000

FprEN ISO 14554-2

Identne FprEN ISO 14554-2:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 14554-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Keevitamise kvaliteedinõuded. Metallide keevitamise vastupidavusnõuded. Osa 2: Esmased kvaliteedinõuded

This part of ISO 14554 specifies requirements for the demonstration of the capability of a manufacturer or a sub-contractor to produce welded constructions, fulfilling specified quality requirements, in one or more of the following: — a contract between involved parties; — an application standard; — a regulatory requirement. The requirements contained within this part of ISO 14554 can be adopted in full or can be selectively deleted by the manufacturer if not applicable to the construction concerned. They provide a flexible framework for the control of welding by providing specific requirements for: — Case 1 — resistance welding in contracts which require the manufacturer or sub-contractor to have a quality system other than ISO 9001[1] and where the documented welding control has a minor importance to the overall integrity of the final construction; — Case 2 — resistance welding as guidance to a manufacturer or sub-contractor developing a quality system; — Case 3 — references in application standards which use resistance welding as part of their requirements or in a contract between relevant parties. This part of ISO 14554: — is independent of the type of welded construction to be manufactured; — defines quality requirements for welding both in production plants and on site; — provides guidance for describing the capability of a manufacturer to produce welded constructions to meet specified requirements; — can also be used as a basis for assessing the manufacturer in respect to his welding capability. For general guidelines for selection and use, see ISO 3834-1, while being aware that only comprehensive and elementary requirements are specified for resistance welding . Annex A gives a summary comparison of specific quality requirements for resistance welding in this part of ISO 14554 and ISO 14554-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14554-2:2000

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12102:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 12102:2013

Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Õhumüra mõõtmine. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine

This European Standard establishes requirements for determining, in accordance with a standardized procedure, the sound power level emitted into the surrounding air by air conditioners, heat pumps, liquid chilling packages with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling, including water cooled multisplit systems, as described in FprEN 14511:2012 and dehumidifiers as described in EN 810:1997. This standard also covers the measurement of the sound power level of evaporatively-cooled condenser air conditioners, as defined in EN 15218:2012. However, the measurement shall be done without external water feeding and these units will thus be considered as the other air conditioners covered by EN 14511:2012. It is emphasised that this measurement standard only refers to airborne noise. This European Standard offers ways to determine the sound power level of units. Some of them are specifically adapted to provide results with low uncertainties, by using laboratory class acoustic methods and highly controlled working conditions. Those measurements are suitable for certification, labelling and marking purposes. In some cases, the target and/or the environment of the measurements do not allow such precision-class methods. This European Standard also offers ways to assess sound power levels with acceptable accuracy even though acoustic methods and/or working conditions are not laboratory-type, e.g. in situ or quality control measurements. This European Standard gives two classes of measurements and results, according to the test environment: Class A measurements correspond to controlled working conditions (standard or application rating conditions). It is defined by the respect to the tolerances of Table 2 and shall be used for the conformity to requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2012 of 6 March 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for air conditioners Class B measurements correspond to the case where the range defined by the tolerances of Table 2 cannot be fulfilled. In both classes, precision or engineering class acoustic methods should be applied. The choice of the acoustic measurement method is done in accordance with EN ISO 3740 and EN ISO 9614 depending on the type of surrounding acoustic fields (diffuse or free field, enclosed or open space), and the available instrumentation. Whatever the current working conditions, the reference of acoustic standard shall be reported, with explicit mention of its accuracy class.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12102:2008

EVS-EN 12900:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 12900:2013

Külmakompressorid. Nominaal tingimused, tolerantsid ja tootja võimsusandmete esitlus

This European Standard specifies the rating conditions, tolerances and the method of presenting manufacturer's data for positive displacement refrigerant compressors. These include single stage compressors and single and two stage compressors using a means of fluid subcooling. This is required so that a comparison of different refrigerant compressors can be made. The data relate to the refrigerating capacity and power absorbed and include correction factors and part-load performance where applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12900:2005

EVS-EN 14511-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 14511-2:2013

Õhu konditsioneerid, elektrikompressoritega vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Osa 2: Katsetingimused

1.1 The scope of FprEN 14511-1:2012 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test conditions for the rating of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps, using either, air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling. It also specifies test conditions for heat recovery operation of multisplit systems. 1.3 This European standard specifies the conditions for which performance data shall be declared for single duct and double duct units for compliance to the Ecodesign regulation 206/2012 and Energy labelling regulation 626/2011.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-2:2011

EVS-EN 14511-3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 14511-3:2013

Õhu konditsioneerid, elektrikompressoritega vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test methods for the rating and performance of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and cooling. It also specifies the method of testing and reporting for heat recovery capacities, system reduced capacities and the capacity of individual indoor units of multisplit systems, where applicable. This standard also makes possible to rate multisplit and modular heat recovery multisplit systems by rating separately the indoor and outdoor units.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-3:2011

EVS-EN 14511-4:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 14511-4:2013

Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps with electrically driven compressors for space heating and cooling - Part 4: Operating requirements, marking and instructions

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies minimum operating requirements which ensure that air conditioners, heat pumps and liquid chilling packages using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrical driven compressors are fit for the use designated by the manufacturer when used for space heating and/or cooling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-4:2011

EVS-EN 15218:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 15218:2013

Kondensaatori adiabaatse vesijahutuse ja elektrikompressoritega õhukonditsioneerid ning vedelikjahutusseadmed ruumide jahutamiseks. Määratlused, definitsioonid, katsetingimused, katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This European Standard specifies the terms, definitions, test conditions, test methods and requirements for rating the performance of air conditioners and liquid chilling packages, with electrically driven compressors and with evaporatively cooled condenser when used for space cooling. The evaporatively cooled condenser is cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water. This additional external water is fed by a specific water supply circuit or by a water tank. This standard does not apply to air-to-air and air-to-water air conditioners with a condenser cooled by air and by the evaporation of water condensed on their evaporator. This standard applies to units equipped with a water tank or with a continuous water circuit supply that can also operate without water feeding. However the standard only concerns the testing of these units with water feeding. This standard applies to factory-made units which can be ducted. This standard applies to factory-made units of either fixed capacity or variable capacity by any means. Packaged units, single split and multisplit systems are covered by this standard. With regard to units consisting of several parts, this standard applies only to those designed and supplied as a complete package. Evaporatively cooled condenser units that can also operate in heating mode shall have their performance in this mode determined according to FprEN 14511. Installations used for industrial processes cooling are not within the scope of this standard. This European standard specifies the conditions for which performance data shall be declared for compliance to the Ecodesign regulation 206/2012 and to the Energy Labelling regulation 626/2011 of air conditioners with evaporatively cooled condenser in cooling mode. NOTE All the symbols given in this text can be used regardless of language.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15218:2006

EVS-EN 61400-12-2:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61400-12-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61400-12-2:2013

Wind turbines - Part 12-2: Power performance of electricity-producing wind turbines based on nacelle anemometry (IEC 61400-12-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61400-12 specifies a procedure for verifying the power performance characteristics of a single electricity-producing, horizontal axis wind turbine, which is not considered to be a small wind turbine per IEC 61400-2. It is expected that this standard shall be used when the specific operational or contractual specifications may not comply with the requirements set forth in IEC Publication 61400-12-1. The procedure can be used for power performance evaluation of specific turbines at specific locations, but equally the methodology can be used to make generic comparisons between different turbine models or different turbine settings. The wind turbine power performance characterised by the measured power curve and the estimated AEP based on nacelle-measured wind speed will be affected by the turbine rotor (i.e. speeded up or slowed down wind speed). The nacelle-measured wind speed shall be corrected for this flow distortion effect. Procedures for determining that correction will be included in the methodology. In IEC 61400-12-1:2005, an anemometer is located on a meteorological tower that is located between two and four rotor diameters upwind of the test turbine. This location allows direct measurement of the ‘free’ wind with minimum interference from the test turbine’s rotor. In this IEC 61400-12-2 procedure, the anemometer is located on or near the test turbine’s nacelle. In this location, the anemometer is measuring wind speed that is strongly affected by the test turbine’s rotor and the nacelle. This procedure includes methods for determining and applying appropriate corrections for this interference. However, it should be noted that these corrections inherently increase the measurement uncertainty compared to a properly-configured test conducted in accordance with IEC 61400-12-1:2005. This IEC 61400-12-2 standard describes how to characterise a wind turbine’s power performance in terms of a measured power curve and the estimated AEP. The measured power curve is determined by collecting simultaneous measurements of nacelle-measured wind speed and power output for a period that is long enough to establish a statistically significant database over a range of wind speeds and under varying wind and atmospheric conditions. In order to accurately measure the power curve, the nacelle-measured wind speed is adjusted using a transfer function to estimate the free stream wind speed. The procedure to measure and validate such a transfer function is presented herein. The AEP is calculated by applying the measured power curve to the reference wind speed frequency distributions, assuming 100 % availability. The procedure also provides guidance on determination of measurement uncertainty including assessment of uncertainty sources and recommendations for combining them into uncertainties in reported power and AEP.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61427-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61427-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61427-1:2013

Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test - Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application (IEC 61427-1:2013)

This part of the IEC 61427 series gives general information relating to the requirements for the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This part deals with cells and batteries used in photovoltaic off-grid applications. NOTE The part 2 of this series will cover cells and batteries used in “renewable energy storage in on-grid applications”. This International Standard does not include specific information relating to battery sizing, method of charge or PVES design. This standard is applicable to all types of secondary batteries.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61427:2005

EVS-EN 62598:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 62598:2013

ja identne IEC 62598:2011

Nuclear instrumentation - Constructional requirements and classification of radiometric gauges (IEC 62598:2011)

This International Standard applies to the manufacture and installation of electrical measuring systems and instruments utilizing radioactive sources (radiometric gauges, hereinafter called gauges). It also applies to source housings intended for use in the aforementioned measuring systems. This standard applies to equipment, which is not related to power production or to the fuel cycle. It does not apply to portable gauges which, because of their construction and purposes for use, are intended to be operated as mobile equipment and it does not apply to gauges operated with X-ray tubes, but it can be analogously applicable to these gauges. The object of this standard is to specify constructional requirements for the design of instruments utilizing radioactive sources in regard of radiation protection. This standard does not take into account mechanical or electrical hazards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60405:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12900:2005

Identne EN 12900:2005

Refrigerant compressors - Rating conditions, tolerances and presentation of manufacturer's performance data

This European Standard specifies the rating conditions, tolerances and the method of presenting manufacturer’s data for positive displacement refrigerant compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12900:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 12900:2013

EVS-EN 15218:2006

Identne EN 15218:2006

Kliimaseadmed ja ruumide jahutamiseks mõeldud elektriliste kompressoritega ja aurjahutusega kondensaatoriga vedelikjahutuspaketid. Määratlused, definitsioonid, katsetingimused, katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This standard specifies the terms, definitions, test conditions, test methods and requirements for rating the performance of air conditioners and liquid chilling packages, with electrically driven compressors and with evaporatively cooled condenser when used for space cooling. The evaporatively cooled condenser is cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water. This additional external water is fed by a specific water supply circuit or by a water tank.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15218:2013

EVS-EN 60405:2007

Identne EN 60405:2007

ja identne IEC 60405:2003 (Modified)

Nuclear instrumentation - Constructional requirements and classification of radiometric gauges

This International Standard applies to the manufacture and installation of electrical measuring systems and instruments utilizing radioactive sources (radiometric gauges, hereinafter called gauges). It does not apply to portable gauges which, because of their construction and purposes for use, are intended to be operated as mobile equipment and it does not apply to gauges operated with X-ray tubes, but it can be analogously applicable to these gauges. The purpose of this standard is to specify constructional requirements for the design of instruments and the radiation protection to be provided in the case of radiometric gauges. In this context, special attention is attached to the stability of the source housing in the event of fire.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62598:2013

EVS-EN 61427:2005

Identne EN 61427:2005

ja identne IEC 61427:2005

Secondary cells and batteries for photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) - General requirements and methods of test

This International Standard gives general information relating to the requirements of the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This International Standard does not include specific information relating to battery sizing, method of charge or PVES design.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61427:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61427-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62282-4-101

Identne FprEN 62282-4-101:2013

ja identne IEC 62282-4-101:201X (105/446/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fuel cell technologies - Part 4-101: Fuel cell power systems for propulsion other than road vehicles and auxiliary power units - Fuel cell power systems for electrically powered industrial trucks - Safety

1) This standard covers safety requirements of fuel cell power systems intended to be used for electrical powered industrial trucks. 2) The scope of this standard is limited to electrical powered industrial trucks. Hybrid trucks that include an internal combustion engine are not included in the scope. The scope of this standard will be applicable to material handling equipment, e.g. forklifts. 3) This standard applies to gaseous hydrogen-fuelled fuel cell power systems and direct methanol fuel cell power systems for electrical powered industrial trucks. The following fuels are considered within the scope of this standard: gaseous hydrogen and methanol. 4) This standard does not apply to reformer-equipped fuel cell power systems. 5) This standard covers fuel cell power systems whose fuel source container is permanently attached to either the industrial truck or the fuel cell power system. A fuel source container of the detachable type is not permitted. 6) This standard applies to d.c. type fuel cell power systems, with a rated output voltage not exceeding 150 V d.c. for indoor and outdoor use. 7) Fuel cell power systems intended for operation in potentially explosive atmospheres are excluded from the scope of this standard. 8) This standard covers the fuel cell power system as defined in 3.8 and Figure1. 9) This standard does not cover the fuel storage systems using liquid hydrogen.

Keel en

FprEN 62325-451-2

Identne FprEN 62325-451-2:2013

ja identne IEC 62325-451-2:201X (57/1355/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Framework for energy market communications - Part 451-2: Scheduling business process and contextual models for European market

This International Standard is one of the IEC 62325-451-x series for deregulated energy market data exchanges and is applicable to European style electricity markets. Based on the European style market contextual model (IEC 62325-351), this particular International Standard specifies a UML package for the scheduling business process and its associated document contextual models, assembly models and XML schemas for use within the European style electricity markets. The scheduling business process covered by this International Standard is described in the chapter 5. The relevant aggregate core components (ACCs) defined in IEC 62325-351 have been contextualised into aggregated business information entities (ABIEs) to satisfy the requirements of the European style market acknowledgment business process. The contextualised ABIEs have been assembled into the schedule document, contextual model, the anomaly report contextual model and the confirmation report contextual model. Related assembly models and XML schema for the exchange of scheduling information between market participants is automatically generated from the Assembled document contextual models.

Keel en

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61439-4:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61439-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61439-4:2012

Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 4: Erinõuded ehituspaikade koostetele

MÄRKUS Selle standardi ingliskeelses tekstis on ehituspaikade ja muude taoliste paikade madalpingeliste aparaadikoostete kohta läbivalt kasutatud lühendit ACS (assembly for construction site, vt 3.1.101).
EE MÄRKUS 1 Standardi prantsuskeelses tekstis kasutatakse samal viisil lühendit EC (ensemble de chantiers), saksakeelses tekstis aga lühendit BV (Baustromverteiler). Järelikult ei ole ühtegi Euroopa ametlikes standardimiskeeltes kasutatavat lühendit otstarbekohane eesti keelde eelistatult üle võtta. Standardi eestikeelses tekstis ehituspaikade jaoks ette nähtud koostete kohta mingit lühendit ei kasutata.
EE MÄRKUS 2 Standardisarjas EN 61439 kasutatakse madalpingeliste aparaadikoostete tähenduses läbivalt terminit kooste (vt osa 1 termin 3.1.1).
Standardi 61439 see osa määratleb erinõuded ehituspaikade koostetele,
— mille nimivahelduvpinge ei tohi olla üle 1000 V ja nimialalispinge mitte üle 1500 V;
— milles sisalduvate trafode primaar- ja sekundaarnimipinged jäävad ülalnimetatud piiridesse;
— mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks välis- või siseehituspaikades, st ajutistes tööpaikades, millel üldiselt ei ole avalikku juurdepääsu ja kus sooritatakse kinnistu (ehitise) hoone ehitus-, paigaldus-, remondi-, ümberehitus- või lammutustöid, üldehitustöid, kaevetöid või muid taolisi töid;
— mis on varustatud ümbristega ja võivad olla teisaldatavad (poolkohtkindlad) või liikuvad.
EE MÄRKUS Selle standardi eestikeelses tekstis kasutatakse edaspidi termini ehituspaikade kooste asemel sünonüüm-lühiterminit ehituspaigakooste. Kooste võib olla valmistatud ja/või kokku pandud muu kui algse tootja poolt.
See standard ei kehti üksikseadmete ja iseseisvate komponentide kohta, nagu nt mootorite käivituslülitid, sulavkaitse-lülitid, elektroonikaseadmed jne, mis peavad vastama asjakohastele tootestandarditele.
See standard ei kehti koostetele, mida kasutatakse ehituspaikade abihoonetes (kontorites, riietusruumides, koosteruumides, sööklates, restoranides, puhke- ja tualettruumides jne).
Selle rahvusvahelise standardi kohaselt toodetud seadmete elektrilise kaitse nõuded on esitatud standardis
IEC 60364-7-704.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 60439-4:2005

EVS-EN 50182:2002/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 50182:2001/AC:2013

Conductors for overhead lines - Round wire concentric lay stranded conductors

Keel en

EVS-EN 50386:2010/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50386:2010/A1:2013

Bushings up to 1 kV and from 250 A to 5 kA, for liquid filled transformers

This European Standard is applicable to ceramic insulated bushings for rated voltages up to 1 000 V, rated currents from 250 A up to 5 000 A and frequencies from 15 Hz up to 60 Hz for insulating liquid filled transformers.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60099-5:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 60099-5:2013

ja identne IEC 60099-5:2013

Liigpingepiirikud. Osa 5: Valik ja kasutamissoovitused

This part of IEC 60099 is not a mandatory standard but provides information, guidance, and recommendations for the selection and application of surge arresters to be used in threephase systems with nominal voltages above 1 kV. It applies to gapless metal-oxide surge arresters as defined in IEC 60099-4, to surge arresters containing both series and parallel gapped structure – rated 52 kV and less as defined in IEC 60099-6 and metal-oxide surge arresters with external series gap for overhead transmission and distribution lines (EGLA) as defined in IEC 60099-8. In Annex I, some aspects regarding the old type of SiC gapped arresters are discussed. The principle of insulation coordination for an electricity system is given in IEC 60071 and IEC 60071-2 standards. Basically the insulation coordination process is a risk management aiming to ensure the safe, reliable and economic design and operation of high voltage electricity networks and substations. The use of surge arrester helps to achieve a system and equipment insulation level and still maintaining an acceptable risk and the best economic of scale. The introduction of analytical modelling and simulation of power system transients further optimise the equipment insulation level. The selection of surge arresters has become more and more important in the power system design and operation. It is worthwhile to note that the reliability of the power system and equipment is dependent on the safety margin adopted by the user in the design and selection of the equipments and surge arresters. Surge arrester residual voltage is a major parameter of which most users have paid a lot of attention to when selecting the type and rating. The typical maximum surge arresters residual voltage are given in Annex F. It is likely, however, that for some systems, or in some countries, the system reliability requirements and design are sufficiently uniform that the recommendations of the present standard may lead to the definition of narrow ranges of arresters. The user of surge arresters will, in that case, not be required to apply the whole process introduced here to any new installation and the selection of characteristics resulting from prior practice may be continued.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60099-5:2004

EVS-EN 60358-1:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 60358-1:2012/AC:2013

ja identne IEC 60358-1/Cor 1:2013

Sidestuskondensaatorid ja kondensaator-pingejagurid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid

Keel en

EVS-EN 60598-2-11:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60598-2-11:2013

ja identne IEC 60598-2-11:2013

Valgustid. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded. Akvaariumivalgustid

This part of IEC 60598 specifies requirements for household aquarium luminaires incorporating electric light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V. NOTE In the U.S., electrical equipment used on or in aquariums must be supplied by voltages not exceeding 300 V.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60598-2-11:2005

EVS-EN 60598-2-24:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60598-2-24:2013

ja identne IEC 60598-2-24:2013

Valgustid. Osa 2-24: Erinõuded. Piiratud pinnatemperatuuriga valgustid

This part of the IEC 60598 series specifies requirements for luminaires intended for use where the necessity of limited temperature on the outer surface exists, due to the risk of thermal effects, combustion or degradation of materials but where the risk of explosion in the atmosphere does not exist. The luminaires are for use with electric light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V. This standard specifically excludes requirements for luminaires for use in explosive gas atmospheres and explosive dust atmospheres.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60598-2-24:2001

EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 60695-9-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60695-9-1:2013

Fire hazard testing - Part 9-1: Surface spread of flame - General guidance (IEC 60695-9-1:2013)

This part of IEC 60695 provides guidance for the assessment of surface spread of flame for electrotechnical products and the materials from which they are formed. It provides: - an explanation of the principles of flame spread for both liquids and solids, - guidance for the selection of test methods, - guidance on the use and interpretation of test results, and - informative references This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2005

EVS-EN 61231:2010/A1:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61231:2010/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 61231:2010/A1:2013

International lamp coding system (ILCOS) (IEC 61231:2010/A1:2013)

This International Standard gives the rules for the international lamp coding system and covers all lamp categories, excluding vehicle lamps. Coding for the main lamp types is specified and, for the others, will follow by amendments to this standard as appropriate. The object of the international lamp coding system is – to improve communication about the different types of lamps; – to help in discussions concerning interchangeability and compatibility of products; – to create a closer relationship between international standards and manufacturers' literature (for example the code could be given in future in the relevant parts of a standard); – to enable correct replacements of lamps; – to be used as a complementary marking on the luminaire; – to replace national and regional coding systems.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61427-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61427-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61427-1:2013

Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test - Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application (IEC 61427-1:2013)

This part of the IEC 61427 series gives general information relating to the requirements for the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This part deals with cells and batteries used in photovoltaic off-grid applications. NOTE The part 2 of this series will cover cells and batteries used in "renewable energy storage in on-grid applications". This International Standard does not include specific information relating to battery sizing, method of charge or PVES design. This standard is applicable to all types of secondary batteries.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61427:2005

EVS-EN 62246-1-1:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 62246-1-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62246-1-1:2013

Reed switches - Part 1-1: Generic specification - Quality assessment (IEC 62246-1-1:2013)

This part of the IEC 62246 which is a quality assessment specification defines requirements and tests to reed switches for use in general and industrial applications. This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62246-1:2011. This standard selects from IEC 62246-1:2011 and from other sources the appropriate test procedures to be used in detail specifications derived from this specification. Reed switch types are specified depending on characteristic values and tests. NOTE Mercury wetted reed switches are not covered by this standard due to their possible environmental impact.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62271-109:2009/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 62271-109:2009/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 62271-109:2008/A1:2013

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 109: Alternating-current series capacitor by-pass switches (IEC 62271-109:2008/A1:2013)

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

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50394-1:2004

Identne EN 50394-1:2004

Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres - Group I - Instrinsically safe systems - Part 1: Construction and testing

This European Standard contains the requirements for construction and testing of Group I intrinsically safe electrical systems intended for use, as a whole or in part, in atmospheres susceptible to firedamp.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60079-25:2010

EVS-EN 60099-5:2004

Identne EN 60099-5:1996+A1:1999

ja identne IEC 60099-5:1996+A1:1999

Liigpingepiirikud. Osa 5: Valik ja kasutamissoovitused

Standardi IEC 60099 käesolev osa pakub soovitusi liigpingepiirikute valikuks ja kasutamiseks kolmefaasistes võrkudes nimipingega üle 1 kV. Ta rakendub standardis IEC 60099-1 määratletud ventiillahenditele (sädemikega liigpingepiirikutele) ja standardis IEC 60099-4 määratletud metalloksiidpiirikutele.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 60099-5:2013

EVS-EN 60439-4:2005

Identne EN 60439-4:2004

ja identne IEC 60439-4:2004

Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 4: Erinõuded ehituspaikade koostetele

Asendada viimased kolm lõiku järgmistega: Käesolev standard kehtib tüübikatsetatud madalpingeliste aparaadikoostete kohta, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ehituspaikades, st ajutistes töökohtades, millistele avalikkus ei oma tavaliselt juurdepääsu ja kus teostatakse hoonete või rajatiste ehitust, paigaldust, remonti, hoonete või avalike tehnorajatiste muudatusi, lammutamist, kaevetöid või muid sarnaseid töid. Koosted võivad olla transporditavad (pool-kohtkindlad) või teisaldatavad. Käesolev standard ei kehti koostete kohta, mida kasutatakse ehituspaikade administratiivkeskustes (kontorid, riietusruumid, kilbiruumid, sööklad, restoranid, ööbimisruumid, käimlad jne). Ehituspaikade koostete trafode nimiprimaarpinge ja nimisekundaarpinge peavad olema standardiga IEC 60439-1 sätestatud piirides. Nõuded elektriliseks kaitseks, mida peab tagama seadmestik, mis on toodetud vastavalt käesolevale rahvusvahelisele standardile, peavad vastama standardis IEC 60364-7-704 antud nõuetele. MÄRKUS Käesolevat standardit võib kasutada juhisena osaliselt tüübikatsetatud koostete kohta, mis on ehitatud vastavalt tootja ja kasutaja vahelisele kokkuleppele võttes arvesse toite- ja/või jaotusvõrgu liiki ning vastavaid paigaldusnõudeid.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 60439-4:2001; EVS-EN 60439-4:2001/A11:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61439-4:2013

EVS-EN 60598-2-24:2001

Identne EN 60598-2-24:1998

ja identne IEC 60598-2-24:1997

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 24: Piiratud pinnatemperatuuriga valgustid

This section of IEC 60598-2 specifies requirements for luminaires intended for use where the necessity of limited temperature on the outer surface exists, due to the risk of combustibledust accumulating on the luminaires, but where the risk of explosion in the atmosphere does not exist. The luminaires are for use with electric light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1000 V.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60598-2-24:2013

EVS-EN 60598-2-11:2005

Identne EN 60598-2-11:2005 +AC:2005

ja identne IEC 60598-2-11:2005

Valgustid. Osa 2-11: Akvaariumivalgustid

This part of IEC 60598 specifies requirements for household aquarium luminaires for use with tungsten filament, tubular fluorescent or other discharge lamps on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000V.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60598-2-11:2013

EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2005

Identne EN 60695-9-1:2005

ja identne IEC 60695-9-1:2005

Fire hazard testing - Part 9-1: Surface spread of flame - General Guidance

Provides guidance for the assessment of surface spread of flame for electrotechnical products and the materials from which they are formed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-9-1:2013

EVS-EN 61427:2005

Identne EN 61427:2005

ja identne IEC 61427:2005

Secondary cells and batteries for photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) - General requirements and methods of test

This International Standard gives general information relating to the requirements of the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This International Standard does not include specific information relating to battery sizing, method of charge or PVES design.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61427:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61427-1:2013

EVS-EN 61439-1:2009/AC:2013

Identne EN 61439-1:2009/AC:2013

Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 1: Üldreeglid

Keel et

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50563:2011/FprAA

Identne EN 50563:2011/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Välised vahelduvvoolu-alalisvoolu- ja vahelduvvoolu-vahelduvvoolu-toitemuundurid. Tühijooksuvõimsuse ja aktiivtalitlusviiside keskmise kasuteguri määramine

This European Standard specifies methods of measurement of electrical power consumption, and the reporting of results, for external power supplies. This standard is applicable to external power supplies with a rated input voltage within the range 100 V a.c. to 250 V a.c. having a single output with a rated output power not exceeding 250 W and a rated output voltage not exceeding 230 V a.c. or 325 V d.c. The output voltage may be either at a fixed voltage, or at a voltage which is user selectable, or at a voltage that is automatically selectable by the external power supply so as to be compatible with one or more product-loads.

Keel en

EN 60400:2008/FprA2

Identne EN 60400:2008/FprA2:2013

ja identne IEC 60400:2008/A2:201X (34B/1699/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Lambipesad torukujulistele luminofoorlampidele ja süüturipesad

This International Standard states the technical and dimensional requirements for lampholders for tubular fluorescent lamps and for starterholders, and the methods of test to be used in determining the safety and the fit of the lamps in the lampholders and the starters in the starterholders. This standard covers independent lampholders and lampholders for building-in, used with tubular fluorescent lamps provided with caps as listed in Annex A, and independent starterholders and starterholders for building-in, used with starters in accordance with IEC 60155, intended for use in a.c. circuits where the working voltage does not exceed 1 000 V r.m.s.

Keel en

EN 60968:2013/FprAA

Identne EN 60968:2013/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Sisseehitatud liiteseadisega üldtarbelambid. Ohutusnõuded

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

Keel en

FprEN 60034-27-3

Identne FprEN 60034-27-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60034-27-3:201X (2/1705/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Rotating electrical machines - Part 27-3: Dielectric dissipation factor measurement on stator winding insulation of rotating electrical machines

This technical specification provides guidelines for the test procedures and the interpretation of test results for dielectric dissipation factor measurements on the stator winding insulation of rotat ing electrical machines. These guidelines are usually valid for rotating electrical machines with conductive slot coatings operating at a rated voltage of 6 kV and higher. This document applies to individual form-wound stator bars and coils outside a core (uninstalled), individual stator bars and coils installed in a core and complete form-wound stator winding of machines in new or aged condition. This technical specification applies to all kind of vacuum impregnated or resin-rich (fully-loaded) taped bars, coils and complete windings. It is not applicable to non-impregnated individual bars and coils or non-impregnated complete windings. Requirements for the dielectric dissipation factor characteristics of individual form-wound stator bars and coils of machines with rating voltages from 6 kV and higher when tested with 50 or 60 Hz alternating voltages are given.

Keel en

FprEN 60317-51

Identne FprEN 60317-51:2013

ja identne IEC 60317-51:201X (55/1394/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 51: Solderable polyurethane enamelled round copper wire, class 180

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of solderable enamelled round copper winding wire of class 180 with a sole coating based on polyurethane resin, which may be modified providing it retains the chemical identity of the original resin and meets all specified wire requirements. NOTE A modified resin is a resin that has undergone a chemical change, or contains one or more additives to enhance certain performance or application characteristics. The range of nominal conductor diameters covered by this standard is as follows: – Grade 1: 0,018 mm up to and including 1,000 mm; – Grade 2: 0,020 mm up to and including 1,000 mm. The nominal conductor diameters are specified in clause 4 of IEC 60317-0-1:2013.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60317-51:2002

FprEN 60317-52

Identne FprEN 60317-52:2013

ja identne IEC 60317-52:201X (55/1395/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 52: Aromatic polyamide (aramid) tape wrapped round copper wire, temperature index 220

This part of IEC 60317 specifies requirements for tape wrapped round copper winding wire of temperature index 220. The insulation consists of one or more wrappings of aromatic polyamide (aramid) tape of various thicknesses. NOTE –The heat shock test is inappropriate for this type of wire. Therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified. The range of nominal conductor diameters covered by this standard is: – 1,600 mm up to and including 5,000 mm; – the nominal conductor diameters are given in table 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60317-52:2002

FprEN 60317-53

Identne IEC 60317-53:201X (55/1396/CDV)

ja identne FprEN 60317-53:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 53: Aromatic polyamide (aramid) tape wrapped rectangular copper wire, temperature index 220

This part of IEC 60317 specifies requirements for tape wrapped rectangular copper winding wire of temperature index 220. The insulation consists of one or more wrappings of aromatic polyamide (aramid) tape of various thicknesses. NOTE – The heat shock test is inappropriate for this type of wire, and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat sh ock temperature cannot be specified. The range of nominal conductor dimensions covered by this standard is: – width: min. 2,00 mm max. 16,00 mm; – thickness: min. 0,80 mm max. 5,60 mm. The specified combinations of width and thickness as well as the specif ied ratio width/thick ness are given in table 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60317-53:2002

FprEN 60754-1

Identne FprEN 60754-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60754-1:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content (IEC 60754-1:2011)

This part of IEC 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the determination of the amount of halogen acid gas, other than hydrofluoric acid, evolved during the combustion of compounds based on halogenated polymers and compounds containing halogenated additives taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions. NOTE 1 This test method is not able to determine hydrofluoric acid. A suitable method may be found in IEC 60684-2. NOTE 2 This test method may be used to test materials to be used in cable manufacture, but a declaration of cable performance should not be made based on such a test. NOTE 3 The relevant cable standard should indicate which components of the cable should be tested. NOTE 4 For the purposes of this standard, the term “electric cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals. The method specified in this standard is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. The use of this method will enable the verification of requirements which are stated in the appropriate cable specification for individual components of a cable construction. NOTE 5 By agreement between the producer and purchaser, the methodology given in this standard may be used to test combinations of materials representing a cable construction, but a declaration of cable performance to this standard should not be made based on such a test. Information on such a method is given in Annex A. For reasons of precision this method is not recommended for reporting values of halogen acid evolved less than 5 mg/g of the sample taken.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50267-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-3:2001

FprEN 60754-2

Identne FprEN 60754-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60754-2:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity (IEC 60754-2:2011)

This part of IEC 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the determination of the potential corrosivity of gases evolved during the combustion of materials taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions by measuring the acidity (pH) and conductivity of an aqueous solution resulting from the gases evolved during the combustion. The general method specified in this standard is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. Formulae are given for the calculation of a weighted value for a combination of materials found in a specified cable. The use of this method will enable the verification of relevant requirements for either individual components or combined components of a cable construction stated in the appropriate cable specification. A simplified method is included for the testing of individual components where it is required only to demonstrate compliance with a stated performance requirement for quality control purposes. NOTE 1 The relevant cable standard should indicate which components of the cable should be tested, and which method of calculation (see Clause 8) should be used in the case of dispute. NOTE 2 This test method may be used to test materials to be used in cable manufacture, but a declaration of cable performance should not be made based on such a test. NOTE 3 For the purposes of this standard, the term “electric cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50267-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-1:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50267-2-3:2001

FprEN 60809

Identne FprEN 60809:2013

ja identne IEC 60809:201X (34A/1676/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Lamps for road vehicles - Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements

This International Standard is applicable to replaceable and standardised lamps (filament lamps, discharge lamps and LED light sources) to be used in headlamps, fog-lamps and signalling lamps for road vehicles. In some applications, these (filament) lamps may be installed as non-replaceable filament lamps. This standard is especially applicable to those lamps which are the subject of legislation. In particular, it includes the lamps contained in Regulations1 No.37 and No.99 and its series of amendments of the Geneva Agreement of 20 March 1958 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). However, the standard may be used for other lamps falling under the scope of this standard, as well as lamps which are subject of legislation but not contained in Regulations No. 37 and No. 99, i.e. the non-replaceable (filament) lamps. For replaceable and standardised lamps, the standard specifies the technical requirements with methods of tests and basic interchangeability (dimensional, electrical and luminous) for lamps of normal production and for standard (étalon) lamps. For most of the requirements given in this standard, reference is made to the “relevant lamp data sheet”. For all lamps listed in clause 5, data sheets are contained in this standard or included by reference. For other lamps, the relevant data are supplied by the lamp manufacturer or responsible vendor. It could be based on national legislation. Other requirements to replaceable and standardised lamps such as lamp life, luminous flux maintenance, torsion strength and resistance to vibration and shock are specified in IEC 60810. Such requirements to non-replaceable (filament) lamps are given in this standard. For some test methods, reference is made to IEC 60810. Road vehicle lamps for supplementary purposes which are not the subject of legislation are specified in IEC 60983. In countries which legislate for approval, for example under the terms of the aforementioned UN Regulations, it is suggested that reference is made to this standard for assessment of compliance. IEC 60810 and IEC 60983 are not intended for that purpose. NOTE In the various vocabularies and standards, different terms are used for "incandescent lamp" (IEV 845-07-04) and "discharge lamp" (IEV 845-07-17). In this standard "filament lamp" and "discharge lamp" are used. However, where only "lamp" is written both kinds of lamp are meant, unless the context clearly shows that it applies to one kind only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60809:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A1:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A2:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A3:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A4:2009; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A5:2012

FprEN 60810

Identne FprEN 60810:2013

ja identne IEC 60810:201X (34A/1674/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Lamps for road vehicles - Performance requirements

This International Standard is applicable to lamps (filament lamps, discharge lamps and LED light sources) to be used in headlamps, fog-lamps and signalling lamps for road vehicles. It is especially applicable to those lamps which are listed in IEC 60809. However, the standard may also be used for other lamps falling under the scope of this standard. It specifies requirements and test methods for the measurement of performance characteristics such as lamp life, luminous flux maintenance, torsion strength, glass bulb strength and resistance to vibration and shock. Moreover, information on temperature limits, maximum lamp outlines and maximum tolerable voltage surges is given for the guidance of lighting and electrical equipment design. For some of the requirements given in this standard, reference is made to data given in tables. For lamps not listed in such tables, the relevant data are supplied by the lamp manufacturer or responsible vendor. The performance requirements are additional to the basic requirements specified in IEC 60809. They are, however, not intended to be used by authorities for legal type-approval purposes. NOTE 1 In the various vocabularies and standards, different terms are used for "incandescent lamp" (IEV 845-07-04) and "discharge lamp" (IEV 845-07-17). In this standard, "filament lamp" and "discharge lamp" are used. However, where only “lamp” is written both types are meant, unless the context clearly shows that it applies to one type only. NOTE 2 This standard does not apply to luminaires. NOTE 3 In this standard, the term LED light source is used, in other standards the term LED lamps may be used to describe similar products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60810:2004/A1:2008; EVS-EN 60810:2004/A2:2013; EVS-EN 60810:2004

FprEN 60871-1

Identne FprEN 60871-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60871-1:201X (33/529/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Shunt capacitors for A.C. power systems having a rated voltage above 1000 V - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 60871 is applicable to both capacitor units and capacitor banks intended to be used, particularly, for power-factor correction of a.c. power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V and frequencies of 15 Hz to 60 Hz. This part of IEC 60871 also applies to capacitors intended for use in power filter circuits. Additional definitions, requirements and tests for filter capacitors are given in Annex B. Additional requirements for capacitors protected by internal fuses as well as requirements for the internal fuses are given in IEC 60871-4. Requirements for capacitors to be protected by external fuses, as well as requirements for the same, are given in Annex C. This standard does not apply to capacitors of the self-healing metallized dielectric type.the following capacitors are excluded from this part of IEC 60871: – capacitors for inductive heat-generating plants operating at frequencies between 40 Hz and 24 000 Hz (IEC 60110-1); – series capacitors for power systems (see the IEC 60143 series); – capacitors for motor applications and the like (see the IEC 60252 series); – coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers (IEC 60358); – shunt capacitors for a.c. power systems having rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see the IEC 60831and IEC 60931 series); – small a.c. capacitors to be used for fluorescent and discharge lamps (IEC 61048 and IEC 61049); – capacitors to be used in power electronic circuits (IEC 61071); – capacitors for microwave ovens (IEC 61270-1); – capacitors for suppression of radio interference; – capacitors intended for use with a.c. voltage superimposed on d.c. voltage. Accessories such as insulators, switches, instrument transformers, external fuses, etc. are in accordance with the relevant IEC standards. The object of this part of IEC 60871 is as follows: a) to formulate uniform rules regarding the performance and rating of units and banks, and the testing of units ; b) to formulate specific safety rules; c) to provide a guide for installation and operation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60871-1:2006

FprEN 60871-4

Identne FprEN 60871-4:2013

ja identne IEC 60871-4:201X (33/530/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Shunt capacitors for A.C. power systems having a rated voltage above 1000 V - Part 4: Internal fuses

This part of IEC 60871 applies to internal fuses which are designed to isolate faulty capacitor elements, in order to allow operation of the remaining parts of that capacitor unit and the bank in which the capacitor unit is connected. Such fuses are not a substitute for a switching device such as a circuit-breaker, or for external protection of the capacitor bank or any part thereof. The object of this part of IEC 60871 is to formulate requirements regarding performance and testing and to provide a guide for co-ordination of fuse protection.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60871-4:2002

FprEN 61082-1

Identne FprEN 61082-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61082-1:201X (3/1146/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Preparation of documents used in electrotechnology - Part 1: Rules

This part of IEC 61082 provides general rules and guidelines for the presentation of information in documents, and specific rules for diagrams, drawings and tables used in electrotechnology. Excluded from this standard are rules and guidelines for all kind of audio or video or tactile presentations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61082-1:2006

FprEN 61180

Identne FprEN 61180:2013

ja identne IEC 61180:201X (42/322/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

High-voltage test techniques for low voltage equipment - Definitions, test and procedure requirements, test equipment

This standard is applicable to: – dielectric tests with direct voltage; – dielectric tests with alternating voltage; – dielectric tests with impulse voltage; – test equipment used for dielectric tests on low-voltage equipment This standard is applicable only to tests on equipment having a rated voltage of not more than 1 kV a.c. or 1,5 kV d.c. This standard is applicable to type and routine tests for objects which are subjected to high voltage tests as specified by the technical committee. The test equipment comprises a voltage generator and a measuring system. This standard covers test equipment in which the measuring system is protected against external interference and coupling by appropriate screening, for example a continuous conducting shield. Therefore, simple comparison tests are sufficient to ensure valid results. It is not intended to be used for electromagnetic compatibility tests on electric or electronic equipment. Note : Tests with the combination of impulse voltages and currents are covered by IEC 61000-4-5. This standard provides the relevant technical committees as far as possible with: – defined terms of both general and specific applicability; – general requirements regarding test objects and test procedures; – methods for generation and measurement of test voltages; – test procedures; – methods for the evaluation of test results and to indicate criteria for acceptance; – requirements concerning approved measuring devices and checking methods – measurement uncertainty. Alternative test procedures may be required and these shall be specified by the relevant technical committees. Care should be taken if the object which is subjected to a high voltage test has voltage limiting devices as they may influence the results of the test, The relevant technical committees shall provide guidance for testing objects equipped with voltage limiting devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61180-1:2002; EVS-EN 61180-2:2002

FprEN 61481-1

Identne FprEN 61481-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61481-1 (78/1012/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Live working - Phase comparators - Part 1: Capacitive type to be used for voltages exceeding 1 kv a.c.

This International Standard is applicable to portable phase comparators of capacitive type to be used on electrical systems for voltages exceeding 1 kV a.c. and frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz. This standard is applicable to: single-pole phase comparators of capacitive type operating with a memory system up to 36 kV a.c., two-pole phase comparators of capacitive type operating with a wireless connection up to 245 kV a.c. This standard is applicable to phase comparators of capacitive type used in contact with the bare conductive parts to be compared: as a complete device including its insulating element or as a separate device, adaptable to an insulating stick which, as a separate tool, is not covered by this standard. NOTE Some parts such as the contact electrode or the insulating element of a phase comparator as a complete device may be dismantled. Some restrictions on their use are applicable in the case of factory-assembled switchgear and on overhead systems of electrified railways (see Annex A, instructions for use). A device that is designed to provide other functions than phase comparison is a different device and is not covered by this standard. For example a device designed to be also used as a voltage detector is not covered by this standard (see Annex A, instructions for use). The products designed and manufactured according to this standard contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by persons trained for the work, in accordance with the hot stick working method and the instructions for use. Except when otherwise specified, all the voltages defined in this standard refer to phase-to-phase voltages of three-phase systems. In other systems, the applicable phase-to-phase or phase-to-earth (ground) voltages should be used to determine the operating voltage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61481:2002; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A2:2005

FprEN 61481-2

Identne FprEN 61481-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61481-2:201X (78/1013/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Live working - Phase comparators - Part 2: Resistive type to be used for voltages from 1 kV to 36 kV a.c.

This International Standard is applicable to portable phase comparators of resistive type to be used on electrical systems for voltages from 1 kV a.c. to 36 kV a.c. and frequencies of 50 Hz and/or 60 Hz. This standard is applicable to phase comparators of resistive type used in contact with the bare conductive parts to be compared: as a complete device including its insulating element or as a separate device, adaptable to an insulating stick which, as a separate tool, is not covered by this standard. NOTE Some parts such as the contact electrode or the insulating element of a phase comparator as a complete device may be dismantled. Some restrictions on their use are applicable in the case of factory-assembled switchgear and on overhead systems of electrified railways (see Annex A, instructions for use). A device that is designed to provide other functions than phase comparison is a different device and is not covered by this standard. For example a device designed to be also used as a voltage detector is not covered by this standard (see Annex A, instructions for use). The products designed and manufactured according to this standard contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by persons trained for the work, in accordance with the hot stick working method and the instructions for use. Except when otherwise specified, all the voltages defined in this standard refer to phase-to-phase voltages of three-phase systems. In other systems, the applicable phase-to-phase or phase-to-earth (ground) voltages should be used to determine the operating voltage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61481:2002; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 61481:2002/A2:2005

FprEN 61811-1

Identne FprEN 61811-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61811-1:201X (94/362/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality - Part 1: Generic specification and blank detail specification

This part of IEC 61811 applies to electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays. Relays according to this standard are provided for the operation in telecommunication applications. However, as electromechanical all-or-nothing relays, they are also suitable for particular industrial and other applications. This standard selects from IEC 61810 series and other sources the appropriate methods of test to be used in detail specifications derived from this specification, and contains basic test schedules to be used in the preparation of such specifications in accordance with IEC 61811-1. Detailed test schedules are contained in the detail specifications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61811-1:2002

prEN 50216-4

Identne prEN 50216-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Power transformer and reactor fittings - Part 4: Basic accessories (earthing terminal, drain and filling devices, thermometer pocket, wheel assembly)

This part of EN 50216 specifies basic accessories of transformers / reactors, such as thermometer pockets, to be used for liquid immersed transformers, earth terminals; to be used for liquid immersed and dry-type transformers, draining plugs, to be used for liquid immersed distribution transformers, filling openings, to be used for liquid immersed distribution transformers, rollers, choice and distance to be used for liquid immersed and dry-type transformers. After agreement between purchaser and manufacturer, this part of EN 50216 may still be applicable either as a whole or in part to large power transformers or special transformers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50216-4:2003

prEN 50617-1

Identne prEN 50617-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Railways applications - Basic parameters of train detection systems - Part 1: Track circuits

This European Standard is intended to be used in the context of the Interoperability Directive and the associated technical specification for interoperability relating to the control-command and signalling subsystems of the trans-European rail system. It is intended for use by manufacturers of track circuits and other forms of train detection systems using the rails as part of their detection principles as well as by Infrastructure Managers/Infrastructure Companies and National Safety Authorities, who are responsible for introducing and certifying new train detection systems on interoperable lines. This European Standard specifies the basic parameters of track circuits associated with the interference current limits for RST in the context of interoperability defined in the form of Frequency Management. The bands and limits defined in the Frequency Management are under evaluation for their economic impact. The evaluation is conducted by the European Railway Agency. The limits for compatibility between rolling stock and track circuits currently proposed in this standard allow provision for known interference phenomena linked to traction power supply and associated protection (over voltage, short-circuit current and basic transient effects like inrush current and power cut-off). These effects are assessed using modelling tools that have been verified by the previous European research project RAILCOM. This European Standard describes the factors accounted for in the compatibility limits that will be published in section 3.2 of the TSI CCS Interface document, ref. ERA/ERTMS/033281 and further defines a methodology to derive the level of immunity required for the track circuit. This methodology is dependent on the application of the track circuit. The actual immunity limits of the track circuits are not defined in this standard and remain the responsibility of individual infrastructure managers, NSAs and/or suppliers of train detection systems.

Keel en

prEN 50617-2

Identne prEN 50617-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Railways applications - Basic parameters of train detection systems - Part 2: Axle counters

This European Standard is intended to specify the design and usage of Axle counter systems. It will be primarily used by Manufacturers of axle counter systems and other forms of Wheel Sensors used for train detection as well as by Infrastructure Managers/Infrastructure Companies and National Safety Authorities, who are responsible for introducing and certifying new train detection systems. This European Standard specifies the basic parameters of Axle Counter systems associated with the magnetic field limits for RST in the context of interoperability defined in the form of Frequency Management. The bands and limits currently defined in the Frequency Management are controlled by the European Railway Agency.

Keel en

prEN 50618

Identne prEN 50618:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electric cables for photovoltaic systems (BT(DE/NOT)258)

These requirements apply to low smoke halogen-free, flexible, single-core power cables with crosslinked insulation and sheath. In particular for use at the direct current (DC) side of photovoltaic-systems, with a nominal DC voltage up to 1,5 kV between conductors and between conductor and earth. The cables are suitable to be used with Class II equipment. The cables are designed to operate at a normal maximum conductor temperature of 90 °C, but for a maximum of 20.000 hrs. a max. conductor temperature of 120 °C at a max. ambient temperature of 90 °C is permitted. NOTE The expected period of use under normal usage conditions as specified in this standard is at least 25 years.

Keel en

prHD 60364-5-53

Identne prHD 60364-5-53:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Switchgear and control gear

This part of HD 60364 deals with general requirements for isolation, switching, control and monitoring and with the requirements for selection and erection of the devices provided to fulfil such functions.

Keel en

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60286-3:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 60286-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60286-3:2013

Packaging of components for automatic handling - Part 3: Packaging of surface mount components on continuous tapes (IEC 60286-3:2013)

This part of IEC 60286 is applicable to the tape packaging of electronic components without leads or with lead stumps which are intended to be connected to electronic circuits. It includes only those dimensions that are essential for the taping of components intended for the abovementioned purposes. This standard also includes requirements related to the packaging of singulated die products including bare die and bumped die (flip chips).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60286-3:2007

EVS-EN 60358-1:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 60358-1:2012/AC:2013

ja identne IEC 60358-1/Cor 1:2013

Sidestuskondensaatorid ja kondensaator-pingejagurid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid

Keel en

EVS-EN 61643-311:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 61643-311:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-311:2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 311: Performance requirements and test circuits and methods for gas discharge tubes (GDT) (IEC 61643-311:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

EVS-EN 61643-312:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61643-312:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-312:2013 + corrigendum Jul. 2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 312: Selection and application principles for gas discharge tubes (IEC 61643-312:2013 + corrigendum Jul. 2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

EVS-EN ISO 11252:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 11252:2013

ja identne ISO 11252:2013

Laserid ja laseriga seonduv seadmestik. Laserseadmed. Dokumentatsiooni miinimumnõuded

This International Standard specifies the minimum documentation, marking and labelling for all laser products classified in accordance with IEC 60825-1 including laser diodes and all laser devices defined in ISO 11145. It is applicable to laser systems being integrated in a laser product in accordance with IEC 60825-1 and laser devices being integrated in a laser unit or processing machine in accordance with ISO 11553-1 and ISO 11553-2. This International Standard is not applicable to (ready-to-use) complete laser products, embedded laser products without external laser emission by means of protective enclosure or laser processing machines that incorporate a laser device. This International Standard is not applicable to incoherent lamps and other similar sources such as LEDs that are required to comply with IEC 62471. This International Standard specifies requirements for technical data sheets (see Clause 5) and information for the user (see Clause 6). The requirements in this International Standard augment but do not supersede any of the requirements in IEC 60825-1. NOTE 1 The provision of technical data and safety information is an integral part of a product and is essential for its safe use. The documentation covers the whole life cycle, transport, assembly, system integration, normal operation, maintenance, service, decommissioning and disposal. NOTE 2 For incomplete (not ready-for-use) machines, the manufacture/supplier is responsible for the documentation with regard to all components provided by him.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11252:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60286-3:2007

Identne EN 60286-3:2007

ja identne IEC 60286-3:2007

Packaging of components for automatic handling -- Part 3: Packaging of surface mount components on continuous tapes

This part of IEC 60286 is applicable to the tape packaging of electronic components without leads or with lead stumps which are intended to be connected to electronic circuits. It includes only those dimensions that are essential for the taping of components intended for the abovementioned purposes. This standard also includes requirements related to the packaging of singulated die products including bare die and bumped die (flip chips).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60286-3:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 60286-3:2013

EVS-EN ISO 11252:2008

Identne EN ISO 11252:2008

ja identne ISO 11252:2004

Laserid ja laseriga seonduv seadmestik. Laserseadmed. Dokumentatsiooni miinimumnõuded

This International Standard specifies the minimum documentation and information for marking and labelling, to be provided with laser devices (including laser diodes). The documentation is presented on two levels: as a technical data sheet (Clause 5) and as an instruction manual (Clause 6). This International Standard does not apply to laser products which incorporate laser devices. It also does not apply to laser devices manufactured before the date of publication of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11252:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11252:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60871-1

Identne FprEN 60871-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60871-1:201X (33/529/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Shunt capacitors for A.C. power systems having a rated voltage above 1000 V - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 60871 is applicable to both capacitor units and capacitor banks intended to be used, particularly, for power-factor correction of a.c. power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V and frequencies of 15 Hz to 60 Hz. This part of IEC 60871 also applies to capacitors intended for use in power filter circuits. Additional definitions, requirements and tests for filter capacitors are given in Annex B. Additional requirements for capacitors protected by internal fuses as well as requirements for the internal fuses are given in IEC 60871-4. Requirements for capacitors to be protected by external fuses, as well as requirements for the same, are given in Annex C. This standard does not apply to capacitors of the self-healing metallized dielectric type.the following capacitors are excluded from this part of IEC 60871: – capacitors for inductive heat-generating plants operating at frequencies between 40 Hz and 24 000 Hz (IEC 60110-1); – series capacitors for power systems (see the IEC 60143 series); – capacitors for motor applications and the like (see the IEC 60252 series); – coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers (IEC 60358); – shunt capacitors for a.c. power systems having rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see the IEC 60831and IEC 60931 series); – small a.c. capacitors to be used for fluorescent and discharge lamps (IEC 61048 and IEC 61049); – capacitors to be used in power electronic circuits (IEC 61071); – capacitors for microwave ovens (IEC 61270-1); – capacitors for suppression of radio interference; – capacitors intended for use with a.c. voltage superimposed on d.c. voltage. Accessories such as insulators, switches, instrument transformers, external fuses, etc. are in accordance with the relevant IEC standards. The object of this part of IEC 60871 is as follows: a) to formulate uniform rules regarding the performance and rating of units and banks, and the testing of units ; b) to formulate specific safety rules; c) to provide a guide for installation and operation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60871-1:2006

FprEN 62343-3-3

Identne FprEN 62343-3-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62343-3-3:201X (86C/1156/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Dynamic modules - Performance specification templates - Part 3-3: Wavelength selective switches

This document provides a performance specification template for wavelength selective switches. The object is to provide a framework for the preparation of detail specifications on the performance of wavelength selective switches. Additional specification parameters may be included for detailed product specifications or performance specifications. However, specification parameters specified in this standard shall not be removed from the detail product specifications or performance specifications. The technical information regarding wavelength selective switches, and their applications in DWDM systems will be described in IEC/TR 62343-6-4, Reconfigurable optical add drop multiplexing (ROADM), which is now under consideration.

Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13757-4:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 13757-4:2013

Communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 4: Wireless meter readout (Radio meter reading for operation in SRD bands)

This European Standard specifies the requirements of parameters for the physical and the link layer for systems using radio to read remote meters. The primary focus is to use the Short Range Device (SRD) unlicensed telemetry bands. The standard encompasses systems for walk-by, drive-by and fixed installations. As a broad definition, this European Standard can be applied to various application layers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13757-4:2005

EVS-EN 55015:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 55015:2013

ja identne CISPR 15:2013 + IS1:2013 + IS2:2013

Elektrivalgustite ja nendesarnaste seadmete raadiohäiringu-tunnussuuruste piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

This standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radiofrequency disturbances from: - all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; - the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination; - independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; - UV and IR radiation equipment; - neon advertising signs; - street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; - transport lighting (installed in buses and trains). The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz. Multi-function equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards shall meet the provisions of each clause/standard with the relevant functions in operation. The limits in this standard have been determined on a probabilistic basis to keep the suppression of disturbances within economically reasonable limits while still achieving an adequate level of radio protection and electromagnetic compatibility. In exceptional cases, additional provisions may be required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 55015:2007; EVS-EN 55015:2007/A1:2007; EVS-EN 55015:2007/A2:2009

EVS-EN 61300-2-7:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61300-2-7:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-2-7:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-7: Tests - Bending moment (IEC 61300-2-7:2013)

This part of IEC 61300 details a procedure for determining the suitability of a fibre optic device to withstand the environmental condition of a bending moment which may occur in actual use, storage and/or transport. The test is primarily intended to permit the observation of effects of a bending moment. The bending moment may result in effects that would destroy functional utility, cause loss of physical strength, and cause changes in other important mechanical properties. Degradation of optical properties may also occur. The specimen may be a component, a connector set, a splice or other device combination intended for fibre optic usage.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-2-7:2002

EVS-EN 61300-3-50:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 61300-3-50:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-3-50:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-50: Examinations and measurements - Crosstalk for optical spatial switches (IEC 61300-3-50:2013)

This part of IEC 61300 describes the procedure to measure the crosstalk of optical signals between the ports of a multiport MxN (M input ports and N output ports) fibre optic spatial switch. The crosstalk is defined as the ratio of the optical power at an output port which comes from the unconnected input port, to the optical power at the output power which comes from the connected input port.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61643-311:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 61643-311:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-311:2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 311: Performance requirements and test circuits and methods for gas discharge tubes (GDT) (IEC 61643-311:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

EVS-EN 61643-312:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61643-312:2013

ja identne IEC 61643-312:2013 + corrigendum Jul. 2013

Components for low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 312: Selection and application principles for gas discharge tubes (IEC 61643-312:2013 + corrigendum Jul. 2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-311:2003

EVS-EN 61754-27:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61754-27:2013

ja identne IEC 61754-27:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 27: Type M12-FO connector family (IEC 61754-27:2013)

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for the type M12-FO family of connectors. This connector is of duplex plug/adaptor/plug configuration and designed for industrial environment as described in ISO/IEC TR 29106, severity class M3 and I3 .Multiple designs for machines and equipment require solutions with different fibre types.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61970-456:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 61970-456:2013

ja identne IEC 61970-456:2013

Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) - Part 456: Solved power system state profiles (IEC 61970-456:2013)

This part of IEC 61970 belongs to the IEC 61970-450 to IEC 61970-499 series that, taken as a whole, defines at an abstract level the content and exchange mechanisms used for data transmitted between control centers and/or control center components. The purpose of this part of IEC 61970 is to rigorously define the subset of classes, class attributes, and roles from the CIM necessary to describe the result of state estimation, power flow and other similar applications that produce a steady-state solution of a power network, under a set of use cases which are included informatively in this standard. This standard is intended for two distinct audiences, data producers and data recipients, and may be read from those two perspectives. From the standpoint of model export software used by a data producer, the standard describes how a producer may describe an instance of a network case in order to make it available to some other program. From the standpoint of a consumer, the standard describes what that importing software must be able to interpret in order to consume solution cases. There are many different use cases for which use of this standard is expected and they differ in the way that the standard will be applied in each case. Implementers should consider what use cases they wish to cover in order to know the extent of different options they must cover. As an example, this standard will be used in some cases to exchange starting conditions rather than solved conditions, so if this is an important use case, it means that a consumer application needs to be able to handle an unsolved state as well as one which has met some solution criteria.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62325-450:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 62325-450:2013

ja identne IEC 62325-450:2013

Framework for energy market communications - Part 450: Profile and context modelling rules (IEC 62325-450:2013)

This part of IEC 62325 defines how to create a profile from the common information model and the context modelling rules related to this task. This standard is to be applied to IEC 62325 series. An harmonised standard, IEC 62361-101, is presently under development, which will supersede this current standard. The common information model (CIM) is an abstract model that represents all the major objects in an electric utility enterprise. The CIM IEC 62325-301 caters for the introduction of the objects required for the operation of electricity markets. It is important to note that the definition of a complete and detailed energy market model is beyond the scope of the IEC 62325 series standards since energy markets do not necessarily have the same approach to market operations. However, in relation to information interchange, an extensible and adaptable core set of information model definitions in UML can be defined. The information model definitions can be used as a controlled vocabulary to enable utilities to interface with the market along with the use of standardised XML schema design rules to ensure consistent mapping between the UML model and the XML implementation schema as well as a uniform identification scheme. By providing a standard way of representing all these components as object classes and attributes, along with their relationships, the CIM facilitates the integrat ion of market management system (MMS2) applications developed independently by different vendors, between entire MMS systems, or between an MMS system and other systems concerned with different aspects of energy market operations. In particular, CIM enables the efficient integration of information interchanges between electricity market actors participating in various market business processes irrespective of the MMS system supplier for each independent business process. The CIM facilitates integration by defining a common language (i.e. semantics and syntax) based on the CIM to enable these applications or systems to access public data and exchange information without depending on the internal representation of the information. This document provides the modelling rules necessary to ensure that contextual models derived from the CIM are in conformity with the CIM model. It ensures modelling consistency and avoids ambiguity between objects by providing a clear understanding on what they are based within the CIM.

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 019-2-2 V2.3.1:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 300 019-2-2 V2.3.1:2013

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-2: Specification of environmental tests; Transportation

to revise the EN300019-2-2 to: -Correct the reference basic standard for the free fall tests Align the requirement for ?free fall? test with Telcordia GR63 issue 3

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 019-2-3 V2.3.1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 300 019-2-3 V2.3.1:2013

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-3: Specification of environmental tests; Stationary use at weatherprotected locations

To change expired references and align the terminology with IEC reference standards

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 019-2-4 V2.3.1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 300 019-2-4 V2.3.1:2013

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-4: Specification of environmental tests; Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations

To update the references and align the terminology with IEC reference standards

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 489-34 V1.4.1:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 301 489-34 V1.4.1:2013

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 34: Eritingimused mobiiltelefonide välisele toiteallikale (EPS)

To reduce the RF field immunity and RF conducted immunity levels from 10 V/m and 10 Vrms to 3V/m and 3Vrms respectively with the exception of the relevant uplink frequencies.

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 908-1 V6.2.1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 301 908-1 V6.2.1:2013

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Sissejuhatus ja üldised nõuded

The sixth Release of the EN will cover revisions made to the other parts for their sixth Release and the updates from other source standards and recommendations. Part 1 is covering the common essential requirements of article 3.2. of the R&TTE Directive for all Parts of EN 301 908

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 925 V1.4.1:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 301 925 V1.4.1:2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in VHF bands; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

to include DSC RF tests and to change tests from Bit Error Rate to Symbol Error Rate

Keel en

EVS-EN 302 663 V1.2.1:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 302 663 V1.2.1:2013

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS);Access layer specification for Intelligent Transport Systems operating in the 5 GHz frequency band

Revision making of ES 202 663 to upgrade to EN, Take into account 802.11p final changes and 802.11p transfer to 802.11, Linkage to TS 102 792 needs to be clarified, other changes based on new information from G5 related projects

Keel en

EVS-EN 303 084 V1.1.1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 303 084 V1.1.1:2013

Maapealne laiendussüsteem (GBAS) VHF maa-õhk andmeedastus (VDB); Maapealsete seadmete tehnilised karakteristikud ja mõõtmismeetodid; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Development of a Harmonized Standard under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for GBAS VDB ground-based equipment

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13757-4:2005

Identne EN 13757-4:2005

Communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 4: Wireless meter readout (Radio meter reading for operation in the 868 MHz to 870 MHz SRD band)

This European Standard specifies the requirements of parameters for the physical and the link layer for systems using radio to read remote Meters.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13757-4:2013

EVS-EN 55015:2007/A1:2007

Identne EN 55015:2006/A1:2007

ja identne CISPR 15:2005/A1:2006

Elektrivalgustite ja nendesarnaste seadmete raadiohäiringu-tunnussuuruste piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

This Standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radiofrequency disturbances.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55015:2013

EVS-EN 55015:2007

Identne EN 55015:2006

ja identne CISPR 15:2005

Elektrivalgustite ja nendesarnaste seadmete raadiohäiringu-tunnussuuruste piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

This standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radiofrequency disturbances from: - all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; - the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination; - independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; - UV and IR radiation equipment; - neon advertising signs; - street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; - transport lighting (installed in buses and trains). The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz. Multi-function equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards shall meet the provisions of each clause/standard with the relevant functions in operation. The limits in this standard have been determined on a probabilistic basis to keep the suppression of disturbances within economically reasonable limits while still achieving an adequate level of radio protection and electromagnetic compatibility. In exceptional cases, additional provisions may be required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 55015:2002; EVS-EN 55015:2002/A2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 55015:2013

EVS-EN 55015:2007/A2:2009

Identne EN 55015:2006/A2:2009

ja identne CISPR 15:2005/A2:2008

Elektrivalgustite ja nendesarnaste seadmete raadiohäiringu-tunnussuuruste piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

This standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radiofrequency disturbances from: - all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; - the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination; - independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; - UV and IR radiation equipment; - neon advertising signs; - street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; - transport lighting (installed in buses and trains). The frequency range covered is 9 kHz to 400 GHz. Multi-function equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards shall meet the provisions of each clause/standard with the relevant functions in operation. The limits in this standard have been determined on a probabilistic basis to keep the suppression of disturbances within economically reasonable limits while still achieving an adequate level of radio protection and electromagnetic compatibility. In exceptional cases, additional provisions may be required.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55015:2013

EVS-EN 61300-2-7:2002

Identne EN 61300-2-7:1997

ja identne IEC 61300-2-7:1995

Fibre optic interconnection devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-7: Tests - Bending moment

The purpose of this part of IEC 1300 is to ensure that coupling mechanism of an optical connector set or other optical device combination will withstand a bending moment likely to be applied during normal service

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61300-2-7:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 300 175-1 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-1 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included.

Keel en

EN 300 175-2 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-2 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included.

Keel en

EN 300 175-3 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-3 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included.

Keel en

EN 300 175-4 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-4 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included

Keel en

EN 300 175-5 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-5 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included

Keel en

EN 300 175-6 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-6 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included

Keel en

EN 300 175-7 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-7 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included.

Keel en

EN 300 175-8 V2.5.1

Identne EN 300 175-8 V2.5.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech and audio coding and transmission

Enhancement of the standard to include the new functions, which are required for the operation of DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), including the new security mechanisms. Also the updates for DECT New Generation need to be included

Keel en

EN 300 296-1 V1.4.1

Identne EN 300 296-1 V1.4.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment using integral antennas intended primarily for analogue speech; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

Revise to add VOX, MPFD to include signalling systems and mandatory receivers for PMR446

Keel en

EN 300 296-2 V1.4.1

Identne EN 300 296-2 V1.4.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment using integral antennas intended primarily for analogue speech; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

Revise to add VOX, MPFD to include signalling systems and mandatory receivers for PMR446

Keel en

EN 300 444 V2.4.1

Identne EN 300 444 V2.4.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)

Update the standard to include new functions defined for NG DECT that can be reused for the GAP profile.

Keel en

EN 301 025-1 V1.5.2

Identne EN 301 025-1 V1.5.2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); VHF radiotelephone equipment for general communications and associated equipment for Class "D" Digital Selective Calling (DSC); Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

To update the reference to EN 300 338-3 from non specific to specific (editorial modification)

Keel en

EN 301 390 V1.3.1

Identne EN 301 390 V1.3.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point and Multipoint Systems; Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain and receiver immunity limits at equipment/antenna port of Digital Fixed Radio Systems

Updating consequent to: ECC revision of Recommendation 74-01 Introduction of Eband systems with CS wider than 500 MHz

Keel en

EN 301 444 V1.2.2

Identne EN 301 444 V1.2.2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Raadiosagedusalades 1,5 GHz ja 1,6 GHz töötavate ning kõne- ja/või andmeedastust võimaldavate liikuva maaside maajaamade (LMES) harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

To update the frequency range in Table 1a, in clause 1.

Keel en

EN 301 489-3 V1.6.1

Identne EN 301 489-3 V1.6.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 3: Specific conditions for Short-Range Devices (SRD) operating on frequencies between 9 kHz and 246 GHz

Short-term maintenance of EN 301 489-3. Alignment of the classification for SRDs used in EN 301 489-3 with that used in EN 305 550. Change the upper frequency limit to 246 GHz. Consideration of the LS from ERM-TG28 in document ERM_39_40_47.

Keel en

EN 301 908-2 V6.1.3

Identne EN 301 908-2 V6.1.3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 2: CDMA otsese hajutamisega (UTRA FDD) kasutajaseadmed

This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for UTRA FDD UE in addition to those common ones of Part 1. The 6th release of the EN will cover all UTRA features that are relevant for UTRA FDD UE, up to and including 3GPP Release 10. In addition it covers any new operating band planned to be used in the 6th release.

Keel en

EN 301 908-3 V6.1.3

Identne EN 301 908-3 V6.1.3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 3: CDMA otsese hajutamisega (UTRA FDD) baasjaamad

The sixth Release of the EN will cover all UTRA FDD features up to and including 3GPP Release 10. This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for MSR BS in addition to those common ones of Part 1. Any new operating band planned to be used in the 6th release will also be covered, including the 3500MHz 3GPP band.

Keel en

EN 301 908-4 V6.2.1

Identne EN 301 908-4 V6.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kolmanda põlvkonna mobiiltelefonivõrk.Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel.Osa 4: mitme kandjaga CDMA (cdma2000) kasutajaseadmed (UE)

This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for cdma2000 UE in addition to those common ones of Part 1. The 6th release of the EN will cover all cdma2000 features that are relevant for cdma2000 UE, in all versions of 3GPP2 HRPD, 1x and SVDO (Simultaneous 1x and DO). These essential requirements are defined in the latest version of the Minimum Performance Specifications for HRPD, 1x and SVDO as referenced in the EN.

Keel en

EN 301 908-13 V6.1.3

Identne EN 301 908-13 V6.1.3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 13: E-UTRA kasutajaseade (UE)

This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for UTRA FDD UE in addition to those common ones of Part 1. The 6th release of the EN will cover all E UTRA features that are relevant for E-UTRA UE, up to and including 3GPP Release 10. Any new operating band planned to be used in the 6th release will also be covered, including band 40 and 3500MHz 3GPP bands

Keel en

EN 301 908-14 V6.1.3

Identne EN 301 908-14 V6.1.3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud.Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 punkti 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 14: E-UTRA Baasjaamad (BS)

The sixth Release of the EN will cover all E UTRA features up to and including 3GPP Release 10. This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for MSR BS in addition to those common ones of Part 1. Any new operating band planned to be used in the 6th release will also be covered, including Band 40 and the 3500MHz 3GPP bands.

Keel en

EN 301 908-19 V6.2.1

Identne EN 301 908-19 V6.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kolmanda põlvkonna mobiiltelefonivõrk.Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 19: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX) TDD kasutajaseadmed

To introduce WiMAX Band Class 5 for the frequency bands 3400-3600MHz and 3600-3800MHz, Band Class 3 for the 2500-2690MHz range and update Band Class 1 for the 2300-2400MHz band in accordance with the latest Mobile WiMAX Radio Specification.

Keel en

EN 301 908-20 V6.2.1

Identne EN 301 908-20 V6.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kolmanda põlvkonna mobiiltelefonivõrk.Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 20: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX) TDD baasjaamad

To introduce WiMAX Band Class 5 for the frequency bands 3400-3600MHz and 3600-3800MHz, Band Class 3 for the 2500-2690MHz range and update Band Class 1 for the 2300-2400MHz band in accordance with the latest Mobile WiMAX Radio Specification.

Keel en

EN 302 217-1 V2.1.1

Identne EN 302 217-1 V2.1.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 1: Overview and system-independent common characteristics

1) Remove the obsolete ?systems? (A.1 through E.8) notations from Table 3, coherently with similar action in Part 2-2 of the EN 302 217. 2) Modify table 3 with system identification summary based on: a) frequency band, b) channel separation, c) spectral efficiency class 3) Update user guide accordingly.

Keel en

EN 302 217-3 V2.1.1

Identne EN 302 217-3 V2.1.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Paiksed raadiosidesüsteemid. Kakspunktside seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded. Osa 3: Raadiosagedusalades, kus rakendatakse koordineerimisprotseduuri või ei koordineerita, töötavate raadioseadmete harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Introduce new system category in 71-76/81-86 GHz band (Annex UC) for differentiate use when deployed in self-coordination/uncoordinated (present systems as ?Category A? for light licensing/unlicensed cases) or link-by-link coordination (new ?Category B? for licensed cases). NOTE: parameters for new Category B will be ?additional? to Category A. Category B relevant additional parameters will be reported in EN 302 217-2-2 (see REN/ATTM-0419) for consistency with similar applications in lower bands

Keel en

EN 302 217-2-2 V2.1.1

Identne EN 302 217-2-2 V2.1.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Paiksed raadiosüsteemid; Raadioliinide seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded; Osa 2-2: Koordineeritavates raadiosagedusalades töötavad digitaalsüsteemid; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

1) Harmonize output power and frequency tolerances (common values in the main body). 2) Remove the obsolete systems (A.1 through E.8) notations in the Annexes A to E. 3) Revision and updating of Annex G (Normative) for test report requirements of multi-rate and mixed-mode systems. 4) Revision of relevant test procedures in section 5 and relationship with EN 301 126-1. 5) Revision and updating of Annex I (Informative) for impact of mixed-mode systems on fade margin definition. 6) System characteristics for CS 112 MHz in bands ?18 GHz (NOTE) 7) Possible change of ?hierarchic? bit rates as ?nominal? capacity with more generic minimum bit rates (NOTE) NOTE: inclusion of these arguments pending suitably agreed contributions 8) Add Spectrum Efficiency Class 7 typically corresponding to 1024 QAM. 9) Add system parameters for coordinated use of P-P links in the band 71-76/81-86 GHz. 10) System parameters limited to for CS = 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1750 and 2000 MHz. 11) FDD systems only Note: Additional constraint presently in Annex UC of EN 302 217-3 should still be fulfilled. 12) Introduction of class 8 (2048QAM) for 14 <= CS <= 112 MHz and bands from 13 GHz to 42 GHz.

Keel en

EN 302 961-1 V1.2.1

Identne EN 302 961-1 V1.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime Personal Homing Beacon intended for use on the frequency 121,5 MHz for search and rescue purposes only; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

To create a new standard based on some applicable parts of EN300 152 (historical)

Keel en

EN 302 961-2 V1.2.1

Identne EN 302 961-2 V1.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM). Merehäda personaalne asukohamajakas, mis on ettenähtud kasutamiseks sagedusel 121,5 MHz ainult otsingu ja päästmise eesmärkidel. Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel.

To create a new standard based on some applicable parts of EN300 152 (historical)

Keel en

FprEN 61280-2-12

Identne FprEN 61280-2-12:2013

ja identne IEC 61280-2-12:201X (86C/1150/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures - Part 2-12: Digital systems - Measuring eye diagrams and Q-factor using a software triggering technique for transmission signal quality assessment

This document defines the procedure for measuring eye diagrams and Q-factor of optical transmission (RZ and NRZ) signals using software triggering technique as shown in Section 4.1 [14].

Keel en

FprEN 61300-3-21

Identne FprEN 61300-3-21:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-3-21:201X (86B/3623/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-21: Examinations and measurements - Switching time

This part of IEC 61300 is a method to measure the switching time and related performance parameters of an optical switch when the actuation energy is applied or removed to change the state of the switch.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-3-21:2002

FprEN 61755-2-4

Identne FprEN 61755-2-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61755-2-4:201X (86B/3632/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector optical interfaces - Part 2-4: Connection of non-dispersion shifted single mode nonangled polished physically contacting fibres for reference connector application

This part of IEC 61755 series defines a set of prescribed conditions that should be maintained in order to satisfy the requirements of non-angled polished reference connections. The prescribed conditions include dimensional limits and optical fibre requirements of the optical interface to meet specific requirements for reference connection (plugs and adaptors) used for attenuation measurements. Two different grades for reference connections are defined in this document. The use of each of these grades depends on the application and on the targeted attenuation measurement uncertainty. The model uses a Gaussian distribution of light intensity over the specified restricted mode field diameter (MFD) range. This standard is intended to be used for shipping and acceptance inspections . The reference connector plug is specified for B1 fibre and the appropriate connector plug for B6 fibre shall be specified in the future. The use of the reference connector plug would not be recommended where classification of fibre is difficult, for example construction and maintenance of cable plant.

Keel en

FprEN 61755-2-5

Identne FprEN 61755-2-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61755-2-5:201X (86B/3633/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector optical interfaces - Part 2-5: Connection of non-dispersion shifted single-mode angled polished physically contacting fibres for reference connector application

This part of IEC 61755 series defines a set of prescribed conditions that should be maintained in order to satisfy the requirements of angled polished reference connections. The prescribed conditions include dimensional limits and optical fibre requirements of the optical interface to meet specific requirements for reference connection (plugs and adaptors) used for attenuation measurements. Two different grades for reference connections are defined in this document. The use of each of these grades depends on the application and on the targeted attenuation measurement uncertainty. The model uses a Gaussian distribution of light intensity over the specified restricted mode field diameter (MFD) range. This standard is intended to be used for shipping and acceptance inspections. The reference connector plug is specified for B1 fibre and the appropriate connector plug for B6 fibre shall be specified in the future. The use of the reference connector plug would not be recommended where classification of fibre is difficult, for example construction and maintenance of cable plant.

Keel en

FprEN 61968-6

Identne FprEN 61968-6:2013

ja identne IEC 61968-6:201X (57/1360/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 6: Interfaces for maintenance and construction

The IEC 61968 standard, taken as a whole, defines interfaces for the major elements of an interface architecture for Distribution Management Systems (DMS). Part 1: Interface Architecture and General Recommendations, identifies and establishes requirements for standard interfaces based on an Interface Reference Model (IRM). Parts 3-9 of this standard define interfaces relevant to each of the major business functions described by the Interface Reference Model. As used in IEC 61968, a DMS consists of various distributed application components for the utility to manage electrical distribution networks. These capabilities include monitoring and control of equipment for power delivery, management processes to ensure system reliability, voltage management, demand-side management, outage management, work management, automated mapping and facilities management. This set of standards is limited to the definition of interfaces and is implementation independent. They provide for interoperability among different computer systems, platforms, and languages. Methods and technologies used to implement functionality conforming to these interfaces are considered outside of the scope of these standards; only the interface itself is specified in these standards. 1.2 Scope of this Part This document is Part 6 of the IEC 61968 standard and specifies the information content of a set of message types that can be used to support business functions related to Maintenance and Construction. Typical uses of the message types defined in Part 6 include planned maintenance, unplanned maintenance, conditional maintenance, work management, new service requests, etc. Message types defined in other Parts of IEC61968 may also be relevant to these use cases. The mapping of these messages to specific technologies such as XML will be described at a later date following receipt of National Committee comments.

Keel en

FprEN 62149-3

Identne FprEN 62149-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62149-3:201X (86C/1157/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fibre optic active components and devices - Performance standards - Part 3: Modulator-integrated laser diode transmitters for 2,5-Gbit/s to 40-Gbit/s fibre optic transmission systems

This part of IEC 62149 covers the performance specification for optical modulators monolithically integrated with laser diodes for 2,5-Gbit/s to 40-Gbit/s multi-channel fibre optic transmission systems. The performance standard contains a definition of the product performance requirements together with a series of sets of tests and measurements with clearly defined conditions, severities, and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run as an initial design verification to prove any product’s ability to satisfy the performance standard’s requirements. This standard is only applicable for on-off keying format. A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of a performance standard can be declared as complying with the performance standard, but should then be controlled by a quality assurance program.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62149-3:2004

FprEN 62325-451-3

Identne FprEN 62325-451-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62325-451-3:201X (57/1365/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Framework for energy market communications - Part 451-3: Transmission capacity allocation business process (explicit or implicit auction) and contextual models for European market

This International Standard is one of the IEC 62325-451-x series for deregulated energy market data exchanges and is applicable to European style electricity markets. Based on the European style market profile (IEC 62325-351), this particular International Standard specifies a package for the transmission capacity allocation business process through explicit or implicit auctions and the associated document contextual models, assembly models and XML schema for use within European style markets. The relevant aggregate core components (ACCs) defined in IEC 62325-351 have been contextualised into aggregated business information entities (ABIEs) to satisfy the requirements of these business processes. The contextualised ABIEs have been assembled into the relevant document contextual models. Related assembly models and XML schema for the exchange of transmission capacity allocation information between market participants are automatically generated from the assembled document contextual models.

Keel en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 15449-4:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne CEN/TR 15449-4:2013

Geographic information - Spatial Data Infrastructure - Service centric view

This Technical Report describes a service-centric view of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). The Service Centric view addresses the concepts of service specifications, the methodology for developing service specifications through the application of the relevant International Standards, and the content of such service specifications described from the perspective of the five Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing (RM-ODP) viewpoints: the enterprise viewpoint addresses service aspects from an organisational, business and user perspective; the computational viewpoint addresses service aspects from a system architect perspective; the information viewpoint addresses service aspects from a geospatial information expert perspective; the engineering viewpoint addresses service aspects from a system designer perspective; the technology viewpoint addresses service aspects from a system builder and implementer perspective. The intended readership of this Technical Report is those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDI, experts contributing to INSPIRE experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarise themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

CWA 16655-1:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne CWA 16655-1:2013

InLOC - Part 1: Information Model for Learning Outcomes and Competences

The InLOC Information Model is intended to facilitate linking and sharing LOC information across a wide range of related ICT systems, such as: university student information systems; recruitment systems; appraisal systems; e-portfolio and related systems used by individuals to manage their CVs or professional profiles; systems supporting the development of competence, whether owned by the individual, their company, or some third party; social networks with LOC information, whether private ones operated by educational institutions or businesses, or public ones open to all on the Internet. InLOC is designed just for the representation of the definitions and structures of learning outcome, competence, and similar concepts, not for the representation of information about individuals, about assessment of individuals, about the actual attainment of learning outcomes by individuals, or about the possession of skill or competence by individuals. InLOC only deals with a way to represent and structure information about learning outcomes and competence, and does not set out any specific learning outcome or competence definitions or structures for any application area. It provides a common format in which those definitions and structures may be represented, so that ICT systems can handle the information in standardised ways, more efficiently and effectively than would otherwise be possible.

Keel en

CWA 16655-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne CWA 16655-2:2013

InLOC - Part 2: Guidelines including the integration of Learning Outcomes and Competences into existing specifications

The name "InLOC" stands for "Integrating Learning Outcomes and Competences". InLOC offers a unified way of representing definitions both of intended learning outcomes – as used in learning, education and training – and of competences – as used typically by employers and those concerned with professional development. For readers who are not familiar with those terms and their background, please see the sections on Learning outcomes and Work competences. InLOC aims to help enable services that guide people to and through learning into employment. It will support mobility by enabling links to be made between information about a learner's capability, employers' requirements and intended outcomes of learning opportunities.

Keel en

CWA 16655-3:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne CWA 16655-3:2013

InLOC - Part 3: Application Profile of Europass Curriculum Vitae and Language Passport for Integrating Learning Outcomes and Competences

Application profiles ("APs") have been discussed and used for well over a decade. For example: the ARIADNE Web Magazine issue 25 from September 2000 has an article, "Application Profiles: Mixing and Matching Metadata Schemas"; [1] the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative has published "Guidelines for Dublin Core Application Profiles" in 2009; [2] the relevant Wikipedia article was initiated in 2006. [3] APs for InLOC are much simpler than the more complex cases envisaged in these cited documents. APs for InLOC may include both small modifications to an existing specification, and recommendations within that specification on how to use the existing structures to refer to InLOC information, but there is no reason to change the main functional requirements of the existing specification, and this is not attempted. The purpose of APs for InLOC is simply to fulfill an extra requirement, which is to refer effectively to one or more definitions of learning outcome or competence (LOC), in a way that enables identification of and cross-reference between LOCs across different application, specifically (but not exclusively) allowing reference to InLOC-formatted information. In the Guidelines [4] to InLOC, there is a general explanation of how Integrating InLOC can work, referring to the particular European Learner Mobility specifications of particular interest in the context of InLOC. The job of the APs for InLOC documentation here is to provide technical details of how this can be done. There is no need for any profiling of the InLOC Information Model [5] itself, at least for InLOC to work well together with other European Learner Mobility specifications. Profiles may be desired for specific applications of InLOC, e.g. for the consistent creation of a set of competence standards by a particular authority, but this is understood as beyond the scope of the InLOC project.

Keel en

CWA 16667:2013

Hind 37,61

Identne CWA 16667:2013

Reference Architecture 2.0 for eBusiness harmonisation in Textile/Clothing and Footwear sectors

The aim of this document is to offer a Guideline of the updated Reference Architecture (RA) for the eBusiness harmonisation in the Textile Clothing and Footwear sectors as it results from the activities of the CEN Workshop “eBusiness in the textile, clothing and footwear sectors (WS eBIZ)”. The eBIZ architecture aims to enable interoperability between existing systems and organisations. Achieving it, would lower the threshold for starting eBusiness both for large enterprises and for medium and small actors in the supply chain and would also encourage technology suppliers to provide better support and services for eBusiness. It can be used as reference both for new eBusiness implementations and by existing users needing to modify their systems or to achieve interoperability with others. The first version of the Reference Architecture was developed in 2009 in the framework of the eBIZ-TCF project (www.eBIZ-TCF.eu), a DG Enterprise and Industry initiative that was an European large scale initiative to foster the adoption of eBusiness and related technologies and standards in sectors characterised by a large presence of SMEs and by a low level of adoption of eBusiness and interoperability standards. This document is the final version of the Reference Architecture of eBIZ, released in 2013. The CEN Workshop on eBusiness in the textile, clothing and footwear sectors (WS/eBIZ) has performed an activity to review and update the RA in order to satisfy new requirements and progress in the real textile, clothing and footwear (TCF) industry.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13757-4:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 13757-4:2013

Communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 4: Wireless meter readout (Radio meter reading for operation in SRD bands)

This European Standard specifies the requirements of parameters for the physical and the link layer for systems using radio to read remote meters. The primary focus is to use the Short Range Device (SRD) unlicensed telemetry bands. The standard encompasses systems for walk-by, drive-by and fixed installations. As a broad definition, this European Standard can be applied to various application layers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13757-4:2005

EVS-EN 419211-2:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 419211-2:2013

Turvalise allkirja andmise vahendi kaitseprofiil. Osa 2: Võtme genereerimisega vahend

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally: secure signature creation device with key generation (SSCD KG).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19156:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 19156:2013

ja identne ISO 19156:2011

Geographic information - Observations and measurements (ISO 19156:2011)

This International Standard defines a conceptual schema for observations, and for features involved in sampling when making observations. These provide models for the exchange of information describing observation acts and their results, both within and between different scientific and technical communities. Observations commonly involve sampling of an ultimate feature-of-interest. This International Standard defines a common set of sampling feature types classified primarily by topological dimension, as well as samples for ex-situ observations. The schema includes relationships between sampling features (sub-sampling, derived samples). This International Standard concerns only externally visible interfaces and places no restriction on the underlying implementations other than what is needed to satisfy the interface specifications in the actual situation.

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2012/A1:2013

Hind 25,03

ja identne ISO/IEC 10646:2012/Amd 1:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Universaalne koodimärgistik (UCS). Muudatus 1: Lineaar A, Palmi, Mani, Khoj, Sindi, Bassi, Dupli ja muude kirjasüsteemide märgid

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13757-4:2005

Identne EN 13757-4:2005

Communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters - Part 4: Wireless meter readout (Radio meter reading for operation in the 868 MHz to 870 MHz SRD band)

This European Standard specifies the requirements of parameters for the physical and the link layer for systems using radio to read remote Meters.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13757-4:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 419211-4

Identne FprEN 419211-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 4: Extension for device with key generation and trusted channel to certificate generation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally and export the public key in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key generation and trusted communication with certificate generation application (SSCD KG TCCGA).

Keel en

FprEN 419211-5

Identne FprEN 419211-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 5: Extension for device with key generation and trusted channel to signature creation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may generate signing keys internally and communicate with the signature creation application in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key generation and trusted communication with signature creation application (SSCD KG TCSCA).

Keel en

prEVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289

ja identne ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli infosaaduste (dokumentatsiooni) sisu

See standard spetsifitseerib süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükli kõigi piiritletud infoüksuste ning infotehnoloogiliste teenuste halduseks vajalike infoüksuste (dokumentatsiooni) otsatarbe ja sisu. Infoüksuste sisu määratletakse vastavalt üldistuslikele dokumenditüüpidele, mis on esitatud jaotises 7, ja dokumendi konkreetsele otstarbele (jaotis 10).
See standard eeldab, et organisatsioon rakendab elutsükli protsesse vastavalt standardile ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), Systems and software engineering — System life cycle processes või ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008), Systems and software engineering — Software life cycle processes, või sooritab teenusehaldust vastavalt standarditele ISO/IEC 20000-1:2005, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Specification ja ISO/IEC 20000-2:2005, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Code of practice. ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) ja ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) määratlevad ühe protsessikogumi, millega hallata ja sooritada süsteemi elutsükli järke. Nad määratlevad teabehalduse protsessi, kuid nad ei "detailiseeri dokumentatsiooni selle nimetuste, vormingu, otsese sisu ja talletava infokandja mõttes" [ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), 1.4)]. ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) rajab elutsükli protsessidele ühe ühise karkassi ning seejuures piiritleb rea dokumentatsiooniüksusi või nõuab neid. Protsessi etalonmudel ei esinda mingit kindlat lähenemisviis protsessi teostamisele ega kirjuta ette mingit süsteemi või tarkvara elutsükli mudelit, metoodikat ega meetodit. ISO/IEC 20000 1:2005 kehtestab üldised nõuded dokumentidele ja andmikele (3.2). ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) ei täpsusta alati, millal tuleb koostada tarkvara infoüksused, ega piiritle infoüksuste sisu. Käesolev standard seab ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) ja ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) jaotised vastavusse ühe infoüksuste kogumiga.
Üldistuslikke dokumenditüüpe (mida võib nimetada infoüksuste tüüpideks) tuleb kasutada sellise teabe piiritlemiseks, mida vajatakse ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) leppe-, ettevõtte-, projekti- ja tehniliste protsesside, ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) primaar-, abi- ja organisatsiooniliste elutsükliprotsesside või ISO/IEC 20000-1:2005 teenusehalduse protsesside toetuseks.
See standard piiritleb andmikud ja infoüksused ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008), ISO/IEC 20000 1:2005 ja ISO/IEC 20000-2:2005 viidete analüüsi põhjal; mõnedel juhtudel pakuvad need viited konkreetsete dokumentide sisu täielikke või osalisi visandeid. Nõuded elutsükli protsessidele ei sõnasta aga üheselt ja ühemõtteliselt nõudeid infoüksuse sisule ega teabele, mida vajab infoüksuse kasutaja. Peale selle võib elutsükli protsessidest pärit teave osaliselt kattuda või ta võidakse luua ja läbi vaadata eri aegadel. Ühesõnaga, analüüsitud viited ei anna tulemuseks infoüksuste loogiliselt täielikku loetelu.
Elutsükli iga protsessi puhul oleks võimalik koostada plaani, protseduure ja aruandeid, samuti rohkeid andmikke, taotlusi, kirjeldusi ja spetsifikatsioone. Niisugune dokumentatsiooniskeemi detailiseering oleks rangem sellest, mida spetsifitseerib ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) või ISO/IEC

12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008). Nagu rõhutab ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) (jaotis 1.4): "See standard ei detailiseri elutsükli protsesse neile esitatavate nõuete rahuldamiseks ja tulemite saavutamiseks vajalike meetodite ega protseduuride mõttes." Niisiis võib infoüksusi vastavalt projekti või organisatsiooni eesmärkidest tulenevatele vajadustele ühendada või tükeldada; lähemalt on seda käsitletud jaotises 2 ("Rakendatavus") ja jaotises 3 ("Vastavus"). Käesoleva standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu
a) soovitatavate lähteandmete või lähte-infoüksuste vorming või sisu, välja arvatud niisuguste lähteüksuste sisu, mis on ühtlasi tulem-infoüksused;
b) loomult sarnaste infoüksuste ja nende sisu ühendamise või tükeldamise juhised;
c) süsteemi ja tarkvara elutsükli andmete, andmike, infoüksuste või dokumentatsiooni sobiva esitusvormingu, väljastuskandja ja hooldustehnoloogia, näiteks elektroonilise kirjastamise süsteemide, sisuhalduse süsteemide või andmehoidlate valimise juhised;
d) äritegevuse, organisatsiooni ja rahanduse üldise haldusega seotud infoüksuste detailne sisu, mis ei ole spetsiifiline süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnikale ega infotehnoloogia teenusehaldusele, näiteks äristrateegiad, inimressursi- ja investeerimispoliitikad, personali valimise kriteeriumid, eelarvestuse ja rahalise arvestuse poliitikad ja protseduurid, kuluaruanded või palgaandmed;
e) infoüksused, mis tõendavad ainult ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) ühe sätte, näiteks ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008), sätte 6.1.2.3.4.5 järgimist;
f) ükski ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) või ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) säte, mis otseselt ega kaudselt ei määra teabe jäädvustamist mingi tegevuse või töö kohta, näiteks ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) säte 6.4.4;
g) töösaadused, mudelid, tarkvara ning muud elutsükli saaduste ja teenuste tehised, mis ei ole infoüksused ega infoüksustes kasutatavad andmikud.
MÄRKUS 1 Tarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni vormingute kohta annab juhiseid ISO/IEC 26514:2008, Systems and software engineering — Requirements for designers and developers of user documentation.
MÄRKUS 2 Töösaaduste ja infoüksuste sisu detailiseerib ISO/IEC TR 15504-5:1999, Information technology — Software Process Assessment — Part 5: An assessment model and indicator guidance. Ta juhised kirjeldavad infoüksuste (dokumentide) kogumit, millega hindajal tuleb võib-olla tegemist teha. Nendes juhistes nimetatud infoüksusi võidakse luua käesolevas standardis nõutavaid infoüksusi ühendades ja tükeldades.

Keel et

Asendab ISO/IEC 15289:2006

prEN ISO 9295

Identne prEN ISO 9295:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9295:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Acoustics - Determination of high-frequency sound power levels emitted by machinery and equipment (ISO/DIS 9295:2013)

This International Standard specifies four methods for the determination of the sound power levels of highfrequency noise emitted by machinery and equipment in the frequency range covered by the octave band centred at 16 kHz, which includes frequencies between 11,2 kHz and 22,4 kHz. They are complementary to the methods described in ISO 3741 and ISO 3744. The first three methods are based on the reverberation test room technique. The fourth method makes use of a free field over a reflecting plane. The test conditions which prescribe the installation and operation of the equipment are those specified in ISO 3741 or ISO 3744 as applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 29295:1999

prEN ISO 24534-3

Identne prEN ISO 24534-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 24534-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 3: Vehicle data (ISO/DIS 24534-3:2013)

This part of EN ISO 24534 provides the requirements for an Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) that is based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities), suitable to be used for: electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities, vehicle manufacturing, in-life-maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management), adaptation of vehicle data, e.g. in case of international re-sales, safety-related purposes, crime reduction, commercial services, and adhering to privacy and data protection regulations.This part of EN ISO 24534 defines the vehicle identification data. This data is called the ERI data and includes: the vehicle identifier, and possible additional vehicle-related information (as typically included in a vehicle registration certificate). All additional vehicle data elements are defined as optional. It is left to local legislation and/or the discretion of a registration authority to use or not to use a particular data element. If used, the value is assumed to be the one registered by the registration authority in accordance with local legislation. This part of EN ISO 24534 only provides the syntax for all these data elements. NOTE The secure application layer interfaces for the exchange of ERI data with an ERI reader or writer are specified in Part 4 of EN ISO 24534 and in ISO 24534-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 24534-3:2010

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 62321-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 62321-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62321-1:2013

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 1: Introduction and overview (IEC 62321-1:2013)

This part of IEC 62321 refers to the sample as the object to be processed and measured. The nature of the sample and the manner in which it is acquired is defined by the entity carrying out the tests and not by this standard. It is noted that the selection of the sample may affect the interpretation of the test results. While this standard provides guidance on the disassembly procedure employed for obtaining a sample, it does not determine or specify: the level of the disassembly procedure required for obtaining a sample; the definition of a “unit” or “homogenous material” as the sample; conformity assessment procedures. NOTE Further guidance on assessment procedures may be found in IEC/TR 62476 [2].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62321:2009

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60809

Identne FprEN 60809:2013

ja identne IEC 60809:201X (34A/1676/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Lamps for road vehicles - Dimensional, electrical and luminous requirements

This International Standard is applicable to replaceable and standardised lamps (filament lamps, discharge lamps and LED light sources) to be used in headlamps, fog-lamps and signalling lamps for road vehicles. In some applications, these (filament) lamps may be installed as non-replaceable filament lamps. This standard is especially applicable to those lamps which are the subject of legislation. In particular, it includes the lamps contained in Regulations1 No.37 and No.99 and its series of amendments of the Geneva Agreement of 20 March 1958 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). However, the standard may be used for other lamps falling under the scope of this standard, as well as lamps which are subject of legislation but not contained in Regulations No. 37 and No. 99, i.e. the non-replaceable (filament) lamps. For replaceable and standardised lamps, the standard specifies the technical requirements with methods of tests and basic interchangeability (dimensional, electrical and luminous) for lamps of normal production and for standard (étalon) lamps. For most of the requirements given in this standard, reference is made to the “relevant lamp data sheet”. For all lamps listed in clause 5, data sheets are contained in this standard or included by reference. For other lamps, the relevant data are supplied by the lamp manufacturer or responsible vendor. It could be based on national legislation. Other requirements to replaceable and standardised lamps such as lamp life, luminous flux maintenance, torsion strength and resistance to vibration and shock are specified in IEC 60810. Such requirements to non-replaceable (filament) lamps are given in this standard. For some test methods, reference is made to IEC 60810. Road vehicle lamps for supplementary purposes which are not the subject of legislation are specified in IEC 60983. In countries which legislate for approval, for example under the terms of the aforementioned UN Regulations, it is suggested that reference is made to this standard for assessment of compliance. IEC 60810 and IEC 60983 are not intended for that purpose. NOTE In the various vocabularies and standards, different terms are used for "incandescent lamp" (IEV 845-07-04) and "discharge lamp" (IEV 845-07-17). In this standard "filament lamp" and "discharge lamp" are used. However, where only "lamp" is written both kinds of lamp are meant, unless the context clearly shows that it applies to one kind only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60809:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A1:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A2:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A3:2006; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A4:2009; EVS-EN 60809:2006/A5:2012

prEN 15429-3

Identne prEN 15429-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Sweepers - Part 3: Efficiency of particulate matter collection - Testing and Evaluation

This test establishes a method to assess the PM10 and PM2.5 efficiency of road sweepers. PM10 and PM2.5 efficiency includes a sweeper's ability to: Remove and capture PM10 and PM2.5 particulate matter, and coarse size fractions, from typical urban road surfaces; Minimize the amount of airborne and entrained PM10 and PM2.5 particulate matter resulting from the sweeping process. The sweeper's ability to remove and capture particulate matter and coarse size fractions is assessed using procedures and equipment to determine the amount of a test material (consisting of particulate matter and coarser size fractions) the sweeper is able to remove from a test surface during a controlled test run. This test measurement is used to calculate the removal efficiency for the sweeper. The sweeper's ability to minimize the amount of airborne and entrained particulate matter is also assessed using procedures and equipment to determine the airborne concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 resulting from the sweeping of a test material (consisting of particulate matter and coarser size fractions) during a controlled test run. The test measurements are used to calculate PM10 and PM2.5 emission ratings for the sweeper. This test allows the use of dust suppression water. Sweepers configured as flushing machines, or equipped with front-mounted spray bars which are not part of a dust suppression water system are not within the scope of this test. The road sweeper's performance results are reported in a quantitative numerical format that will allow comparative assessments of similarly classified sweepers. This test does not specify pass/fail criteria for the PM10 and PM2.5 efficiency measurements specified in the test procedure. This test is applicable to truck mounted, self-propelled, towed and attached sweeping equipment as defined in EN 15429-1, Clause 2. This test is a model/type test, requiring the sweeper being tested to be representative of all factory production of that particular sweeper model.

Keel en

prEN 15429-4

Identne prEN 15429-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Sweepers - Part 4: Symbols for operator controls and other displays

This European Standard applies to surface cleaning machines for outdoor applications in public areas, roads, airports and industrial complexes. Cleaning machines for winter maintenance and/or indoor applications are not included within the scope of this European Standard. Surface cleaning machines in terms of this standard, are self-propelled, truck mounted, attached sweeping equipment or pedestrian controlled as disclosed in EN 15429-1. Surface cleaning machines by way of their function, have specialized equipment necessary to perform their task. This document deals with graphical symbols uniquely used to indicate the function and status of operator controls and tell-tale displays of the specialized equipment. Common symbols that are included in other standards and applied to a wider range of machines are not included. Typically, symbols in this category that may equally be applied to surface cleaning machines can be found in ISO 2575 Road vehicles – Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales, and ISO 6405 Earth moving machinery – Symbols for operator and other displays – Part 1: Common Symbols. This document does not apply to machines or components that are specifically designed for cleaning tramlines and rail tracks. Industrial sweepers, within the scope of EN 60335-2-72 are excluded from this standard. This document applies to machines manufactured after the approval date of the standard by CEN.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24534-3

Identne prEN ISO 24534-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 24534-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 3: Vehicle data (ISO/DIS 24534-3:2013)

This part of EN ISO 24534 provides the requirements for an Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) that is based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities), suitable to be used for: electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities, vehicle manufacturing, in-life-maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management), adaptation of vehicle data, e.g. in case of international re-sales, safety-related purposes, crime reduction, commercial services, and adhering to privacy and data protection regulations.This part of EN ISO 24534 defines the vehicle identification data. This data is called the ERI data and includes: the vehicle identifier, and possible additional vehicle-related information (as typically included in a vehicle registration certificate). All additional vehicle data elements are defined as optional. It is left to local legislation and/or the discretion of a registration authority to use or not to use a particular data element. If used, the value is assumed to be the one registered by the registration authority in accordance with local legislation. This part of EN ISO 24534 only provides the syntax for all these data elements. NOTE The secure application layer interfaces for the exchange of ERI data with an ERI reader or writer are specified in Part 4 of EN ISO 24534 and in ISO 24534-5.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 24534-3:2010

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 867:2011/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Keel et

EVS 867:2011+A1:2013

Hind 11,67

ja identne EVS 867:2011+EVS 867:2011/A1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Standard käsitleb rongireisijate ooteplatvormide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja hooldusele esitatavaid nõudeid, hõlmates nii uusi (ehitatavaid) kui ka olemasolevaid (rekonstrueeritavaid) ooteplatvorme, juurdepääsu-teid ooteplatvormidele ning juurdepääsuteel asuvaid ülekäigukohti.

Keel et

EVS-EN ISO 3095:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 3095:2013

ja identne ISO 3095:2013

Akustika. Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tekitatud müra mõõtmine

This International Standard specifies the measurement method and conditions to obtain reproducible and comparable exterior noise emission levels and spectra for all kinds of railbound vehicles operating on rails or other types of fixed track, hereinafter conventionally called “unit”. This standard is applicable to type testing of units. It does not include all the instructions to characterize the noise emission of the other infrastructure related sources (bridges, crossings, switching, impact noise, curving noise, etc). This International Standard is not applicable to: — the noise emission of track maintenance units while working; — environmental impact assessment; — noise immission assessment; — guided buses; — warning signal noise. The results may be used, for example: — to characterize the exterior noise emitted by units; — to compare the noise emission of various units on a particular track section; — to collect basic source data for units. NOTE 1 The type testing procedures specified in this International Standard are of engineering grade (grade 2), that is the preferred one for noise declaration purposes, as defined in ISO 12001. If test conditions (e.g. Vehicle and/or track conditions, measuring conditions) are relaxed (e.g. as done for trackside monitoring of in-service trains), then the results are no longer of engineering grade. NOTE 2 The procedures specified for accelerating and decelerating tests are of survey grade, see ISO 12001. NOTE 3 Additional guidance is provided in Annex D for measurements in the specific case of light rail vehicles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3095:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3095:2007

Identne EN ISO 3095:2005

ja identne ISO 3095:2005

Raudteealased rakendused. Akustika. Raudteeveeremi tekitatud müra mõõtmine (ISO 3095:2005)

Standard määratleb tingimused igasuguste raudteerööbastel või muud tüüpi fikseeritud rööbasteedel liikuvate veeremite, edaspidi tavapäraselt nimetatud „rongi”, välja arvatud rööbasteed hooldavad veeremid, tekitatud müratasemete ja -spektri korduvteostatavate ja võrreldavate mõõtmistulemuste saamiseks.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3095:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15313

Identne prEN 15313:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Käitusnõuded kasutuses rattapaaridele. Kasutuses ja varurattapaaride hooldamine

To ensure safety and interoperability, this European Standard gives: the limits for in-service and off-vehicle wheelsets; the operations to be carried out for which the specific values (and/or criteria) remain to be defined in the maintenance plan. This European Standard applies to wheelsets complying with the following European Standards: EN 12080, EN 12081, EN 12082; EN 13103, EN 13104; EN 13260, EN 13261, EN 13262; EN 13979-1; EN 13715, that comprise: the axle with wheel diameters greater than or equal to 330 mm; axle boxes with bearings and grease. This European Standard is also applicable to wheelsets: fitted with brake discs, final drive, transmission or noise-damping systems, as appropriate; not complying with the above European Standards, but complying with the international requirements in force before the approval of these standards; with tyred wheels; with resilient wheels. For bilateral and domestic traffic, this European Standard may be applied, noting that different values may be used. All dimensions in this European Standard are in millimetres (mm). NOTE The requirements to be met by components other than axles, wheels, axle boxes, bearings and grease (e.g. brake disc, final drive, transmission, noise-damping systems, etc.) shall be defined in a specific document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15313:2010

prEN 16186-2

Identne prEN 16186-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Railway applications - Driver's cab - Part 2: Integration of displays, controls and indicators

This European Standard gives design rules and guidance in order to ensure proper visibility, luminance and contrast of screens, controls and indicators in the cab in all operating conditions (day, night, natural or artificial incidental lighting). It covers three aspects: necessary characteristics of the displays, controls and indicators in order to ensure proper visibility: range of luminance and contrast, and possibility of adjustment of perceived brightness; rules for positioning of the displays, keyboards, controls and indicators in the cab and on the driver’s desk: position, angle of visibility, etc. with consideration of the normal driving position and of the working environment (windscreen, natural or artificial lighting in the cab, unwanted glare and reflections, etc.); design of symbols. There are objectives, recommendations and normative requirements as follows: a) Objectives Objectives are labelled by the term "objective" and are expressed by "should". Objectives themselves are not subject of assessments, Objectives provided by this standard are deemed to be fulfilled by the application of this standard. b) Recommendations Recommendations are expressed by "should". A recommendation is only subject of assessment if the recommendation is chosen by the applicant. c) Normative requirements Normative requirements are expressed by "shall" and represent the comprehensive set of interoperable requirements. They are subject to assessment. NOTE Assessment is a process of validation performed by an assessor, e.g. a notified body or a quality inspector. If a requirement contains an option, the choice of this option is purely up to the applicant. Where reference to a country is given this refers to internal traffic within that geographical area only.

Keel en

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61996-1:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61996-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61996-1:2013

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Shipborne voyage data recorder (VDR) - Part 1: Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results (IEC 61996-1:2013)

This part of IEC 61996 specifies the minimum performance requirements, technical characteristics and methods of testing, and required test results, for shipborne voyage data recorder (VDR) installations as required by Chapter V of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), as amended. It takes account of IMO resolution A.694(17) and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard takes precedence. This standard incorporates the applicable parts of the performance standards included in IMO Resolution MSC.333(90). NOTE All text of this standard, whose wording is identical to that of IMO Resolution MSC.333(90), is printed in italics, and the Resolution and associated performance standard paragraph numbers are indicated in brackets.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61996-1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 7840:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 7840:2013

ja identne ISO 7840:2013

Väikelaevad. Tulekindlad kütusevoolikud

This International Standard specifies general requirements and physical tests for fire-resistant hoses for conveying petrol and diesel oil, designed for a working pressure not exceeding 0,34 MPa for hoses with nominal bore up to and including 10 mm and 0,25 MPa for hoses with larger bore in craft of hull length up to 24 m. It applies to hoses for small craft with permanently installed fuel systems. It does not apply to hoses entirely within the splash well at the stern of the craft connected directly to an outboard engine. Specifications for non-fire-resistant fuel hoses are contained in ISO 84691). Specifications for permanently installed fuel systems are given in ISO 10088.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7840:2004

EVS-EN ISO 8469:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 8469:2013

ja identne ISO 8469:2013

Väikelaevad. Mittetulekindlad kütusevoolikud

This International Standard specifies general requirements and physical tests for non-fire-resistant hoses for conveying petrol and diesel oil designed for a working pressure not exceeding 0,34 MPa for hoses with inner diameter up to and including 10 mm and 0,25 MPa for hoses up to 63 mm inner diameter in craft of hull length up to 24 m. It applies to hoses for small craft with permanently installed fuel systems. Specifications for fire-resistant hoses are laid down in ISO 78401) Specifications for permanently installed fuel systems are given in ISO 10088.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8469:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61996-1:2008

Identne EN 61996-1:2008

ja identne IEC 61996-1:2008

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Shipborne voyage data recorder (VDR) - Performance requirements - Methods of testing and required test results

This part of IEC 61996 specifies the minimum performance requirements, technical characteristics and methods of testing, and required test results, for shipborne voyage data recorder (VDR) installations as required by Chapter V of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), as amended. It takes account of IMO resolution A.694(17) and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard takes precedence. This standard incorporates the applicable parts of the performance standards included in IMO Resolutions A.861(20) and MSC.214(81) Annex 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61996:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61996-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 7840:2004

Identne EN ISO 7840:2004

ja identne ISO 7840:2004

Väikelaevad. Tulekindlad kütusevoolikud

This International Standard specifies general requirements and physical tests for fire-resistant hoses for conveying petrol and diesel oil, designed for a working pressure not exceeding 0,34 MPa for hoses with nominal bore up to and including 10 mm and 0,25 MPa for hoses with larger bore in craft of hull length up to 24 m.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7840:1999; EVS-EN ISO 7840:1999/A1:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 7840:2013

EVS-EN ISO 8469:2006

Identne EN ISO 8469:2006

ja identne ISO 8469:2006

Väikelaevad. Mittetulekindlad kütusevoolikud

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks üldnõuded ja füüsikalised katsed bensiini ja diiselkütuse juhtimiseks ettenähtud mittetulekindlatele kütusevoolikute kohta, mille kavandatav töörõhk on kuni 0,34 MPa kuni 10 mm (kaasa arvatud) nominaalläbimõõduga voolikute korral ning kuni 0,25 MPa suurema läbimõõduga voolikute korral.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8469:1999/A1:2001; EVS-EN ISO 8469:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 8469:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 10239

Identne prEN ISO 10239:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10239:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Väikelaevad. Veeldatud naftagaasi (LPG) süsteemid

This International Standard covers permanently installed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems and LPG burning appliances on small craft of hull length up to 24 m, except for systems used on LPG-fuelled propulsion engines or LPG-driven generators including fuel cells. The stowage of all cylinders is covered by this standard. This International Standard covers cooking appliances with directly attached gas cylinders, with a capacity of 225 g or less (See Annex D). This International Standard is not intended to regulate technical requirements for LPG cylinders, which are subject to national regulations and does not contain procedures for commissioning the LPG installation. NOTE New designs, materials and methods of assembly giving at least equivalent results can be considered to be complying with the requirements of this International Standard when approved by a relevant body.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10239:2008

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 4056-002

Identne FprEN 4056-002:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Cable ties for harnesses - Part 002: Index of product standards

This European Standard provides a list of product standards for cable ties for harnesses under EN 4056-001.

Keel en

FprEN 3475-514

Identne FprEN 3475-514:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 514: Porosity of copper cladding on aluminium strands

This European Standard specifies an assessment method of the copper porosity on copper clad aluminium strands with or without external coating or on Nickel or silver copper clad aluminium conductors. It shall be used together with EN 3475-100.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3475-514:2007

FprEN 3773-001

Identne FprEN 3773-001:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the single-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers rated from 1 A to 25 A and used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282.

Keel en

FprEN 3773-004

Identne FprEN 3773-004:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65 In/ 1 000 A max. - Part 004 : UNC thread terminals - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of single-pole circuit breakers, temperature compensated with a rated current from 1 A to 25 A, used in aircraft on-board circuits at a temperature between – 55 °C and 125 °C and at an altitude of 22 000 m max. These circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single push button (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel en

FprEN 3774-001

Identne FprEN 3774-001:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the three-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers, rated from 1 A to 25 A used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3774-001:2000

FprEN 3774-004

Identne FprEN 3774-004:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 004: UNC thread terminals - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of three-pole circuit breakers, temperature compensated with a rated current from 1 A to 25 A, used in aircraft on-board circuits at a temperature between – 55 °C and 125 °C for ratings ≤ 15 A and – 55 °C to 90 °C for ratings > 15 A and at an altitude of 22 000 m max. These circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single pushbutton (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3774-004:2000

FprEN 4008-018

Identne FprEN 4008-018:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Crimping tool and associated accessories - Part 018: Positioner for crimping tool M22520/2-01 - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics for the positioner used with M22520/2-01 crimping tool to crimp electrical contact according to EN 4008-002.

Keel en

FprEN 4056-006

Identne FprEN 4056-006:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Cable ties for harnesses - Part 006: Peek cable ties - For operating temperatures - 55 °C to 240 °C - Product standard

This European Standard defines the characteristics of cable ties with either internal or external serrations manufactured entirely from PEEK material, for installation under controlled tension on aircraft cable harnesses. It shall be used together with EN 4056-001.

Keel en

FprEN 4057-402

Identne FprEN 4057-402:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Cable ties for harnesses - Test methods - Part 402: Life cycle

This European Standard specifies the procedure to determine the life cycle of cable ties for harnesses under random vibration conditions for aerospace applications. It shall be used together with EN 4057-100.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4057-402:2007

FprEN 4199-003

Identne FprEN 4199-003:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Bonding straps for aircraft - Part 003: Bonding strap assemblies with flat braided conductor copper, tin plated - 65 °C up to 150 °C and copper, nickel plated - 65 °C up to 260 °C - Product standard

This European Standard defines the characteristics of bonding straps with flat braided copper conductors tin or nickel plated and terminal lugs tin or nickel plated, crimped on both ends for use on aircraft. This standard shall be used together with EN 4199-001.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4199-003:2009

FprEN 4604-009

Identne FprEN 4604-009:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 009: Cable, coaxial, light weight, 50 ohms, 180 °C, type KW (light WN) - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics of a light weight coaxial cable, 50 Ω, type KW for use in aircraft electrical systems at operating temperature between − 55 °C and 180 °C and specially for high frequency up to 6 GHz. Nevertheless, if needed, − 65 °C is also acceptable as shown by rapid change of temperature test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4604-009:2011

prEN 16643

Identne prEN 16643:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Non-bonded fluoroplastic lined (e.g. PTFE) hoses and hose assemblies for liquid and gaseous chemicals - Specification

This European Standard specifies requirements for three types of non-bonded fluoroplastic lined hoses and hose assemblies with convoluted or smooth linings designed to convey liquid or gaseous chemical substances, hereinafter termed the "chemicals conveyed". The hose assemblies are intended for use with chemicals conveyed in the temperature range of -70°C to +260°C at a working pressure of up to 360 bar1) NOTE 1 This standard sets out requirements for these hoses and hose assemblies to ensure that users are not exposed to danger from fire or explosion and that the environment is protected against contamination or damage. NOTE 2 Other working pressures than those given above can be agreed with the manufacturer provided the physical properties of the hose assembly materials conform to clause 8, the hose and hose assembly performance requirements conform to clause 9 and the hose assembly electrical properties conform to clause 10. NOTE 3 Other diameters than those given in this standard can be agreed with the manufacturer provided the physical properties of the hose assembly materials conform to clause 8, the hose and hose assembly performance requirements conform to clause 9 and the hose assembly electrical properties conform to clause 10. NOTE 4 This standard also provides guidance on the storage of hose assemblies (clause 15). NOTE 5 The attention of users is drawn to annex G concerning the working temperature range which can be affected by the chemical(s) to be conveyed in the hoses and hose assemblies. NOTE 6 The attention of users is drawn to annex G concerning the selection of materials for lining, helix wire (if applicable), electrical bonding wire (if applicable), braid reinforcement and cover (if applicable) related to the chemical(s) to be conveyed by the hoses and hose assemblies.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 280:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 280:2013

Mobiilsed tõsteplatvormid töötajatele. Konstruktsiooniarvutused. Stabiilsuskriteerium. Ehitus. Ohutus. Kontroll ja katsetamine

1.1 This European Standard specifies safety requirements and measures for all types and sizes of Mobile Elevating Work Platform (MEWP, see 3.1) intended to move persons to working positions where they are carrying out work from the work platform (WP) with the intention that persons are getting on and off the work platform only at access positions at ground level or on the chassis. NOTE Machines designed for the handling of goods which are equipped with work platforms as interchangeable equipment are regarded as MEWPs. 1.2 This European Standard is applicable to the structural design calculations and stability criteria, construction, safety examinations and tests before MEWPs are first put into service. It identifies the hazards arising from the use of MEWPs and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of these hazards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 280:2002+A2:2009

EVS-EN 474-5:2007+A3:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 474-5:2006+A3:2013

Mullatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 5: Hüdraulilistele ekskavaatoritele esitatavad nõuded

This part of EN 474 deals with all specific significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to hydraulic excavators as defined in EN ISO 6165:2006, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This part also deals with object handling application, shovel application and log application. The requirements of this part are complementary to the common requirements formulated in %EN 474-1:2006+A3:2013&. This part does not repeat the requirements from %EN 474-1:2006+A3:2013&, but adds or replaces the requirements for application for hydraulic excavators. This part specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during commissioning, operation and maintenance of hydraulic excavators. This European Standard is not applicable to hydraulic excavators manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 474-5:2007+A2:2012

EVS-EN 13001-3-1:2012+A1:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 13001-3-1:2012+A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13001-3-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013

ja identne ISO 3691-1:2011/Cor 1:2013

Tööstuslikud mootorkärud. Ohutusnõuded ja kontrollimine. Osa 1: Iseliikuvad tööstuslikud mootorkärud, välja arvatud juhita kärud, erineva töötsooniga kärud ja koormaid vedavad kärud

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 280:2002+A2:2009

Identne EN 280:2001+A2:2009

Mobiilsed tõstmise tööplatvormid. Kavandamisarvutused. Stabiilsusekriteeriumid. Valmistamine. Ohutus. Hindamised ja katsetused KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies technical safety requirements and measures for all types and sizes of Mobile Elevating Work Platform (MEWP) intended to move persons to working positions where they are carrying out work from the work platform (WP) with the intention that persons are getting on and off the work platform at one defined access position.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 280:2002; EVS-EN 280:2002/A1:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 280:2013

EVS-EN 474-5:2007+A2:2012

Identne EN 474-5:2006+A2:2012

Mullatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 5: Hüdraulilistele ekskavaatoritele esitatavad nõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This part of EN 474 deals with all specific significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to hydraulic excavators as defined in EN ISO 6165:2006, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This part also deals with object handling application, shovel application and log application. The requirements of this part are complementary to the common requirements formulated in !EN 474- 1:2006+A1:2009". This part does not repeat the requirements from !EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009", but adds or replaces the requirements for application for hydraulic excavators. This part specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during commissioning, operation and maintenance of hydraulic excavators. This European Standard is not applicable to hydraulic excavators manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 474-5:2007+A1:2009

Asendatud EVS-EN 474-5:2007+A3:2013

EVS-EN 13001-3-1:2012

Identne EN 13001-3-1:2012

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

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

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13001-3-1:2012+A1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 15011:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 15011:2011/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Cranes - Bridge and gantry cranes

"This European Standard applies to bridge and gantry cranes able to travel by wheels on rails, runways or roadway surfaces, and to gantry cranes without wheels mounted in a stationary position.".

Keel en

prEN 1459-3

Identne prEN 1459-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Rough-terrain trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 3: Additional requirements for variable reach trucks fitted with elevating work platform

This European Standard specifies the additional safety requirements for trucks covered by EN 1459+A3: Self-propelled variable-reach trucks; EN 1459-1: Rough-terrain variable reach trucks; EN 1459-2: Rough-terrain rotating trucks; prEN ISO 3691-2: Industrial variable reach trucks; when these trucks are equipped with work platform. This European Standard does not address hazards which may occur: a) during manufacture; b) when handling suspended work platforms which may swing freely; c) when using trucks on public roads; d) when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; e) when operating underground; f) when using non-integrated work platforms.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1459:1998+A3:2012

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12195-1:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 12195-1:2010/AC:2013

Load restraining on road vehicles - Safety - Part 1: Calculation of securing forces

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16495:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 16495:2013

ja identne ISO 16495:2013

Packaging - Transport packaging for dangerous goods - Test methods (ISO 16495:2013)

This International Standard specifies the general information needed for the design type testing of packaging, Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and large packaging intended for use in the transport of dangerous goods. NOTE 1 This International Standard can be used in conjunction with one or more of the international regulations set out in the Bibliography. NOTE 2 The term “packaging” includes packaging for Class 6.2 infectious substances according to the United Nations.

Keel en

Asendab ISO 16104:2003; ISO 16467:2003

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 16287-1

Identne FprEN 16287-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 1: Returnable glass MCA 1 finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 1 for returnable glass.

Keel en

FprEN 16287-2

Identne FprEN 16287-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 2: One way glass MCA 1 finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 1 for one way glass.

Keel en

FprEN 16288-1

Identne FprEN 16288-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 1: Returnable glass MCA 3 finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 3 for pressurized or vacuum liquids for returnable glass.

Keel en

FprEN 16288-2

Identne FprEN 16288-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 2: One way glass MCA 3 finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 3 for pressurized or vacuum liquids for one way glass.

Keel en

FprEN 16290-1

Identne FprEN 16290-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 1: Returnable glass MCA 7,5 R finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 7,5 R finish for returnable glass.

Keel en

FprEN 16290-2

Identne FprEN 16290-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - Part 2: One way glass MCA 7,5 R finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 7,5 R finish for one way glass.

Keel en

prEN 16648

Identne prEN 16648:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Conservation of cultural heritage - Transport methods

This European Standard defines principles to be considered when transporting objects. It should be used in accordance with EN 15946 "Conservation of cultural property – Packing principles for transport".

Keel en

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13361:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13361:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks hoidlate ja tammide ehitusel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers for potable, fresh or saline water, in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction. This European Standard is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13361:2004; EVS-EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13362:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13362:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks kanalite ehitusel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers for potable, fresh or saline water, in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction. This European Standard is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13362:2005

EVS-EN 13491:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13491:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks tunnelite ja nendega seotud maaaluste ehitiste vedelikutõkete ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and associated underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction wall. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties. This document does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13491:2004; EVS-EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13492:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13492:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks vedeljäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkete ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites and in the construction of transfer stations and secondary containment for the storage of liquid waste on a waste disposal site only and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of fluids through the construction. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13492:2004; EVS-EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13493:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13493:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks tahkete jäätmete hoidlate ja prügilate ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of solid waste storage and solid waste disposal sites, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of fluids through the construction. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13493:2005

EVS-EN 15382:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 15382:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused transporditaristus kasutamiseks

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers (polymeric, clay and bituminous geosynthetic barriers), used as fluid barriers in infrastructure works, e.g. roads, railroads, runways of airports, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. Tunnels and underground structures are addressed in EN 13491. The intended use of these products is to control the pathway of liquids through the construction and to limit any contamination, e.g. by de-icing products, of groundwater or water sources. This European Standard is applicable to geosynthetic barriers, but not to geotextiles or geotextile-related products,
as defined in EN ISO 10318. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier will be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. In these cases other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations should be observed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15382:2008

EVS-EN ISO 1833-25:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 1833-25:2013

ja identne ISO 1833-25:2013

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform) (ISO 1833-25:2013)

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform to determine the percentage of polyester fibres after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of polyester fibres with other fibres, except one type of aramid (polyamide imide), polyamide, chlorofibre and modacrylic.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13015:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 13015:2013

ja identne ISO 13015:2013

Woven fabrics - Distortion - Determination of skew and bow (ISO 13015:2013)

The present standard describes a method of determination of the distortion of a woven fabric in which the weft yarns are in principle perpendicular to the warp yarns.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20743:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN ISO 20743:2013

ja identne ISO 20743:2013

Textiles - Determination of antibacterial activity of textile products (ISO 20743:2013)

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to determine the antibacterial activity of antibacterial all textile products including nonwovens. This International Standard is applicable to all textile products, including cloth, wadding, thread and material for clothing, home furnishings and miscellaneous goods regardless of the type of antibacterial agent used (organic, inorganic, natural or man-made) or the method of application (built-in, after-treatment or grafting). Based on the intended application and on the environment in which the textile product is to be used, the user can select the most suitable of the following three methods on determination of antibacterial activity: a) absorption method (an evaluation method in which test bacterial suspension is inoculated directly onto samples); b) transfer method (an evaluation method in which test bacteria are placed on an agar plate and transferred onto samples); c) printing method (an evaluation method in which test bacteria are placed on a filter and printed onto samples). The colony plate count method and the ATP (ATP = Adenosine Tri-phosphate) luminescence method are also specified for measuring the enumeration of bacteria.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20743:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13361:2004

Identne EN 13361:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Hoidlate ja tammide ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13361:2013

EVS-EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Hoidlate ja tammide ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13361:2013

EVS-EN 13362:2005

Identne EN 13362:2005

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Kanalite ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13362:2013

EVS-EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tunnelite ja maaluste ehitiste ehitamisel kasutatavalt vedelikbarjäärilt nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13491:2013

EVS-EN 13491:2004

Identne EN 13491:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tunnelite ja maaluste ehitiste ehitamisel kasutatavalt vedelikbarjäärilt nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13491:2013

EVS-EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Vedelate jäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkiste ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This document specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites, transfer stations and secondary containment, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13492:2013

EVS-EN 13492:2004

Identne EN 13492:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Vedelate jäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkiste ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This document specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites, transfer stations and secondary containment, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13492:2013

EVS-EN 13493:2005

Identne EN 13493:2005

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tahkete jäätmete hoidlate ja prügilate ning ohtlike tahkete jäätmete ladestamiskohtade ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of solid waste storage and disposal sites, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13493:2013

EVS-EN 15382:2008

Identne EN 15382:2008

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused transporditaristus kasutamiseks

Standard määratleb taristu ehituses, näiteks teede, raudteede ja lennuradade ehituses, vedelikutõketena kasutatavate geosünteettõkete (polümeersete, savist ja bituumenist geosünteettõkete) asjakohased omadused ja sobivad katsemeetodid nende omaduste määramiseks. EN 13491 käsitleb tunneleid ja allmaaehitisi.
Toodete kasutusotstarve on läbi konstruktsiooni liikuvate vedelike liikumistee reguleerimine ning põhjavee või veeallikate igasuguse saastumise (nt jäätõrjevahendiga) piiramine.
Standard rakendub geosünteettõketele, kuid mitte geotekstiilidele või geotekstiilipõhistele toodetele, nagu on määratletud standardis EN ISO 10318.
Standardis on juhised toote vastavuse hindamiseks sellele Euroopa standardile.
Standard määrab nõuded, mida tootjad ja nende volitatud esindajad peavad täitma toote omaduste esitamisel.
Standard ei kata rakendusi, kus geosünteettõke puutub kokku inimestele tarbimiseks mõeldud veega. Neil juhtudel tuleb järgida muid asjakohaseid standardeid, nõudeid ja/või eeskirju.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 15382:2013

EVS-EN ISO 20743:2007

Identne EN ISO 20743:2007

ja identne ISO 20743:2007

Textiles - Determination of antibacterial activity of antibacterial finished products

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to determine the antibacterial activity of antibacterial finished textile products including nonwovens.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20743:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1269

Identne prEN 1269:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Tekstiilpõrandakatted. Nõeltöödeldud põrandakatete immutuse hindamine määrdumiskatsega

This European Standard specifies two methods for the evaluation of impregnations or other treatments in needled floorcoverings by means of a soiling test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1269:2000; EVS-EN 1269:2000/A1:2008

prEN 14499

Identne prEN 14499:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Textile floor coverings - Minimum requirements for carpet underlays

This document specifies minimum performance requirements for fibrous, non-fibrous and combined underlays.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14499:2005

prEN 15987

Identne prEN 15987:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather trade

This European Standard specifies the key terms and definitions used for the leather trade and provides guidance on the correct use of the term “leather”. Defined parameters in this standard need to be assessed using standard test methods specific for leather. NOTE See Bibliography for leather test method standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15987:2011

prEN ISO 3380

Identne prEN ISO 3380:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 3380:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 degrees C (ISO/DIS 3380:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather up to 100 °C. It is applicable to all leathers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3380:2003

prEN ISO 5402-2

Identne prEN ISO 5402-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 5402-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Leather - Determination of flex resistance - Part 2: Vamp flex method (ISO/DIS 5402-2:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry flex resistance of leather and finishes applied to leather. It is applicable to all types of leather below 3,0 mm in thickness.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 22288:2009

prEN ISO 10319

Identne prEN ISO 10319:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10319:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geotekstiil. Tõmbekatse kogulaiuses

This International Standard describes an index test method for the determination of the tensile properties of geosynthetics (polymeric, glass and metallic), using a wide-width strip. The method is applicable to most geosynthetics, including woven geotextiles, nonwoven geotextiles, geocomposites, knitted geotextiles, felts and metallic products The method is also applicable to geogrids and similar open-structure geotextiles, but specimen dimensions might need to be altered. The method is applicable to metallic products, in particular to double twisted steel wire mesh. This test is not applicable to polymeric or bituminous geosynthetic barriers, while it is applicable to clay geosynthetic barriers. The tensile test method covers the measurement of load elongation characteristics and includes procedures for the calculation of secant stiffness, maximum load per unit width and strain at maximum load. Singular points on the load-extension curve are also indicated. Procedures for measuring the tensile properties of both conditioned and wet specimens are included in this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10319:2008

prEN ISO 17235

Identne prEN ISO 17235:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17235:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of softness (ISO/DIS 17235:2013)

This International Standard specifies a non destructive method for determining the softness of a leather. It is applicable to all non-rigid leathers. e.g. shoe upper leather, upholstery leather, leathergoods leather and apparel leather.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17235:2011

prEN ISO 18103

Identne prEN ISO 18103:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 18103:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Superfine woven wool fabric labelling - Requirements for Super S code definition (ISO/DIS 18103:2013)

This document defines the requirements of the “Super S” labelling code for woven fabric made from pure virgin wool, and the test method to determine this.

Keel en

Asendab CWA 16336:2011

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN ISO/TS 16189:2013

ja identne ISO/TS 16189:2013

Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Test method to quantitatively determine dimethylformamide in footwear materials (ISO/TS 16189:2013)

This Technical Specification specifies a method to determine the amounts of dimethylformamide (DMFo) in footwear and footwear components containing polyurethane (PU) coated material. NOTE In the footwear industry, when PU is injected (reaction moulded), this process does not require the use of DMFo. DFMo can be used for PU coated material.

Keel en

CEN ISO/TS 16190:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN ISO/TS 16190:2013

ja identne ISO/TS 16190:2013

Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Test method to quantitatively determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in footwear materials (ISO/TS 16190:2013)

This Technical Specification specifies a method to determine the amounts of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in footwear and footwear components.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16187:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 16187:2013

ja identne ISO 16187:2013

Footwear and footwear components - Test method to assess antibacterial activity (ISO 16187:2013)

This International Standard specifies quantitative test methods to evaluate the antibacterial activity of footwear and components. This International Standard is applicable to all types of footwear and components employing non-diffusing antibacterial treatments.

Keel en

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13732:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 13732:2013

Toidutöötlemismasinad. Piimajahutid farmides. Kasutus-, ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded

1.1 This European Standard specifies requirements for design, performance, safety and hygiene of refrigerated bulk milk coolers and the related methods of test. This standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to bulk milk coolers on farm, when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). It applies to refrigerated bulk milk tanks with air cooled condensing units and automatic control intended for installation on farms or at milk collecting points. It applies to tanks for two milkings (24 h), four milkings (48 h) and six milkings (72 h), in which the cooling takes place totally (non-pre-cooled milk) or partially (in case of pre-cooled milk) within the tank. Performance requirements in 5.5.1.2.1 and 5.5.1.2.2 do not apply to tanks in combination with instant cooling or in association with a continuous system of milking (e.g. milking with robot). 1.2 This European Standard does not cover: mobile tanks; tanks intended to be tilted for drainage; equipment for delivering the milk to the tank; equipment for pre-cooling or instant cooling of the milk; the hazards due to the use of other energy than electrical energy; pression aspect of vacuum tanks. 1.3 Noise is not considered to be a significant hazard, but a relevant one for bulk milk coolers. This standard therefore includes information in 7.1 and in Annex A concerning the manufacturer's declaration of the noise emission level of the cooler. 1.4 This standard does not cover the calibration requirements for the tank to be used as a system for payment purpose. 1.5 This standard is not applicable to bulk milk coolers on farm which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13732:2003+A2:2009

EVS-EN 16357:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 16357:2013

Karbonaatsed lubiväetised. Reaktiivsuse määramine. Automaatne tiitrimismeetod sidrunhappega

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the reactivity of calcium carbonate and calcium magnesium carbonate liming materials. It assesses the speed and effectiveness of their neutralising potential by automatic titration with citric acid. This method is applicable only to liming materials with a maximum particle size of 6,3 mm determined according to EN 12948. NOTE For marble dolomite (BET procedure according to ISO 9277 below 500 m2/kg), see EN 14984.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13732:2003+A2:2009

Identne EN 13732:2002+A2:2009

Toidutöötlemismasinad. Kogutud piima jahutid farmides. Valmistamise, jõudluse, kasutuskõlbulikkuse, ohutuse ja hügieeninõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies requirements for design, construction, performance, suitability for use, safety and hygiene of refrigerated bulk bovine milk coolers and the related methods of test. It applies to refrigerated bulk milk tanks with air cooled condensing units and automatic control intended for installation on farms or at milk collecting points. It applies to tanks for two milkings (24 h), four milkings (48 h) and six milkings (72 h), in which the cooling takes place totally or partially within the tank. Performance requirements in 5.4.1.2.1 and 5.4.1.2.2 do not apply to tanks where cooling does not take place totally within the tank nor where the tank is associated with a continuous system of milking (e.g. milking with robot). This European Standard does not cover: - mobile tanks; - tanks intended to be tilted for drainage; - equipment for delivering the milk to the tank; - equipment for pre-cooling or instant cooling of the milk.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13732:2003/A1:2005; EVS-EN 13732:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 13732:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16636

Identne prEN 16636:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pest management services - Requirements and competences

This European Standard specifies the requirements and competences to be met by professional providers of pest management services in order to protect public health, assets and the environment. This standard applies to those who have the responsibility for delivering pest management services including the assessment, recommendation and subsequent execution of the defined control procedures. The requirements set out in this standard are designed to apply to any service provider whose activity falls within this scope, namely the targeted field of application of suitable preparations and methods against pests. This standard does not apply to: field crop protection; routine cleaning and disinfection associated with regular contract cleaning services.

Keel en

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13732:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 13732:2013

Toidutöötlemismasinad. Piimajahutid farmides. Kasutus-, ohutus- ja hügieeninõuded

1.1 This European Standard specifies requirements for design, performance, safety and hygiene of refrigerated bulk milk coolers and the related methods of test. This standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to bulk milk coolers on farm, when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). It applies to refrigerated bulk milk tanks with air cooled condensing units and automatic control intended for installation on farms or at milk collecting points. It applies to tanks for two milkings (24 h), four milkings (48 h) and six milkings (72 h), in which the cooling takes place totally (non-pre-cooled milk) or partially (in case of pre-cooled milk) within the tank. Performance requirements in 5.5.1.2.1 and 5.5.1.2.2 do not apply to tanks in combination with instant cooling or in association with a continuous system of milking (e.g. milking with robot). 1.2 This European Standard does not cover: mobile tanks; tanks intended to be tilted for drainage; equipment for delivering the milk to the tank; equipment for pre-cooling or instant cooling of the milk; the hazards due to the use of other energy than electrical energy; pression aspect of vacuum tanks. 1.3 Noise is not considered to be a significant hazard, but a relevant one for bulk milk coolers. This standard therefore includes information in 7.1 and in Annex A concerning the manufacturer's declaration of the noise emission level of the cooler. 1.4 This standard does not cover the calibration requirements for the tank to be used as a system for payment purpose. 1.5 This standard is not applicable to bulk milk coolers on farm which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13732:2003+A2:2009

EVS-EN ISO 3657:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 3657:2013

ja identne ISO 3657:2013

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value (ISO 3657:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. The saponification value is a measure of the free and esterified acids present in fats and fatty acids. The method is applicable to refined and crude vegetable and animal fats. If mineral acids are present, the results given by this method are not interpretable unless the mineral acids are determined separately. The saponification value can also be calculated from fatty acid data obtained by gas liquid chromatography analysis as given in Annex B. For this calculation, it is necessary to be sure that the sample does not contain major impurities or is thermally degraded.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3657:2003

EVS-EN ISO 3961:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 3961:2013

ja identne ISO 3961:2013

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of iodine value

This International Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. Annex B describes a method for the calculation of the IV from fatty acid compositional data. This method is not applicable to fish oils. Furthermore cold-pressed, crude and unrefined vegetable oils as well as (partially) hydrogenated oils can give different results by the two methods. The calculated IV is affected by impurities and thermal degradation products. NOTE The method in Annex B is based upon the AOCS Official method Cd 1c-85.[9]

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3961:2011

EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 9167-1:1995/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 9167-1:1992/Amd 1:2013

Rapsiseemned. Glükosinolaatide sisalduse määramine. Osa 1: Kõrgefektiivset vedelikkromatograafiat kasutav meetod - Muudatus 1

See EN ISO 9167 osa esitab meetodi glükosinolaatide sisalduse määramiseks rapsiseemnetes, kasutades kõrgefektiivset vedelikkromatograafiat.

Keel en

EVS-ISO 5223:2013

Hind 5,62

ja identne ISO 5223:1995+ISO 5223:1995/Amd 1:1999

Teravilja sõelad

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab nõuded teraviljaproovides soovimatute võõrkehade laboratoorseks määramiseks kasutatavatele sõeladele, milles proovid peavad läbima järgmiste nominaalsuurustega sõelaavad:
a) katsesõelad piklike ümardatud avadega:
1,00 mm × 20,0 mm
1,50 mm × 20,0 mm
1,60 mm × 20,0 mm
1,70 mm × 20,0 mm
1,80 mm × 20,0 mm
1,90 mm × 20,0 mm
2,00 mm × 20,0 mm
2,20 mm × 20,0 mm
2,25 mm × 20,0 mm
2,50 mm × 20,0 mm
2,80 mm × 20,0 mm
3,50 mm × 20,0 mm
3,55 mm × 20,0 mm
b) katsesõelad ümmarguste avadega:
läbimõõt 1,40 mm
läbimõõt 1,80 mm
läbimõõt 4,50 mm
Loendis a) nimetatud katsesõelu kasutatakse eriti „kidurate" terade eraldamiseks rukkist, tritikalest, durumnisust, tavanisust ja odrast. Erandiks on sõelaavad 1,50 mm ja 1,60 mm, mida kasutatakse riisi sortimiseks, nagu ka sõelaavad 2,50 mm ja 2,80 mm, mida tavaliselt kasutatakse linnaseodra kalibreerimiseks. Sõelu ümmarguste avadega läbimõõduga 1,40 mm kasutatakse riisipuru (tera väikesed osised) eraldamiseks, sõelaava läbimõõduga 1,80 mm kasutatakse sorgole ja sõelaava läbimõõduga 4,50 mm kasutatakse katkiste terade eraldamiseks maisist.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13732:2003+A2:2009

Identne EN 13732:2002+A2:2009

Toidutöötlemismasinad. Kogutud piima jahutid farmides. Valmistamise, jõudluse, kasutuskõlbulikkuse, ohutuse ja hügieeninõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies requirements for design, construction, performance, suitability for use, safety and hygiene of refrigerated bulk bovine milk coolers and the related methods of test. It applies to refrigerated bulk milk tanks with air cooled condensing units and automatic control intended for installation on farms or at milk collecting points. It applies to tanks for two milkings (24 h), four milkings (48 h) and six milkings (72 h), in which the cooling takes place totally or partially within the tank. Performance requirements in 5.4.1.2.1 and 5.4.1.2.2 do not apply to tanks where cooling does not take place totally within the tank nor where the tank is associated with a continuous system of milking (e.g. milking with robot). This European Standard does not cover: - mobile tanks; - tanks intended to be tilted for drainage; - equipment for delivering the milk to the tank; - equipment for pre-cooling or instant cooling of the milk.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13732:2003/A1:2005; EVS-EN 13732:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 13732:2013

EVS-EN ISO 3657:2003

Identne EN ISO 3657:2003

ja identne ISO 3657:2002

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3657:2013

EVS-EN ISO 3961:2011

Identne EN ISO 3961:2011

ja identne ISO 3961:2009

Loomsed ja taimsed rasvad ning õlid. Joodiarvu määramine (ISO 3961:2009)

This International Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. Annex A describes a method for the calculation of the IV from fatty acid compositional data. This method is not applicable to fish oils.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3961:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3961:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 21415-2

Identne prEN ISO 21415-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 21415-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Wheat and wheat flour - Gluten content - Part 2: Determination of wet gluten by mechanical means (ISO/DIS 21415-2:2013)

This section of ISO 21415 specifies a method for determining the content of wet gluten and the gluten index for wheat flours (Triticum aestivum L. and Triticum durum Desf.) by mechanical means. This method is directly applicable to flours. It also applies to soft and durum wheat after grinding, if their granulometry meets the specificationss presented in Table B.1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21415-2:2008

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16344:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 16344:2013

Cosmetics - Analysis of cosmetic products - Screening for Uvfilters in cosmetic products and quantitative determination of 10 UV-filters by HPLC.

This European Standard specifies a multi-screening method using reversed-phase HPLC for the detection of UV-filters listed in the cosmetic regulations. The method is applicable for the quantitative determination of 10 UV-filters which are mainly used in emulsion-based cosmetic products and sun screen sprays particularly with regard to the maximum concentration listed in the cosmetic regulation. Other analytical methods for the qualification and quantification of UV-filters may be used if they lead to comparable results.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16370:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 16370:2013

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Sodium chloride for on site electrochlorination using membrane cells

This European Standard is applicable to sodium chloride intended for on site electrochlorination of water intended for human consumption using membrane cells. It describes the characteristic and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium chloride (see Annex B). It gives information on its use in water treatment.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1197

Identne FprEN 1197:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Inimtarbimiseks mõeldud vee töötlemiseks kasutatavad kemikaalid. Monotsinkfosfaadilahus

This European Standard is applicable to monozinc phosphate solution used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of monozinc phosphate solution and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for monozinc phosphate solution. It gives information on its use in water treatment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1197:2006

FprEN 15039

Identne FprEN 15039:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Antiscalants for membranes - Polycarboxilic acids and salts

This European Standard is applicable to polycarboxylic acids and salts used as antiscalants for membranes for the treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for polycarboxylic acids and salts. It gives information on their use as antiscalants for membranes in water treatment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15039:2006

FprEN 15040

Identne FprEN 15040:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Antiscalants for membranes - Phosphonic acids and salts

This European Standard is applicable to phosphonic acids and salts used as antiscalants for membranes in the treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for phosphonic acids and salts. It gives information on their use as antiscalants for membranes in water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15040:2006

FprEN 15041

Identne FprEN 15041:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Antiscalants for membranes - Polyphosphates

This European Standard is applicable to polyphosphates used as antiscalants for membranes for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics and specifies the requirements and the corresponding analytical methods for polyphosphates. It gives information on their use as antiscalants for membranes in water treatment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15041:2006

FprEN 15513

Identne FprEN 15513:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Carbon dioxide

This European Standard is applicable to carbon dioxide used for treatment of swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of carbon dioxide and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for carbon dioxide. It gives information on its use in swimming pool water treatment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15513:2007

prEN 14675

Identne prEN 14675:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of virucidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in the veterinary area - Test method and requirements - (phase 2, step 1)

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous, physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water or – in the case of ready-to-use-products – with water. Products can only be tested at a concentration of 80 % or less as some dilution is always produced by adding the test organisms and interfering substance. This European Standard applies to products that are used in the veterinary area, i.e. in the breeding, husbandry, production, transport and disposal of all animals except when in the food chain following death and entry to the processing industry. NOTE 1 The method described is intended to determine the virucidal activity of commercial formulations or active substances under the conditions in which they are used. NOTE 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2 step 1 test (Annex E).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14675:2006

prEN 16265

Identne prEN 16265:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Ignition devices

This European Standard defines the terms and specifies the requirements, means of categorisation, test methods, minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use, for ignition devices (except ignition devices for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles) of the following generic types: igniters; components for pyrotechnic trains; pyrotechnic Cords and fuses; delay fuses; fuzes. NOTE Safety fuses are subject to Directive 93/15/EEC and therefore not considered in this European Standard. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing pyrotechnic compositions that include any of the following substances: arsenic or arsenic compounds; polychlorobenzenes; mercury compounds; white phosphorus; picrates or picric acid. This European Standard does not apply to pyrotechnic articles containing blasting agents and military explosives except black powder and flash composition.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6141

Identne prEN ISO 6141:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6141:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Gas analysis - Contents of certificates for calibration gas mixtures (ISO/DIS 6141:2013)

This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for the contents of certificates for homogeneous gas mixtures in gas cylinders to be used as calibration gas mixtures. Otherwise pure gases, as far as used as calibration gas mixture, are also covered by this International Standard. Gases and gas mixtures produced for other purposes are not considered. The requirements in this International Standard deal with the metrological aspects of calibration gas mixtures. Other aspects, such as safety and legislative aspects, are not covered. Furthermore, it specifies additional information (optional data) recommended for describing a homogeneous gas mixture, supplied under pressure in a cylinder or other container. It does not cover the field of safety-relevant data and related labelling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6141:2006

prEN ISO 17516

Identne prEN ISO 17516:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17516:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO/DIS 17516:2013)

This International Standard is applicable for all cosmetics and assists interested parties in the assessment of the microbiological quality of the products. Microbiological testing may not be performed on those products considered to be microbiologically low risk (see ISO 29621).

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14274:2013/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 14274:2013/AC:2013

Automotive fuels - Assessment of petrol and diesel quality - Fuel quality monitoring system (FQMS)

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9038:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 9038:2013

ja identne ISO 9038:2013

Determination of sustained combustibility of liquids (ISO 9038:2013)

This International Standard specifies a pass/fail procedure, at temperatures up to 100 °C, to determine whether or not a liquid product, that would be classified as “flammable” by virtue of its flash point, has the ability to sustain combustion at the temperature or temperatures specified in the appropriate regulations. NOTE 1 Many national and international regulations classify liquids as presenting a flammable hazard on the basis of their flash point, as determined by a recognized method. Some of these regulations allow a derogation if the substance cannot “sustain combustion” at some specified temperature or temperatures. NOTE 2 In connection with the United Nations recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as well as with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, and also with derived national/EC regulations, temperatures of 60,5 °C and 75,0 °C are specified for this test.[1][2] The procedure is applicable to paints (including water-borne paints), varnishes, paint binders, solvents, petroleum or related products and adhesives, which have a flash point. It is not applicable to painted surfaces in respect of assessing their potential fire hazards. NOTE 3 This test method can be used, in addition to test methods for flash point, in assessing the fire hazard of a product. NOTE 4 Particular care needs to be taken in translating results from this test method to large scale (real life) situations, as liquids in large quantities may not behave in the same way as small samples.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9038:2004

EVS-EN ISO 14998:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 14998:2013

ja identne ISO 14998:2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Downhole equipment - Completion accessories (ISO 14998:2013)

This International Standard provides requirements and guidelines for completion accessories, as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This International Standard provides requirements for the functional specification, technical specifications including; design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, redress, repair, shipment, and storage. This standard covers the pressure containing, load bearing, disconnect/reconnect, tubing movement, and opening a port functionalities of completion accessories. Products covered under ISO 11960, ISO 10432, ISO 10423, ISO 14310, ISO 16070, ISO 28781, ISO 10407-1, ISO 10407-2, ISO 17824, and ISO 17078-1 are not included. Also not included are other products such as: liner/tubing hangers, down-hole well test tools, sand control screens, inflow control devices, surface controlled sliding sleeves and chokes, down-hole artificial lift equipment, and all functionalities relating to electronics. This standard does not cover the connections to the well conduit. Installation of these products is outside the scope of this International Standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19902:2008/A1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 19902:2007/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 19902:2007/Amd 1:2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Fixed steel offshore structures (ISO 19902:2007/Amd 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements and provides recommendations applicable to the following types of fixed steel offshore structures for the petroleum and natural gas industries: - caissons, free-standing and braced; - jackets; - monotowers; - towers. In addition, it is applicable to compliant bottom founded structures, steel gravity structures, jack-ups, other-bottom founded structures and other structures related to offshore structures (such as underwater oil storage-tanks, bridges and connecting structures), to the extent to which its requirements are relevant.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 15112

Identne FprEN ISO 15112:2013

ja identne ISO 15112:2011

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Natural gas - Energy determination (ISO 15112:2011)

This International Standard provides the means for energy determination of natural gas by measurement or by calculation, and describes the related techniques and measures that are necessary to take. The calculation of thermal energy is based on the separate measurement of the quantity, either by mass or by volume, of gas transferred and its measured or calculated calorific value. The general means of calculating uncertainties are also given. Only systems currently in use are described. NOTE Use of such systems in commercial or official trade can require the approval of national authorization agencies, and compliance with legal regulations is required. This International Standard applies to any gas-measuring station from domestic to very large high-pressure transmission. New techniques are not excluded, provided their proven performance is equivalent to, or better than, that of those techniques referred to in this International Standard. Gas-measuring systems are not the subject of this International Standard.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 15970

Identne FprEN ISO 15970:2013

ja identne ISO 15970:2008

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Natural gas - Measurement of properties - Volumetric properties: density, pressure, temperature and compression factor (ISO 15970:2008)

This international Standard gives requirements and procedures for the measurement of the properties of natural gas that are used mainly for volume calculation and volume conversion: density at reference and at operating conditions, pressure, temperature and compression factor. Only those methods and instruments are considered that are suitable for field operation under the conditions of natural gas transmission and distribution, installed either in-line or on-line, and that do not involve the determination of the gas composition. This International Standard gives examples for currently used instruments that are available commercially and of interest to the natural gas industry. NOTE Attention is drawn to requirements for approval of national authorization agencies and to national legal regulations for the use of these devices for commercial or official trade purposes. The density at reference conditions (sometimes referred to as normal, standard or even base density) is required for conversion of volume data and can be used for other physical properties. Density at operating conditions is measured for mass-flow measurement and volume conversion using the observed line density and can be used for other physical properties. This International Standard covers density transducers based on vibrating elements, normally suitable for measuring ranges of 5 kg/m3 to 250 kg/m3. Pressure measurement deals with differential, gauge and absolute pressure transmitters. It considers both analogue and smart transmitters (i.e. microprocessor based instruments) and, if not specified otherwise, the corresponding paragraphs refer to differential, absolute and gauge pressure transmitters without distinction. Temperature measurements in natural gas are performed within the range of conditions under which transmission and distribution are normally carried out (253 K < T < 338 K). In this field of application, resistance thermometer detectors (RTD) are generally used. The compression factor (also known as the compressibility factor or the real gas factor and given the symbol Z) appears, in particular, in equations governing volumetric metering. Moreover, the conversion of volume at metering conditions to volume at defined reference conditions can properly proceed with an accurate knowledge of Z at both relevant pressure and relevant temperature conditions.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 15971

Identne FprEN ISO 15971:2013

ja identne ISO 15971:2008

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Natural gas - Measurement of properties - Calorific value and Wobbe index (ISO 15971:2008)

This International Standard concerns the measurement of calorific value of natural gas and natural gas substitutes by non-separative methods, i.e. methods that do not involve the determination of the gas composition nor calculation from it. It describes the principles of operation of a variety of instruments in use for this purpose, and provides guidelines for the selection, evaluation, performance assessment, installation and operation of these. Calorific values can be expressed on a mass basis, a molar basis or, more commonly, a volume basis. The working range for superior calorific value of natural gas, on the volume basis, is usually between 30 MJ/m3 and 45 MJ/m3 at standard reference conditions (see ISO 13443). The corresponding range for the Wobbe index is usually between 40 MJ/m3 and 60 MJ/m3. This International Standard neither endorses nor disputes the claims of any commercial manufacturer for the performance of an instrument. Its central thesis is that fitness-for-purpose in any particular application (defined in terms of a set of specific operational requirements) can be assessed only by means of a well-designed programme of experimental tests. Guidelines are provided for the proper content of these tests.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16960

Identne prEN ISO 16960:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16960:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur by oxidative microcoulometry method (ISO/DIS 16960:2013)

This international standard specifies a method for determination of total sulfur in the range from 1 mg/m3 to 200 mg/m3 in pipeline natural gas by oxidative microcoulometry. Natural gas with sulfur contents above 200 mg/m3 can be analysed after dilution with a suitable sulfur-free solvent. NOTE This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before its application.

Keel en

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 13714:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 13714:2013

Characterization of sludges - Sludge management in relation to use or disposal

This Technical Specification gives guidance for dealing with the production and control of sludge in relation to inputs and treatment and gives a strategic evaluation of recovery, recycling and disposal options for sludge according to its properties and the availability of outlets. This Technical Specification is applicable for sludges from: storm water handling; night soil; urban wastewater collecting systems; urban wastewater treatment plants; treating industrial wastewater similar to urban wastewater (as defined in Directive 91/271/EC [1]); water supply treatment plants; but excluding hazardous sludges from industry.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 13714:2010

EVS-EN 10355:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 10355:2013

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometric analysis of unalloyed and low alloyed steels - Determination of Si, Mn, P, Cu, Ni, Cr, Mo and Sn [Routine method]

This European Standard specifies an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry routine method for the analysis of unalloyed and low alloyed steels, whose iron content shall be at least 95 %. This method is applicable to the elements listed in Table 1 within the ranges shown. The sample preparation described can't completely dissolve samples having a combination of high chromium and substantial carbon. This incomplete dissolution can also affect the determination of manganese and molybdenum in these samples. For this reason, the scope of the method is limited to chromium contents ≤ 0,9 %; whereas the scope of EN 10351 covers a range of up to 1,6 % chromium. NOTE For tin, see NOTE 2 under Clause 11. In all cases, the ranges specified can be extended or adapted (after validation) for the determination of other mass fractions, provided that the iron content in the samples under concern is above 95 %. Other elements may be included. However such elements and their mass fractions should be carefully checked, taking into account the possible interferences, the sensitivity, the resolution and the linearity criteria of each instrument and each wavelength. Depending also on the sensitivity of each instrument, suitable dilutions of the calibration and the test sample solutions may be necessary. Moreover, even if the method described is "multi elemental", it is not absolutely necessary to carry out the determination of all the elements of its scope simultaneously: the measurement conditions have to be optimised by each laboratory, depending on the performances of each apparatus available.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15280:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 15280:2013

Evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood of buried pipelines applicable to cathodically protected pipelines

This European Standard is applicable to buried cathodically protected metallic structures that are influenced by a.c. traction systems and/or a.c. power lines. In this document, a buried pipeline (or structure) is a buried or immersed pipeline (or structure), as defined in EN 12954. In the presence of a.c. interference, the criteria given in EN 12954, Table 1, are not sufficient to demonstrate that the steel is being protected against corrosion. This European Standard provides limits, measurements procedures, mitigation measures and information to deal with long term a.c. interference and the evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood. This standard deals with possible a.c. corrosion of metallic pipelines due to a.c. interferences caused by inductive, conductive or capacitive coupling with a.c. power systems and with the maximum tolerable limits of these interference effects. It takes into account the fact that this is a long-term effect which occurs only during normal operating conditions. Short term a.c. interferences appearing during fault conditions in the a.c. power system will not cause a.c. corrosion. This standard does not deal with the safety issues associated with a.c. voltages. These are covered in national standards and regulations (see EN 50443).

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15280:2006

EVS-EN ISO 3326:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 3326:2013

ja identne ISO 3326:2013

Hardmetals - Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity (ISO 3326:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method of determining (the magnetization) coercivity of hardmetals containing not less than 3 % of a ferromagnetic binder by mass.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 23326:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 13714:2010

Identne CEN/TR 13714:2010

Characterization of sludges - Sludge management in relation to use or disposal

This Technical Report gives guidance for dealing with the production and control of sludge in relation to inputs and treatment and gives a strategic evaluation of recovery, recycling and disposal options for sludge according to its properties and the availability of outlets. This report is applicable for sludges from: - storm water handling; - night soil; - urban wastewater collecting systems; - urban wastewater treatment plants; - treating industrial wastewater similar to urban wastewater (as defined in Directive 91/271/EC [1]); - water supply treatment plants; but excluding hazardous sludges from industry.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 13714:2013

CEN/TS 15280:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15280:2006

Evaluation of a.c. corrosion likelihood of buried pipelines - Application to cathodically protected pipelines

This Technical Specification is applicable to buried cathodically protected metallic structures and influenced by a.c. traction systems and/or a.c. power lines. In this document, a buried pipeline (or structure) is intended as buried or immersed pipeline (or structure), as defined in the Standard EN 12954.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15280:2013

EVS-EN 23326:2000

Identne EN 23326:1993

ja identne ISO 3326:1975

Kõvasulamid. Koertsitiivsuse (magneetumuse) määramine

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks meetodi koertsitiivsuse (magneetumuse) määramiseks kõvasulamitel, mis sisaldavad ferromagnetilist sideainet vähemalt 3 massiprotsenti.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3326:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 10360

Identne prEN 10360:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Hot, warm or cold forgings - Repair conditions prior to delivery

This European Standard defines the forged components surface repair conditions and control to preserve their functionality.

Keel en

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15682-1:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 15682-1:2013

Glass in building - Heat soaked thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass - Part 1: Definition and description

This European Standard specifies the heat soak process system together with tolerances flatness, edgework, fragmentation and physical and mechanical characteristics of monolithic flat heat soaked thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass for use in buildings. Information on curved heat soak thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass is given in Annex B, but this product does not form part of this document. Other requirements, not specified in this document, can apply to heat soaked thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass which is incorporated into assemblies, e.g. laminated glass or insulating units, or undergo an additional treatment, e.g. coating. The additional requirements are specified in the appropriate product standard FprEN 15682-2:2012; in this case, heat soaked thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate glass does not lose its mechanical or thermal characteristics.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15682-2:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 15682-2:2013

Ehitusklaas. Kuumkatsetatud termiliselt karastatud leelismuldmetall-silikaatturvaklaas. Osa 2: Vastavuse hindamine/tootestandard

This European Standard specifies requirements, the evaluation of conformity and the factory production control of flat heat soaked thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass for use in buildings. For glass products with electrical wiring or connections for, e.g. alarm or heating purposes, other directives, e.g. Low Voltage Directive, may apply.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15683-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 15683-1:2013

Glass in building - Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass - Part 1: Definition and description

This European Standard specifies tolerances, flatness of web and flanges, flange deviation, edgework, fragmentation and physical and mechanical characteristics of monolithic thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass for use in buildings. Other requirements, not specified in this document, can apply to thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass, which undergoes an additional treatment, e.g. coating. The additional requirements are specified in the appropriate product standard FprEN 15683-2:2012. Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass, in this case, does not lose its mechanical or thermal characteristics.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 12488

Identne prEN 12488:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Glass in buildings - Glazing recommendations - Assembly principles for vertical and sloping glazing

This European Standard gives principles of glazing as well as recommendations on the selection of components, e.g. frame sections, beads, drainage holes, etc., for fitting glass into frames of any material. This European Standard applies to all basic types of edge supported vertical and sloping glazing systems, in all types of fixed or opening frames used in buildings. This European standard specifies also the functions, requirements and installation of glazing blocks within a frame during its manufacturing, transportation, installation and operational life. The standard applies to glazing blocks used for all types of flat or curved glass, as well as to derived processed types of glass. The observance of these recommendations will ensure a reasonable working life of the glazing. For certain glass products, e.g. fire resistant glazing, security glass, other or additional requirements, rules or recommendations may apply. Information with regards to the durability of a glass product is given in the applicable harmonised European Standard (hEN). Depending on the specific glass product, this will be referenced in the hEN in either clause 4.3. or clause 4.4. Within the clause, mention is also made of/to manufacturer's installation instructions and applicable standards. The standard is applicable to European climate conditions. This European Standard does not apply to the following: glass blocks and paver units (EN 1051-1); channel-shaped glass (EN 572-7); structural sealant glazing (see EN 13022 parts 1 and 2 and ETAG 002); adhesively bonded glazing in window; point fixed glazing; greenhouses (see EN 13031-1).

Keel en

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14241-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 14241-1:2013

Chimneys - Elastomeric seals and elastomeric sealants - Material requirements and test methods - Part 1: Seals in flue liners

This European Standard specifies the material requirements and test methods for prefabricated elastomeric seals for use in flue liners. It also specifies the requirements for evaluation of conformity. These seals are components in flue liners of different materials like metal, plastic, clay, concrete etc. Performance requirements of elastomeric seals in flue liners are covered by the relevant product standards. In the product standards, chimney products, including seals, are tested under operational conditions (e.g. temperature, pressure, mechanical load, flue gas, condensate) to relevant properties such as leakage and deformation. This European Standard covers seals intended for use in both dry and wet conditions. Therefore all seals are tested for functioning under wet conditions. This European Standard does not contain all the requirements necessary for chimneys with the following classification: corrosion resistance class 2 concerning natural wood1), corrosion resistance class 3. This European Standard is also applicable for sealants, in case nothing else is defined. The specimens is made from the sealants, which have been brought into a practical form, cured under manufacturers' instructions. The cured sealants will fulfil the same requirements as seals. NOTE Cured sealants are operationally seals in application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14241-1:2005

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 14680

Identne prEN 14680:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Gravitatsiooniliste termoplastist torustikega kasutatavad liimained. Spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for adhesives used for joining the components of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride)(PVC-C), acrylonitrile - butadiene-styrene (ABS) and styrene copolymer blends (PVC+SAN) thermoplastic piping systems for fluids under zero pressure (e.g. soil and waste discharge), independent of the application area. It provides reference for the evaluation of conformity of the adhesive to this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14680:2006

prEN ISO 19065-1

Identne prEN ISO 19065-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 19065-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Plastics - Acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylate (ASA), acrylonitrile-(ethylene-propylene-diene)-styrene (AEPDS) and acrylonitrile-(chlorinated polyethylene)-styrene (ACS) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO/DIS 19065-1:2013)

1.1 This part of ISO 19065 establishes a system of designation for acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylate (ASA), acrylonitrile-(ethylene-propylene-diene)-styrene (AEPDS) and acrylonitrile-(chlorinated polyethylene)-styrene (ACS) moulding and extrusion materials, which may be used as the basis for specifications. 1.2 The types of ASA, AEPDS and ACS plastic are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) Vicat softening temperature b) melt volume-flow rate c) Charpy notched impact strength d) tensile modulus and on information about composition, intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. 1.3 This part of ISO 19065 is applicable to all ASA, AEPDS and ACS materials consisting of a continuous phase based mainly on styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN) copolymer (in which the styrene component may be styrene itself and/or alkyl-substituted styrene) and a dispersed elastomeric phase based mainly on acrylate (ASA materials), ethylene-propylene-diene (EPDM) (AEPDS materials), chlorinated polyethylene (ACS materials), with or without other components, in such quantities as specified in data block 1. It applies to ASA, AEPDS and ACS materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules, pellets or chips, unmodified or modified by colorants, additives, fillers, etc. This part of ISO 19065 does not apply to materials a) containing less than 10 % by mass of acrylonitrile in the continuous phase; b) with a Charpy notched impact strength of less than 3 kilojoules per square metre; c) containing less than 50 % by mass of acrylate in the elastomeric phase in the case of ASA; d) containing less than 50 % by mass of ethylene-propylene-diene in the elastomeric phase in the case of AEPDS; e) containing less than 50 % by mass of chlorinated polyethylene in the elastomeric phase in the case of ACS. 1.4 It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This part of ISO 19065 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 part 2 of this International Standard (ISO 6402-2), if suitable. 1.5 In order to specify a thermoplastic material for particular application or to ensure reproducible processing, additional requirements may be given in data block 5 (see 3.1).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6402-1:2003

prEN ISO 19066-1

Identne prEN ISO 19066-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 19066-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Plastid. Metüülmetakrülaat-akrülonitriil-butadieenstüreenkopolümeerist (MABS) vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalid. Osa 1: Plastid ja alus tehniliste andmete jaoks

1.1 This part of ISO 19066 establishes a system of designation for methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials, which may be used as the basis for specifications. 1.2 The types of MABS plastic are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) Vicat softening temperature b) melt volume-flow rate c) Charpy notched impact strength d) tensile modulus and on information about composition, intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. 1.3 This part of ISO 19066 is applicable to all methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene materials consisting of a continuous phase based mainly on copolymers of styrene (and/or an alkyl-substituted styrene), acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate and a dispersed elastomeric phase based on butadiene. It applies to MABS materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets, unmodified or modified by colorants, additives, fillers, etc. 1.4 It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This part of ISO 19066 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 10366-2, 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 3.1).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10366-1:2003

prEN ISO 19069-1

Identne prEN ISO 19069-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 19069-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Plastid. Polüpropüleenist (PP) vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalid. Osa 1: Tähistussüsteem ja tehniliste andmete alused

1.1 This part of ISO 19069 establishes a system of designation for polypropylene (PP) thermoplastic material, which may be used as the basis for specifications. 1.2 The types of polypropylene plastics are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) tensile modulus of elasticity b) impact strength c) melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and on information about basic polymer parameters, intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. 1.3 This part of ISO 19069 is applicable to all polypropylene homopolymers and to copolymers of propylene with a content of other 1-olefinic of less than 50 % (m/m), as well as blends of polymers containing at least 50 % (m/m) of aforementioned polymers. It applies to materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets and to materials unmodified or modified by colorants, additives, fillers, etc. This part of ISO 19069 does not apply to propylene-based rubber. 1.4 It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This part of ISO 19069 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 part 2 of this International Standard, 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

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1873-1:2000

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 217:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 217:2013

ja identne ISO 217:2013

Paper - Untrimmed sizes - Designation and tolerances for primary and supplementary ranges, and indication of machine direction (ISO 217:2013)

This International Standard specifies a primary range and a supplementary range of untrimmed sizes of paper in sheets which are to be trimmed to sizes as given in ISO 216 and establishes a system of designation of untrimmed sizes. This International Standard also specifies the method for the indication of machine direction of untrimmed sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 217:2008

EVS-EN ISO 3037:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 3037:2013

ja identne ISO 3037:2013

Corrugated fibreboard - Determination of edgewise crush resistance (unwaxed edge method) (ISO 3037:2013)

This International Standard specifies an unwaxed edge method for the determination of the edgewise crush resistance of corrugated fibreboard. It is applicable to all corrugated fibreboard grades.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3037:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 217:2008

Identne EN ISO 217:2008

ja identne ISO 217:2008

Paper - Untrimmed sizes - Designation and tolerances for primary and supplementary ranges, and indication of machine direction

This International Standard specifies a primary range and a supplementary range of untrimmed sizes of paper in sheets which are to be trimmed to the ISO-A series of sizes as given in ISO 216, and establishes a system of designation of untrimmed sizes. This International Standard also specifies the method for the indication of machine direction of untrimmed sizes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 644:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 217:2013

EVS-EN ISO 3037:2007

Identne EN ISO 3037:2007

ja identne ISO 3037:2007

Gofreeritud fiiberpapp. Põiksuunalise katkemistugevuse määramine (vahatamata serva meetod)

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks meetodi lainelise fiiberkartongi põiksuunalise katkemistugevuse määramiseks. Standard kehtib kõikidele lainelise fiiberkartongi sortidele.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3037:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3037:2013

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 9038:2004

Identne EN ISO 9038:2003

ja identne ISO 9038:2003

Test for sustained combustibility of liquids

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9038:2013

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 834:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 834:2013

Heat cost allocators for the determination of the consumption of room heating radiators - Appliances with electrical energy supply

NOTE See Clause 3 for a definition of the terms used below. This European standard applies to heat cost allocators which are used to capture the proportionate thermal output of radiators in consumer units. If an account unit comprises consumer units of different types (e.g. technically different types of heating systems or differences due to the consumer behaviour, e.g. industrial plants as opposed to private apartments), it could be necessary to divide this account unit into groups of users. Heat cost allocators enable the determination of the heat consumption only of each radiator in a consumer unit as a share of the total heat consumption of the account unit or user group (see Clause 4); it is therefore necessary to determine this total heat consumption either by measuring the consumed fuel quantity or the amount of heat delivered (the latter by means of a heat meter, for example). For the appropriate use of the heat cost allocators in accordance with this standard, the heating system needs to: - correspond to the state of the art at the time of installation of the heat cost allocators; - be operated in accordance with the state of the art (see A.2). This standard specifies that heat cost allocators shall not be used for heating systems where the temperature of the heating system falls below or exceeds the temperature limits of the heat cost allocators, where the rating factor for the thermal output, KQ, cannot be clearly specified or where the heating surface is inaccessible. This applies usually to the following heating systems: - floor heating; - radiant ceiling heating; - flap-controlled radiators; - radiators with ventilators; - fan-assisted air heaters; - heating systems with steam-operated radiators.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 834:2000

EVS-EN 1097-11:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 1097-11:2013

Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 11: Determination of compressibility and confined compresssive strength of lightweight aggregates

This European Standard specifies the reference method used for type testing, and in case of dispute, for determining the compressibility and confined compressive strength of lightweight aggregates (LWA). For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established. The test is applicable to LWA passing the 32 mm sieve.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1838:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 1838:2013

Valgustehnika. Hädavalgustus

This European Standard specifies the luminous requirements for emergency escape lighting and standby lighting systems installed in premises or locations where such systems are required. It is principally applicable to locations where the public or workers have access.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1838:2000

EVS-EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2013

Eurokoodeks 8: Maavärinat taluvate konstruktsi-oonide projekteerimine. Osa 3: Hoonete olukorra hindamine ja taastamistööd

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2010

EVS-EN 12098-1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 12098-1:2013

Controls for heating systems - Part 1: Control equipment for hot water heating systems

This standard applies to electronic control equipment for heating systems with water as the heating medium and a flow water temperature up to 120°C. This control equipment controls and regulates the distribution and/or the generation of heat in relation to the outside temperature and time and other reference variables. This standard covers also controllers which contain an integrated optimum start or an optimum start-stop control function. Safety requirements on heating systems remain unaffected by this standard. The dynamic behaviour of the valves and actuators are not covered in this standard. A multi-distribution and/or multi-generation system needs a coordinated solution to prevent undesired interaction and is not part of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12098-1:2000; EVS-EN 12098-2:2001

EVS-EN 12102:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 12102:2013

Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Õhumüra mõõtmine. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine

This European Standard establishes requirements for determining, in accordance with a standardized procedure, the sound power level emitted into the surrounding air by air conditioners, heat pumps, liquid chilling packages with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling, including water cooled multisplit systems, as described in FprEN 14511:2012 and dehumidifiers as described in EN 810:1997. This standard also covers the measurement of the sound power level of evaporatively-cooled condenser air conditioners, as defined in EN 15218:2012. However, the measurement shall be done without external water feeding and these units will thus be considered as the other air conditioners covered by EN 14511:2012. It is emphasised that this measurement standard only refers to airborne noise. This European Standard offers ways to determine the sound power level of units. Some of them are specifically adapted to provide results with low uncertainties, by using laboratory class acoustic methods and highly controlled working conditions. Those measurements are suitable for certification, labelling and marking purposes. In some cases, the target and/or the environment of the measurements do not allow such precision-class methods. This European Standard also offers ways to assess sound power levels with acceptable accuracy even though acoustic methods and/or working conditions are not laboratory-type, e.g. in situ or quality control measurements. This European Standard gives two classes of measurements and results, according to the test environment: Class A measurements correspond to controlled working conditions (standard or application rating conditions). It is defined by the respect to the tolerances of Table 2 and shall be used for the conformity to requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2012 of 6 March 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for air conditioners Class B measurements correspond to the case where the range defined by the tolerances of Table 2 cannot be fulfilled. In both classes, precision or engineering class acoustic methods should be applied. The choice of the acoustic measurement method is done in accordance with EN ISO 3740 and EN ISO 9614 depending on the type of surrounding acoustic fields (diffuse or free field, enclosed or open space), and the available instrumentation. Whatever the current working conditions, the reference of acoustic standard shall be reported, with explicit mention of its accuracy class.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12102:2008

EVS-EN 12602:2008+A1:2013

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 12602:2008+A1:2013

Autoklaavitud sarrustatud poorbetoonist valmistooted

This European Standard is for prefabricated reinforced components of autoclaved aerated concrete to be used in building construction for: a) Structural elements: loadbearing wall components; retaining wall components; roof components; floor components; linear components (beams and piers).) Non-structural elements: nonloadbearing wall components (partition walls); cladding components (without fixtures) intended to be used for external facades of buildings; small box culverts used to form channels for the enclosure of services; components for noise barriers. Depending on the type and intended use of elements for which the components are utilised, the components can be applied - in addition to their loadbearing and encasing function - for purposes of fire resistance, sound insulation and thermal insulation indicated in the relevant clauses of this European Standard. Components covered by this standard are only intended to be subjected to predominantly non-dynamic actions, unless special measures are introduced in the relevant clauses of this European Standard. The term "reinforced" relates to reinforcement used for both structural and non-structural purposes. This European Standard does not cover: rules for the application of these components in structures; joints (except their strength and integrity E of resistance to fire); fixtures; finishes for external components, such as tiling. NOTE AAC components may be used in noise barriers if they are designed to fulfil also the requirements of EN 14388.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12602:2008

EVS-EN 13361:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13361:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks hoidlate ja tammide ehitusel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers for potable, fresh or saline water, in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction. This European Standard is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13361:2004; EVS-EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13362:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13362:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks kanalite ehitusel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers for potable, fresh or saline water, in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction. This European Standard is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13362:2005

EVS-EN 13491:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13491:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks tunnelite ja nendega seotud maaaluste ehitiste vedelikutõkete ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and associated underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction wall. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties. This document does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13491:2004; EVS-EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13492:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13492:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks vedeljäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkete ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites and in the construction of transfer stations and secondary containment for the storage of liquid waste on a waste disposal site only and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of fluids through the construction. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13492:2004; EVS-EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13493:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 13493:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks tahkete jäätmete hoidlate ja prügilate ehitamisel

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of solid waste storage and solid waste disposal sites, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of fluids through the construction. This document is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products. This document provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this document. This document defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and distributors with regard to the presentation of product properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13493:2005

EVS-EN 14241-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 14241-1:2013

Chimneys - Elastomeric seals and elastomeric sealants - Material requirements and test methods - Part 1: Seals in flue liners

This European Standard specifies the material requirements and test methods for prefabricated elastomeric seals for use in flue liners. It also specifies the requirements for evaluation of conformity. These seals are components in flue liners of different materials like metal, plastic, clay, concrete etc. Performance requirements of elastomeric seals in flue liners are covered by the relevant product standards. In the product standards, chimney products, including seals, are tested under operational conditions (e.g. temperature, pressure, mechanical load, flue gas, condensate) to relevant properties such as leakage and deformation. This European Standard covers seals intended for use in both dry and wet conditions. Therefore all seals are tested for functioning under wet conditions. This European Standard does not contain all the requirements necessary for chimneys with the following classification: corrosion resistance class 2 concerning natural wood1), corrosion resistance class 3. This European Standard is also applicable for sealants, in case nothing else is defined. The specimens is made from the sealants, which have been brought into a practical form, cured under manufacturers' instructions. The cured sealants will fulfil the same requirements as seals. NOTE Cured sealants are operationally seals in application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14241-1:2005

EVS-EN 14511-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 14511-2:2013

Õhu konditsioneerid, elektrikompressoritega vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Osa 2: Katsetingimused

1.1 The scope of FprEN 14511-1:2012 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test conditions for the rating of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps, using either, air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling. It also specifies test conditions for heat recovery operation of multisplit systems. 1.3 This European standard specifies the conditions for which performance data shall be declared for single duct and double duct units for compliance to the Ecodesign regulation 206/2012 and Energy labelling regulation 626/2011.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-2:2011

EVS-EN 14511-3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 14511-3:2013

Õhu konditsioneerid, elektrikompressoritega vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test methods for the rating and performance of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and cooling. It also specifies the method of testing and reporting for heat recovery capacities, system reduced capacities and the capacity of individual indoor units of multisplit systems, where applicable. This standard also makes possible to rate multisplit and modular heat recovery multisplit systems by rating separately the indoor and outdoor units.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-3:2011

EVS-EN 14511-4:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 14511-4:2013

Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps with electrically driven compressors for space heating and cooling - Part 4: Operating requirements, marking and instructions

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies minimum operating requirements which ensure that air conditioners, heat pumps and liquid chilling packages using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrical driven compressors are fit for the use designated by the manufacturer when used for space heating and/or cooling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-4:2011

EVS-EN 15218:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 15218:2013

Kondensaatori adiabaatse vesijahutuse ja elektrikompressoritega õhukonditsioneerid ning vedelikjahutusseadmed ruumide jahutamiseks. Määratlused, definitsioonid, katsetingimused, katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This European Standard specifies the terms, definitions, test conditions, test methods and requirements for rating the performance of air conditioners and liquid chilling packages, with electrically driven compressors and with evaporatively cooled condenser when used for space cooling. The evaporatively cooled condenser is cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water. This additional external water is fed by a specific water supply circuit or by a water tank. This standard does not apply to air-to-air and air-to-water air conditioners with a condenser cooled by air and by the evaporation of water condensed on their evaporator. This standard applies to units equipped with a water tank or with a continuous water circuit supply that can also operate without water feeding. However the standard only concerns the testing of these units with water feeding. This standard applies to factory-made units which can be ducted. This standard applies to factory-made units of either fixed capacity or variable capacity by any means. Packaged units, single split and multisplit systems are covered by this standard. With regard to units consisting of several parts, this standard applies only to those designed and supplied as a complete package. Evaporatively cooled condenser units that can also operate in heating mode shall have their performance in this mode determined according to FprEN 14511. Installations used for industrial processes cooling are not within the scope of this standard. This European standard specifies the conditions for which performance data shall be declared for compliance to the Ecodesign regulation 206/2012 and to the Energy Labelling regulation 626/2011 of air conditioners with evaporatively cooled condenser in cooling mode. NOTE All the symbols given in this text can be used regardless of language.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15218:2006

EVS-EN ISO 12571:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 12571:2013

ja identne ISO 12571:2013

Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of hygroscopic sorption properties (ISO 12571:2013)

This International standard specifies two alternative methods for determining hygroscopic sorption properties of porous building materials and products: a) using desiccators and weighing cups (desiccator method); b) using a climatic chamber (climatic chamber method). The desiccator method is the reference method. The standard does not specify the method for sampling. The methods specified in this standard can be used to determine the moisture content of a sample in equilibrium with air at a specific temperature and humidity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12571:2000

EVS-HD 60364-5-51:2009/A11:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne HD 60364-5-51:2009/A11:2013

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-51: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Üldjuhised

This part of HD 60364 deals with the selection of equipment and its erection. It provides common rules for compliance with measures of protection for safety, requirements for proper functioning for intended use of the installation, and requirements appropriate to the external influences foreseen.

Keel en

EVS-HD 60364-7-718:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne HD 60364-7-718:2013

ja identne IEC 60364-7-718:2011

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-718: Requirements for special installations or locations - Communal facilities and workplaces (IEC 60364-7-718:2011)

This part of HD 60364 provides additional requirements for electrical installations applicable to communal facilities and workplaces. Typical examples of communal facilities and workplaces are listed below: - assembly halls, assembly rooms; - exhibition halls; - theatres, cinemas; - sports arenas; - sales areas; - restaurants; - hotels, guest houses, residential care homes; - schools; - enclosed car parks; - meeting places, swimming halls, airports, railway stations, high-rise buildings; - workshops, factories and industrial plants. Access routes and escape routes are part of the above-mentioned examples. The necessity of providing safety services in special buildings and areas may be governed by national regulations which may contain more stringent requirements. NOTE For safety services see HD 60364-5-56.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 766:2000

Hüdrauliline teesideaine. Koostis, spetsifikaadid ja vastavuskriteeriumid

Käesolev standard käsitleb tööstuslikult valmistatavaid ja kasutusvalmis hüdraulilisi teesideaineid, mida kasutatakse teekatendi aluse üla- ja alakihtide ehitamiseks, samuti pinnase stabiliseerimiseks ja tugevdamiseks. Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded hüdrauliliste teesideainete mehaanilistele, füüsikalistele ja keemilistele omadustele ja formuleerib nende nõuete vastavuskriteeriumid, samuti tootja poolt rakendatavad vastavushindamise reeglid.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13282-3:2013; EVS-EN 13282-1:2013

EVS-EN 834:2000

Identne EN 834:1994

Soojuse maksumuse jaoturid ruumide soojendusradiaatorite tarbimise määramiseks. Elektrienergiavarustusega seadmed

Vastavalt sellele standardile on soojuse maksumuse jaoturid radiaatorite soojaväljundi registreerimise vahendid tarbimisüksustes. Tarbimisüksused on ehitised, kontorihooned, äripinnad või tööstusrajatised, mida varustatakse soojusega ühise kesk- või kaugküttesüsteemi kaudu.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 834:2013

EVS-EN 1838:2000

Identne EN 1838:1999

Valgustehnika. Hädavalgustus

Käesolev standard sätestab hoonetesse või muudesse kohtadesse, kus see on nõutav, paigaldatavale hädavalgustusele esitatavad fotomeetriliste parameetrite nõuded. Standard on põhimõtteliselt rakendatav kohtades, kus isikutel on avalik või piiratud juurdepääs.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1838:2013

EVS-EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2010

Identne EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2010

Eurokoodeks 8: Maavärinat taluvate konstruktsi-oonide projekteerimine. Osa 3: Hoonete olukorra hindamine ja taastamistööd

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1998-3:2005/AC:2013

EVS-EN 12098-2:2001

Identne EN 12098-2:2001

Controls for heating systems - Part 2: Optimum start-stop control equipment for hot water heating systems

This standard applies to electronic equipment which controls heating systems with water as the heating medium and a flow temperature up to 120 °C. The signals can be processed by using either analogue or digital techniques, or both. The particular equipment to which this standard applies covers both: stand-alone start optimisers, taking priority to the main controller during periods; controllers which contain an integrated optimum start or an optimum start-stop control function. NOTE: The optimum start-stop function can be integrated witin a main control device such as an outside temperature compensated (OTC) controller. In this case the controller would be expected to meet both part 1 and part 2 of this standard. Safety requirements on heating systems and heating control systems remain unaffected by this standard. The actuators and the dynamic behaviour of the valves are not covered by this standard. The control equipment may or may not be connected to a data network.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12098-1:2013

EVS-EN 12102:2008

Identne EN 12102:2008

Kliimaseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid, millel on elektriajamiga kompressorid. Õhumüra mõõtmine. Helivõimsustaseme määramine

This European Standard establishes requirements for determining, in accordance with a standardized procedure, the sound power level emitted into the surrounding air by air conditioners, heat pumps, liquid chilling packages with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling, including water cooled multisplit systems, as described in EN 14511 and dehumidifiers as described in EN 810. It is emphasized that this measurement standard only refers to airborne noise. This European Standard offers ways to determine the sound power level of units. Some of them are specifically adapted to provide results with low uncertainties, by using laboratory class acoustic methods and highly controlled working conditions. Those measurements are suitable for certification, labelling and marking purposes. In some cases, the target and/or the environment of the measurements do not allow such precision-class methods. This European Standard also offers ways to assess sound power levels with acceptable accuracy even though acoustic methods and/or working conditions are not laboratory-type, e.g. in situ or quality control measurements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ENV 12102:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 12102:2013

EVS-EN 12602:2008

Identne EN 12602:2008

Autoklaavitud sarrustatud poorbetoonist valmistooted

This European Standard is for prefabricated reinforced components of autoclaved aerated concrete to be used in building construction for: a) Structural elements: - loadbearing wall components; - retaining wall components; - roof components; - floor components; - linear components (beams and piers). b) Non-structural elements: - nonloadbearing wall components (partition walls); - cladding components (without fixtures) intended to be used for external facades of buildings; - small box culverts used to form channels for the enclosure of services; - components for noise barriers. Depending on the type and intended use of elements for which the components are utilised, the components can be applied - in addition to their loadbearing and encasing function - for purposes of fire resistance, sound insulation and thermal insulation indicated in the relevant clauses of this European Standard. Components covered by this standard are only intended to be subjected to predominantly non-dynamic actions, unless special measures are introduced in the relevant clauses of this European Standard. The term "reinforced" relates to reinforcement used for both structural and non-structural purposes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12602:2008+A1:2013

EVS-EN 13361:2004

Identne EN 13361:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Hoidlate ja tammide ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13361:2013

EVS-EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13361:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Hoidlate ja tammide ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13361:2013

EVS-EN 13362:2005

Identne EN 13362:2005

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Kanalite ehituse karakteristikud

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13362:2013

EVS-EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13491:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tunnelite ja maaluste ehitiste ehitamisel kasutatavalt vedelikbarjäärilt nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13491:2013

EVS-EN 13491:2004

Identne EN 13491:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tunnelite ja maaluste ehitiste ehitamisel kasutatavalt vedelikbarjäärilt nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymericgeosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, to be used as fluid barriers in the construction of tunnels and underground structures, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13491:2013

EVS-EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

Identne EN 13492:2004/A1:2006

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Vedelate jäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkiste ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This document specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites, transfer stations and secondary containment, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13492:2013

EVS-EN 13492:2004

Identne EN 13492:2004

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Vedelate jäätmete hoidlate, vahehoidlate või sekundaarsete kaitsetõkiste ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This document specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites, transfer stations and secondary containment, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13492:2013

EVS-EN 13493:2005

Identne EN 13493:2005

Geosünteetilised barjäärid. Tahkete jäätmete hoidlate ja prügilate ning ohtlike tahkete jäätmete ladestamiskohtade ehitamisel nõutavad omadused

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of solid waste storage and disposal sites, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13493:2013

EVS-EN 14241-1:2005

Identne EN 14241-1:2005

Chimneys - Elastomeric seals and elastomeric sealants - Material requirements and test methods - Part 1: Seals in flue liners

This European Standard specifies the material requirements and test methods for prefabricated elastomeric seals for use in flue liners. It also specifies the requirements for evaluation of conformity.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14241-1:2013

EVS-EN 14511-2:2011

Identne EN 14511-2:2011

Elektrilise ajamiga kompressoriga kliimaseadmed,vedelikjahutusega üksused ja soojuspumbad ruumi soojendamiseks ja jahutamiseks. Osa 2: Katsetingimused

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1:2011 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test conditions for the rating of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps, using either, air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and/or cooling. It also specifies test conditions for heat recovery operation of multisplit systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-2:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 14511-2:2013

EVS-EN 14511-3:2011

Identne EN 14511-3:2011

Elektrilise ajamiga kompressoriga kliimaseadmed,vedelikjahutusega üksused ja soojuspumbad ruumi soojendamiseks ja jahutamiseks. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1:2011 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies the test methods for the rating and performance of air conditioners, liquid chilling packages and heat pumps using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrically driven compressors when used for space heating and cooling. It also specifies the method of testing and reporting for heat recovery capacities, system reduced capacities and the capacity of individual indoor units of multisplit systems, where applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-3:2007; EVS-EN 14511-3:2007/AC:2008

Asendatud EVS-EN 14511-3:2013

EVS-EN 14511-4:2011

Identne EN 14511-4:2011

Elektrilise ajamiga kompressoriga kliimaseadmed,vedelikjahutusega üksused ja soojuspumbad ruumi soojendamiseks ja jahutamiseks. Osa 4: Nõuded

1.1 The scope of EN 14511-1:2011 is applicable. 1.2 This European Standard specifies minimum requirements which ensure that air conditioners, heat pumps and liquid chilling packages using either air, water or brine as heat transfer media, with electrical driven compressors are fit for the use designated by the manufacturer when used for space heating and/or cooling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14511-4:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 14511-4:2013

EVS-EN 15218:2006

Identne EN 15218:2006

Kliimaseadmed ja ruumide jahutamiseks mõeldud elektriliste kompressoritega ja aurjahutusega kondensaatoriga vedelikjahutuspaketid. Määratlused, definitsioonid, katsetingimused, katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This standard specifies the terms, definitions, test conditions, test methods and requirements for rating the performance of air conditioners and liquid chilling packages, with electrically driven compressors and with evaporatively cooled condenser when used for space cooling. The evaporatively cooled condenser is cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water. This additional external water is fed by a specific water supply circuit or by a water tank.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15218:2013

EVS-EN ISO 12571:2000

Identne EN ISO 12571:2000

ja identne ISO 12571:2000

Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of hygroscopic sorption properties

This standard specifies two alternative methods for determining hygroscopic sorption properties of porous building materials and products: a) using desiccators and weighing cups (desiccator method), b) using a climatic chamber (climatic chamber method). The desiccator method is the reference method. The standard does not specify the method for sampling. The methods specified in this standard can be used to determine the moisture content of a sample in equilibrium with air at a specific temperature and humidity.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12571:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12828:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 12828:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Hoonete küttesüsteemid. Vesiküttesüsteemide projekteerimine

This European Standard specifies design criteria for water based heating systems in buildings with a maximum operating temperature of up to 105 °C. In case of heating systems with maximum operating temperatures over 105 °C other safety aspects than those described in 4.6 may apply. The other clauses of this European Standard are still valid for those systems. This European Standard does not amend product standards or product installation requirements. This standard covers the design of: - heat supply systems; - heat distribution systems; - heat emission systems; - control systems. This European Standard takes into account heating requirements of attached systems (e.g. domestic hot water, process heat, air conditioning, ventilation) in the design of a heat supply, but does not cover the design of these systems. This European Standard does not cover requirements for installation or commissioning or instructions for operation, maintenance and use of water based heating systems. This European Standard does not cover the design of fuel and energy supply systems.

Keel en

EN ISO 10140-3:2010/prA3

Identne EN ISO 10140-3:2010/prA3:2013

ja identne ISO 10140-3:2010/DAM 3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 3: Measurement of impact sound insulation (ISO 10140-3:2010/DAM 3:2013)

This part of ISO 10140 specifies laboratory methods for measuring the impact sound insulation of floor assemblies. The test results can be used to compare the sound insulation properties of building elements, classify elements according to their sound insulation capabilities, help design building products which require certain acoustic properties and estimate the in situ performance in complete buildings. The measurements are performed in laboratory test facilities in which sound transmission via flanking paths is suppressed. The results of measurements made in accordance with this part of ISO 10140 are not applicable directly to the field situation without accounting for other factors affecting sound insulation, such as flanking transmission, boundary conditions, and loss factor. A test method is specified that uses the standard tapping machine (see ISO 10140-5:2010, Annex E) to simulate impact sources like human footsteps when a person is wearing shoes. This part of ISO 10140 is applicable to all types of floors (whether heavyweight or lightweight) with all types of floor coverings. The test method applies only to laboratory measurements.

Keel en

FprEN 81-22

Identne FprEN 81-22:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 22: Electric lifts with inclined path

1.1 This European Standard specifies the safety rules for the construction and installation of permanently installed new electric lifts, with traction or positive drive, serving defined landings levels, having a vehicle designed to convey passengers or passengers and loads, suspended by ropes or chains and travelling in a vertical plan along guide rails that are inclined at an angle of between 15° and 75° in relation to the horizontal. 1.2 In addition to the requirements of this standard, supplementary requirements should be considered in special cases (potentially explosive atmosphere, extreme climate conditions, seismic conditions, transporting dangerous goods, etc.). 1.3 This European Standard does not cover: a) lifts with drives other than those stated in 1.1; b) installation of electric lifts in existing buildings to the extent that space does not permit; c) important modifications (see Annex E) to a lift installed before this standard is brought into application; d) lifting appliances, such as paternosters, mine lifts, theatrical lifts, appliances with automatic caging, skips, lifts and hoists for building and public works sites, ships' hoists, platforms for exploration or drilling at sea, construction and maintenance appliances; e) safety during transport, installation, repairs, and dismantling of lifts; f) lifts with rated speed ≤ 0,15 m/s. However, this standard may usefully be taken as a basis. Noise is not dealt with in this standard because it is not relevant to the safe use of the lift. Vibrations are dealt with for electric parts only. Direct effects on human bodies are not considered as harmful. 1.4 This European Standard does not specify the additional requirements necessary for the use of lifts in case of fire. 1.5 Taking into account the state of art, the scope of the present standard is limited as follows: inclination: a variation in inclination is permitted for the travel path; travel path: confined within the vertical plane; maximum capacity of the car: 7 500 kg (100 passengers); maximum rated speed (v): 4 m/s. These both characteristics (capacity and speed) are linked by the relation given in the following Figure 1. The standard applies to all the constituent components of the including: running tracks, guides, safety gear operating device, counter-rails, but excludes the supporting structures, civil engineering structures and anchorages that are dealt with by other regulations. 1.6 This standard is not applicable for inclined lifts which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

FprEN 1367-7

Identne FprEN 1367-7:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates - Part 7: Determination of resistance to freezing and thawing of Lightweight aggregates

This European Standard specifies the reference test method used for type testing, and in case of dispute, for determining the resistance to freezing and thawing of lightweight aggregates (LWA) in accordance with EN 13055. For other purposes, in particular for factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established. The test is applicable to LWA with particle size not less than 4mm and up to a maximum size of 32 mm.

Keel en

FprEN 1367-8

Identne FprEN 1367-8:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates - Part 8: Determination of resistance to disintegration of Lightweight Aggregates

This European Standard specifies the reference test method used for type testing, and in case of dispute, for determining the resistance to disintegration of lightweight aggregates (LWA) in accordance with EN 13055. For other purposes, in particular for factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established The test is applicable to LWA with particle size no lower than 4 mm and up to a maximum size of 32 mm.

Keel en

FprEN 13859-1

Identne FprEN 13859-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Painduvad hüdroisolatsioonimaterjalid. Aluskatete määratlused ja omadused. Osa 1: Tükkmaterjalidest katuste aluskatted

This European standard specifies the characteristics of flexible sheets for underlays which are to be used under roof covering of discontinuous roofs. It specifies the requirements and test methods and provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products with the requirements of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13859-1:2010

FprEN 13859-2

Identne FprEN 13859-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Painduvad hüdroisolatsioonimaterjalid. Aluskatete määratlused ja omadused. Osa 2: Seinte aluskatted

This European standard specifies the characteristics of flexible sheets for underlays for walls which are to be used in walls behind outside wall coverings in order to avoid penetration of wind and water from outside. It specifies the requirements and test methods and provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products with the requirements of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13859-2:2010

prEN 1303

Identne prEN 1303:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Lukusüdamikud. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard applies to cylinders for such locks as are normally used in buildings and are designed to be used with cylinders. This European Standard specifies performance and other requirements for the strength, security, durability, performance and corrosion resistance of cylinders and their original keys. It establishes one category of use, three categories of durability, two categories each for fire and corrosion resistance all based on performance tests as well as six grades of key related security based on design requirements and three grades on performance tests that simulate attack. This European Standard includes tests of satisfactory operation at temperatures between -20 °C and +65 °C. It specifies test methods to be used on cylinders and their protective measures linked with these cylinders and recommended by the manufacturer. Corrosion resistance is specified by reference to the requirements of the European Standard EN 1670 on the protection of corrosion for locks and building hardware. The suitability of cylinders for use on fire or smoke-door assemblies is determined by fire performance tests conducted in addition to the performance testing required by this European Standard. Since suitability for use on fire doors is not essential in every situation, the manufacturer has the option to state if the cylinder conforms to these additional requirements or not. If so claimed, cylinders shall comply with the requirements laid down in the relevant European Standard EN 1634-1 or prEN 1634-2, see Annex A. Assessment of fire resistance of grade 1 doors is beyond the scope of this document. On occasions there may be a need for additional functions within the design of the cylinder. Purchasers should satisfy themselves that the products are suitable for their intended use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1303:2005; EVS-EN 1303:2005/AC:2008

prEN 13914-1

Identne prEN 13914-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering - Part 1: External rendering

This European Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the design, preparation and application of renders based on cement, lime or other mineral binders, and/or combinations thereof, masonry cement and polymer modified binder based external renderings, according to EN 998-1 or site made renders; renders based on organic binders according EN 15824-1; on all common types of backgrounds. It includes rendering on both new and old backgrounds and the maintenance and repair of existing work. This document gives guidance on the use of established site, factory and semi-finished factory made renders. NOTE 1 Because of the many and varied materials and practices in Europe it is not possible for certain aspects of the document to enter into sufficient detail to be fully usable to practitioners in each country. Such recommendations required to complement, but not alter any basic European recommendation are given in documentation prepared by each country. Aspects of this document which may need to be complemented are indicated where they occur by a footnote referencing this paragraph. Due to the wide range of climatic conditions in Europe, it is not possible to recommend precise drying times for backgrounds and render coats. Any times given are for guidance only. This document does not cover the following: a) the use and application of special renders for liquid retaining structures, e.g. coatings, and for backgrounds to cladding systems; b) the structural repair of concrete; c) the installation of proprietary external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS); d) the specification and use of sealants used to seal joints for use with rendering; e) the use of gypsum based renders used externally, but their use may be permitted in some countries; NOTE 2 Gypsum based products soften when subject to prolonged moist conditions. The use of such products externally will depend upon the climatic conditions where the render will be used and on the local building traditions. With the exception of some drier countries in southern Europe gypsum based renders are generally not recommended for external use and are therefore not included within the scope of this document. Their use may be permitted and controlled locally. f) the design and installation of flashings at windowsills and elsewhere. At various points in this document reference is made to the use of sealants. The specification of sealants and the design of such joints is outside the scope of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13914-1:2005

prEN 13914-2

Identne prEN 13914-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering - Part 2: Design considerations and essential principles for internal plastering

This European Standard concerns the design considerations and essential principles for internal plastering systems and application of plastering systems. The standard gives in different parts requirements and recommendations for building details, design and materials considerations, the selection of mixes and the application of gypsum plasters; gypsum/lime plasters; premixed lightweight plasters; anhydrite plasters; lime/gypsum; cement and cement/lime based plasters; lime based plasters, silicate plasters, polymer plasters and polymer modified plasters. This standard does not deal with the following: external finishes; painting and or preparation; impregnations; structural repair of concrete; fibrous plasterwork. Because of the many and varied materials and practices in Europe it is not possible for certain aspects of the standard to enter into sufficient detail to be fully usable to practitioners in each country. Such guidance to complement, but not alter any basic European recommendations are given in documentation prepared by each country. Aspects of this European Standard whose basic recommendations may need to be complemented are indicated where they occur by a footnote referencing this clause.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13914-2:2005

prEN 16475-2

Identne prEN 16475-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Chimneys - Accessories - Part 2: Chimney fans - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard only covers electrically operated metal fans for chimneys that are able to create a stabile mechanical draught for the chimney. This standard only covers fans installed inline in connecting flue or mounted on the chimney outlet.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10545-1

Identne prEN ISO 10545-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 10545-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kahlid. Osa 1: Proovivõtmine ja tehnilistele tingimustele vastavuse kriteeriumid

This part of IS0 10545 specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10545-1:2000

prEVS 835

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Hoone veevärk

Käesolev standard kehtib hoone veevärkidele, mis on ühendatud linna või asula ühisveevärgiga või kohaliku veevarustusallikaga. Hoone veevärgi all mõistetakse hoonesisest külma- ja soojaveetorustikku koos toruarmatuuriga, veevarustusseadmeid ja maa-alust veetoru hoone piires kuni vundamendini (vt. joonis 1.1). Standardi nõudeid tuleb täita nii uue hoone veevärgi projekteerimisel, paigaldamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasolevate veevärkide remondil ja ümberehitusel.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 835:2003

prEVS 921

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Veevarustuse välisvõrk

Standard on rakendatav omandivormist sõltumata veevarustuse välisvõrkudele, sealhulgas veevõrgule alates veetöötlusjaamast või puurkaev-pumplast kuni hoonete välisseinani. Standard on aluseks veevõrgu projekteerimisel, veetorustike dimensioonimisel ja pumpade ning teiste abiseadmete valimisel ning on kasutatav nii uue veevõrgu rajamisel kui olemasoleva laiendamisel ja ümberehitamisel. Standardis määratakse kindlaks funktsionaalsed nõuded veevarustuse välisvõrgule seoses planeerimise, projekteerimise, ehitamise, käitamise, hoolduse ja ekspluatatsiooniga ning tegevused nõuete täitmiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 847-3:2003

prEVS 865-2

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Ehitusprojekti kirjeldus. Osa 2: Põhiprojekti seletuskiri

Standard annab soovitusi hoone, tehnovõrkude, asendiplaani ja maastikuarhitektuuri põhiprojekti seletuskirja koostamiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 865-2:2006

prEVS 875-10

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vara hindamine. Osa 10: Andmete kogumine ja analüüs, vara ülevaatus

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus-, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard EVS 875-10 käsitleb andmete kogumist hindamistoimingu käigus ja vara ülevaatust kui selle ühte tähtsamat osa, samuti vara analüüsi.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-10:2008

prHD 60364-5-53

Identne prHD 60364-5-53:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Switchgear and control gear

This part of HD 60364 deals with general requirements for isolation, switching, control and monitoring and with the requirements for selection and erection of the devices provided to fulfil such functions.

Keel en

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 13714:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 13714:2013

Characterization of sludges - Sludge management in relation to use or disposal

This Technical Specification gives guidance for dealing with the production and control of sludge in relation to inputs and treatment and gives a strategic evaluation of recovery, recycling and disposal options for sludge according to its properties and the availability of outlets. This Technical Specification is applicable for sludges from: storm water handling; night soil; urban wastewater collecting systems; urban wastewater treatment plants; treating industrial wastewater similar to urban wastewater (as defined in Directive 91/271/EC [1]); water supply treatment plants; but excluding hazardous sludges from industry.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 13714:2010

EVS 867:2011+A1:2013

Hind 11,67

ja identne EVS 867:2011+EVS 867:2011/A1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Standard käsitleb rongireisijate ooteplatvormide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja hooldusele esitatavaid nõudeid, hõlmates nii uusi (ehitatavaid) kui ka olemasolevaid (rekonstrueeritavaid) ooteplatvorme, juurdepääsu-teid ooteplatvormidele ning juurdepääsuteel asuvaid ülekäigukohti.

Keel et

EVS 867:2011/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Keel et

EVS-EN 15382:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 15382:2013

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused transporditaristus kasutamiseks

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers (polymeric, clay and bituminous geosynthetic barriers), used as fluid barriers in infrastructure works, e.g. roads, railroads, runways of airports, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics. Tunnels and underground structures are addressed in EN 13491. The intended use of these products is to control the pathway of liquids through the construction and to limit any contamination, e.g. by de-icing products, of groundwater or water sources. This European Standard is applicable to geosynthetic barriers, but not to geotextiles or geotextile-related products,
as defined in EN ISO 10318. This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties. This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier will be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption. In these cases other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations should be observed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15382:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 13714:2010

Identne CEN/TR 13714:2010

Characterization of sludges - Sludge management in relation to use or disposal

This Technical Report gives guidance for dealing with the production and control of sludge in relation to inputs and treatment and gives a strategic evaluation of recovery, recycling and disposal options for sludge according to its properties and the availability of outlets. This report is applicable for sludges from: - storm water handling; - night soil; - urban wastewater collecting systems; - urban wastewater treatment plants; - treating industrial wastewater similar to urban wastewater (as defined in Directive 91/271/EC [1]); - water supply treatment plants; but excluding hazardous sludges from industry.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 13714:2013

EVS-EN 15382:2008

Identne EN 15382:2008

Geosünteettõkked. Nõutavad omadused transporditaristus kasutamiseks

Standard määratleb taristu ehituses, näiteks teede, raudteede ja lennuradade ehituses, vedelikutõketena kasutatavate geosünteettõkete (polümeersete, savist ja bituumenist geosünteettõkete) asjakohased omadused ja sobivad katsemeetodid nende omaduste määramiseks. EN 13491 käsitleb tunneleid ja allmaaehitisi.
Toodete kasutusotstarve on läbi konstruktsiooni liikuvate vedelike liikumistee reguleerimine ning põhjavee või veeallikate igasuguse saastumise (nt jäätõrjevahendiga) piiramine.
Standard rakendub geosünteettõketele, kuid mitte geotekstiilidele või geotekstiilipõhistele toodetele, nagu on määratletud standardis EN ISO 10318.
Standardis on juhised toote vastavuse hindamiseks sellele Euroopa standardile.
Standard määrab nõuded, mida tootjad ja nende volitatud esindajad peavad täitma toote omaduste esitamisel.
Standard ei kata rakendusi, kus geosünteettõke puutub kokku inimestele tarbimiseks mõeldud veega. Neil juhtudel tuleb järgida muid asjakohaseid standardeid, nõudeid ja/või eeskirju.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 15382:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 13201-2

Identne prEN 13201-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Teevalgustus. Osa 2: Teostusnõuded

This part of this European Standard defines lighting classes for road lighting aiming at the visual needs of road users, and it considers environmental aspects of road lighting. NOTE Installed intensity classes for the restriction of disability glare and control of obtrusive light and installed glare index classes for the restriction of discomfort glare are defined in the informative annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13201-2:2007

prEN 13201-3

Identne prEN 13201-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Teevalgustus. Osa 3: Valgussuuruste arvutamine

This European Standard defines and describes the conventions and mathematical procedures to be adopted in calculating the photometric performance of road lighting installations designed in accordance with the parameters described in EN 13201-2 to ensure that every lighting calculation is based on the same mathematical principles. The design procedure of a lighting installation requires also the knowledge of the parameters involved in the described model, their tolerances and variability. These aspects are not considered in this part of the standard but a procedure to analyse their contribution in the expected results is suggested in part 4 and it can be used in the design phase too.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13201-3:2007; EVS-EN 13201-3:2007/AC:2007

prEN 13201-4

Identne prEN 13201-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Teevalgustus. Osa 4: Valgustuse mõõtemeetodid

This European Standard specifies measurement conditions and procedures for measuring the quality parameters of road lighting installations i.e. the parameters that quantifies their performances according to EN 13201-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13201-4:2007

prEN 13201-5

Identne prEN 13201-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Road lighting - Energy performance indicators

This part of this European Standard defines how to calculate the energy performance indicators for road lighting installations using the calculated power density (D) and the calculated energy consumption indicator (ECIy). Power density (D) demonstrates the energy needed for a road lighting installation, while it is fulfilling the relevant lighting requirements specified in EN 13201-2. The energy consumption indicator (ECIy) determines the power consumption during the year, even if the relevant lighting requirements change during the night or seasons. These indicators may be used to compare the energy performance of different road lighting solutions and technologies for the same road lighting project. The energy performance of road lighting systems with different road geometries or different lighting requirements cannot be compared to each other directly, as the energy performance is influenced by, amongst others, the geometry of the area to be lit, as well as, the lighting requirements. The power density (D) and energy consumption indicators (ECIy) apply for all traffic areas covered by the series of lighting classes M, C and P as defined in EN 13201-2. Annex B introduces the installation efficacy and its factors as a measure of the influence of various losses and parameters.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17628

Identne prEN ISO 17628:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 17628:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing - Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger (ISO/DIS 17628:2013)

This standard specifies requirements for the Geothermal Response Test. This test comprises the in situ determination of the thermal conductivity in saturated and unsaturated soil and rock in a heat exchanger installed in a borehole. For this test liquid heat transfer media not subjected to phase changes are used. The thermal conductivity is an important parameter used in the design of thermal storage and thermal exchange systems. A Geothermal Response Test measures the temperature response to a thermal energy forcing of a borehole heat exchanger. The temperature response is related to the ground and borehole thermal parameters such as thermal conductivity, heat capacity and the conductivity of the borehole material and is therefore used to obtain estimates on these important parameters. This standard applies to heat exchangers installed in vertical or inclined boreholes of a common length up to e.g. 400 m and of a diameter of up to 200 mm.

Keel en

prEN ISO 18674

Identne prEN ISO 18674:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 18674:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geotechnical monitoring by field instrumentation - General rules (ISO/DIS 18674:2013)

This Standard applies to performance monitoring of the ground, structures interacting with the ground and geotechnical works. Specifically, this Standard applies to field instrumentation and measurements carried out in connection with site investigations of soils and rocks in accordance with EN 1997-2; in connection with the Observational Design procedure in accordance with EN 1997-1; for ground behaviour evaluation, e.g. unstable slopes, consolidation etc. for the proof or follow-up of a new equilibrium within the ground, after disturbance of its natural state by construction measures (e.g. foundation loads, excavation of soil, tunnelling); for the proof or follow-up of the stability, serviceability and safety of structures which may be influenced by geotechnical construction; for perpetuation of evidence; for the evaluation and control of geotechnical works.

Keel en

prEVS 875-10

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Vara hindamine. Osa 10: Andmete kogumine ja analüüs, vara ülevaatus

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalaks on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus-, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard EVS 875-10 käsitleb andmete kogumist hindamistoimingu käigus ja vara ülevaatust kui selle ühte tähtsamat osa, samuti vara analüüsi.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 875-10:2008

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12098-1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 12098-1:2013

Controls for heating systems - Part 1: Control equipment for hot water heating systems

This standard applies to electronic control equipment for heating systems with water as the heating medium and a flow water temperature up to 120°C. This control equipment controls and regulates the distribution and/or the generation of heat in relation to the outside temperature and time and other reference variables. This standard covers also controllers which contain an integrated optimum start or an optimum start-stop control function. Safety requirements on heating systems remain unaffected by this standard. The dynamic behaviour of the valves and actuators are not covered in this standard. A multi-distribution and/or multi-generation system needs a coordinated solution to prevent undesired interaction and is not part of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12098-1:2000; EVS-EN 12098-2:2001

EVS-EN 12503-4:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 12503-4:2013

Sports mats - Part 4: Determination of shock absorption

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of shock absorption characteristics of sports mats types 1 to 8 of EN 12503-1:2001, 9 to 11 of EN 12503-2:2001 and 12 of EN 12503-3:2001.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12503-4:2001

EVS-EN 13451-3:2011+A1:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 13451-3:2011+A1:2013

Swimming pool equipment - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air based water leisure features

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets for water/air and water/air based leisure features involving water movement, in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1:2011. The requirements of this specific standard take priority over those in EN 13451-1:2011. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to swimming pool equipment designed for: the introduction and/or extraction of water for treatment or leisure purposes; the introduction of air for leisure purposes; water leisure features involving the movement of water. NOTE The above items are identified with the general term devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13451-3:2011

EVS-EN 16232:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 16232:2013

Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Imikukiiged

This European standard specifies safety requirements and the corresponding test methods for infant swings intended for children up to a weight of 9 kg or unable to sit up unaided. If an infant swing has several functions or can be converted into another function the relevant European standards apply to it. Swings falling under the scope of EN 71-8 are excluded from the scope of this standard. See rationale in A.1.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12098-2:2001

Identne EN 12098-2:2001

Controls for heating systems - Part 2: Optimum start-stop control equipment for hot water heating systems

This standard applies to electronic equipment which controls heating systems with water as the heating medium and a flow temperature up to 120 °C. The signals can be processed by using either analogue or digital techniques, or both. The particular equipment to which this standard applies covers both: stand-alone start optimisers, taking priority to the main controller during periods; controllers which contain an integrated optimum start or an optimum start-stop control function. NOTE: The optimum start-stop function can be integrated witin a main control device such as an outside temperature compensated (OTC) controller. In this case the controller would be expected to meet both part 1 and part 2 of this standard. Safety requirements on heating systems and heating control systems remain unaffected by this standard. The actuators and the dynamic behaviour of the valves are not covered by this standard. The control equipment may or may not be connected to a data network.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12098-1:2013

EVS-EN 12098-1:2000

Identne EN 12098-1:1996

Küttesüsteemide juhtseadmed. Osa 1: Välistemperatuuri-kompensatsiooniga juhtseadmestik kuuma vee küttesüsteemide jaoks

See standard kehtib elektrooniliste juhtseadmete kohta vett soojendusvahendina kasutavates küttesüsteemides, mille voolutemperatuur on kuni 120 °C. Signaale saab töödelda, kasutades kas analoog- või digitaaltehnikat või mõlemat. Need juhtseadmed kontrollivad ja reguleerivad soojuse jaotamist ja/või tootmist sõltuvalt välistemperatuurist, teistest vastavatest muutujatest ja ajast. See standard ei muuda küttesüsteemide ohutusnõudeid. Standard ei käsitle ventiilide ja täiturmehhanismide dünaamilist käitumist.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12098-1:2013

EVS-EN 12503-4:2001

Identne EN 12503-4:2001

Sports mats - Part 4: Determination of shock absorption

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of shock absorption characteristics of sports mats types of 1 to 8 of EN 12503-1:2001, 9 to 11 of EN 12503-2:2001 and 12 of EN 12503-3:2001.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12503-4:2013

EVS-EN 13451-3:2011

Identne EN 13451-3:2011

Swimming pool equipment - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air based water leisure features

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets for water/air and water/air based leisure features involving water movement, in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1:2011. The requirements of this specific standard take priority over those in EN 13451-1:2011. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to swimming pool equipment designed for: - the introduction and/or extraction of water for treatment or leisure purposes; - the introduction of air for leisure purposes; - water leisure features involving the movement of water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13451-8:2001; EVS-EN 13451-3:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 13451-3:2011+A1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 14468-1

Identne prEN 14468-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Table tennis - Part 1: Table tennis tables, functional and safety requirements, test methods

This European Standard specifies functional requirements (see Clause 5) and safety requirements (see Clause 6) for table tennis tables hereafter referred to as tables. This European Standard is applicable to five types of tables (see Table 2) within the Classes A to D (see Table 1). This European Standard excludes table tennis tables which are installed in locations covered by EN 1176 and EN 15312.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14468-1:2005

prEN 14468-2

Identne prEN 14468-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Table tennis - Part 2: Posts for net assemblies - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies requirements for net assemblies permanently or temporarily attached to a table tennis table in accordance with EN 14468-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14468-2:2005

prEN 14749

Identne prEN 14749:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Kodune köögi mahutusmööbel ja töölauad. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for all types of kitchen and bathroom storage units and domestic storage furniture that are fully assembled and ready for use, including kitchen-worktops and movable and non-movable components and components made of glass. It specifies additional test methods in Annex A (normative). It does not apply to non-domestic storage, office storage, industrial storage, catering equipment, retail storage and industrial storage lockers. It does not apply to units covered by EN 71-1, Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties and EN 60065, Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements. It does not include requirements for electrical safety. If the furniture has additional functions, it is essential that it also meets the safety requirements of the appropriate European safety standard for that function. Safety depending on the structure of the building is not included, e.g. the strength of wall hanging units includes only the cabinet and its components. The wall and the wall attachments are not included. This European Standard does not include requirements for the resistance to ageing, degradation and flammability. Annex A (normative) contains additional test methods. Annex B (normative) contains a guideline for testing according to this document. Annex C (informative) contains an example of loading of wall hanging units. Annex D (informative) contains the relation between safety requirements, total mass and position of centre of gravity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14749:2005

prEN 16647

Identne prEN 16647:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Fireplaces for liquid fuels - Decorative appliances producing a flame using alcohol based or gelatinous fuel - Use in private households

This document applies for decorative fireplaces/appliances for domestic use, producing a flame using alcohol, hereafter referred to as fuel, in liquid or gelatinous fuel for decoration. NOTE The requirements are strictly applied even when used in other areas. Outside the private household and outdoor area can apply more or different rules on the use of the appliances. This document applies to free-standing, wall-mounted and built-in appliances with a maximum power output of 4.5 kW. This document applies for appliances ready for use, whose burner is of one unit or are an integral component of the appliances but not for appliances with a separate fuel tank. This document does not apply for appliances for heating or keeping food warm (rechauds), as well as for appliances for use in boats, caravans and other vehicles. This document does not apply for appliances with a heat output higher than 4.5 kW.

Keel en

prEN 16648

Identne prEN 16648:2013

Tähtaeg 30.10.2013

Conservation of cultural heritage - Transport methods

This European Standard defines principles to be considered when transporting objects. It should be used in accordance with EN 15946 "Conservation of cultural property – Packing principles for transport".

Keel en

STANDARDITE TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste standardite kohta.

Standardite tõlgetega tutvumiseks palume ühendust võtta EVS-i standardiosakonnaga standardiosakond@evs.ee või ostmiseks klienditeenindusega standard@evs.ee.

Tõlgete kommenteerimise ja ettepanekute esitamise perioodi lõpp on 01.10.2013

EVS-EN 10027-1:2005
Teraste tähistussüsteemid. Osa 1: Teraste nimetused
Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib teraste tähistamise eeskirjad, kasutades rakenduste ja põhiliste, st mehaaniliste, füüsikaliste ja keemiliste karakteristikute väljendamiseks täht- ja arvtähiseid, mis moodustavad terast samastava lühendi.
MÄRKUS. Inglise keeles on terase tähistus selle Euroopa standardi mõistes tuntud kui „steel name“, prantsuse keeles kui “designation symbolique“ ja saksa keeles kui “Kurznamen”.
Euroopa standard rakendub terastele, mis on spetsifitseeritud Euroopa standardites (EN), tehnilistes spetsifikatsioonides (TS), tehnilistes aruannetes (TR) ja CENi liikmete rahvuslikes standardites.
Neid reegleid võib rakendada ka standardiseerimata terastele.
Teraste numbrilise tähistamise süsteem, mis on tuntud kui terase tunnusnumbrid, on spetsifitseeritud standardis EN 10027-2.
Identne: EN 10027-1:2005

EVS-EN 10130:2007
Madala süsinikusisaldusega terasest külmvaltsitud külmvormitavad lehttooted. Tehnilised tarnetingimused
See Euroopa standard rakendub madala süsinikusisaldusega pinnakatteta külmvaltsitud terasest külmvormimiseks ettenähtud lehttoodetele laiusega ≥ 600 mm ja minimaalse paksusega 0,35 mm ja kui päringu ja tellimuse käigus ei ole teisiti kokku lepitud, siis ≤ 3 mm, mida tarnitakse lehtedena, rullidena, järgatud rullidena või järgatud rullidest või lehtedest mõõtulõigatud materjalina.
See standard ei kehti külmvaltsitud kitsale lintterasele (valtsimislaiusega < 600 mm) ega ka külmvaltsitud lehttoodetele, millel on eraldi standard, täpsemalt:

- orienteerimata kristallstruktuuriga elektrotehnilisele külmvaltsitud terasplekile ja lintterasele (EN 10106);
- elektrotehnilisest lintterasesest pooltoodetele (EN 10126 ja EN 10165);
- rullides mustale plekile (EN 10205);
- kõrge voolavuspiiriga terasest külmvaltsitud lehttoodetele (EN 10268);
- madala süsinikusisaldusega legeerimata terasest külmvaltsitud kitsale lintterasele (EN 10139);
- emailiga kaetavatele madala süsinikusisaldusega terasest külmvaltsitud lehttoodetele (EN 10209)

Identne: EN 10130:2006

EVS-EN 1342:2012
Looduskivist sillutuskivid välissillutiseks. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib toimivusnõuded ja vastavad katsemeetodid kõigile välissillutistes ja teepiiretes kasutatavatele looduskivist sillutuskividele.
Kasutamine välissillutistes hõlmab kõiki teedeehitusele tüüpilisi sillutisi, nagu jalakäigu- ja liiklusalad, väljakud ja muud sarnased objektid välistingimustes, millele mõjuvad ilmastikutegurid, nagu temperatuurimuutused, vihm, jää, tuul jne.
Seda Euroopa standardit on võimalik kasutada ka vastavuse hindamisel ja looduskivist äärekivide märgistamisel.

See Euroopa standard hõlmab ka kaubanduse seisukohalt olulisi karakteristikuid.
Identne: EN 1342:2012

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Euroopa standardi see osa määrab kindlaks standardi EN 13445-2:2009 järgi terasest üksikult ja seeriaviisiliselt toodetavate surveanumate kontrollimise ja katsetamise. Erisätted tsüklilise talitluse kohta on toodud standardi lisas G. Erisätted mahutitele ja mahutite osadele töötamisel roomavuse tingimustes on toodud käesoleva standardi lisas F ja lisas I.
MÄRKUS. Vastavushindamise protseduuri osaliste vastutusalad on toodud direktiivis 97/23/EÜ. Juhised selle kohta leiab dokumendist CR 13445-7.
Identne: EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013

EVS-EN 15273-3:2013
Raudteealased rakendused. Gabariidid. Osa 3: Ehitusgabariidid
See standard: - määratleb erinevad profiilid ehitusgabariitide läheduses asetsevate erisuguste ehitiste paigaldamiseks, kontrollimiseks ja hooldamiseks; - loetleb ehitusgabariitide määramisel arvesse võetavad erinevad nähtused; - määratleb nendest nähtustest tulenevate eri profiilide arvutamiseks kasutatava metodoloogia; - loetleb reeglid tee telgjoonte vaheliste kauguste määratlemiseks; - loetleb reeglid, mida tuleb järgida platvormide ehitamisel; - loetleb reeglid vooluvõtturi gabariidi määratlemiseks; - loetleb valemid kataloogis esinevate ehitusgabariitide arvutamiseks. Määratletud gabariit hõlmab ruumi, mida mõõdetakse ja hooldatakse, et võimaldada veeremi läbisõit ja ühel või mitmel taristul veeremi suuruse arvutamise ja kontrollimise eeskirjad, et vältida lubamatu kokkupuute riski. See standard määratleb metoodikad, millega selgitatakse eri taristute- ja veeremi gabariitide ühildatavust. See standard määrab järgmised osapoolte vastutused: a) taristu puhul: 1) gabariidi väljaselgitamine; 2) korrashoid; 3) taristu seire. b) veeremi puhul: 1) käigusoleva veeremi vastavus asjakohase gabariidiga; 2) selle vastavuse tagamine kogu aja jooksul. Nendesse standarditesse võetud gabariidid on moodustatud osana nende juurutamisest Euroopa raudteevõrgus. Teised raudteevõrgud, nagu regionaalsed, kohalikud, linnasise ja linnalähisvõrgud, võivad rakendada selles standardis defineeritud gabariidieeskirju. Neil võib olla vajalik võtta kasutusele spetsiifilisi metoodikaid, eriti järgmistell juhtudel: - kui kasutatakse eriveeremit (näiteks: kahel rööpal käitatavad metroorongid, trammid jms); - kui kasutatakse teisi kõverike raadiusi; - muu, jne. Selles standardis esitatud gabariitide kataloogis on üksnes valik gabariite ja see ei ole ammendav. Igal võrgustikul on vabadus määratleda gabariidid vastavalt nende vajadustele.
Identne: EN 15273-3:2013

EVS-EN 335:2013
Puidu ja puitpõhiste toodete vastupidavus. Kasutusklassid: määratlused, rakendus täispuidule ja puitpõhistele toodetele
See Euroopa standard rakendub täispuidule ja puitpõhistele toodetele. See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks viis kasutusklassi, mis esindavad erinevaid puidu ja puitpõhiste toodete kasutusolukordi. Standard osutab samuti igale olukorrale asjakohastele bioloogilistele mõjuritele. Mingi kasutusklass ei ole teostusklass ja ei anna juhiseid, kui kaua puit või puitpõhine toode kasutusel vastu peab.
Identne: EN 335:2013

EVS-EN 50159:2010
Raudteealased rakendused. Side-, signalisatsiooni- ja andmetöötluse süsteemid. Ohutusega seotud teabeedastus ülekandesüsteemides
Standard kehtib ohutusalaste elektrooniliste süsteemide kohta, mille digitaalside toimub läbi edastussüsteemi, mis pole tingimata projekteeritud ohutusega seotud rakenduste jaoks ning: – on projekteerija kontrolli all ja ei muutu oma eluajal, või – on osaliselt tundmatu või muutuv, kuigi volitamata ligipääs sellele on välistatav, või – pole projekteerija kontrolli all ja tuleb arvestada volitamata ligipääsu võimalust. Andmeedastussüsteemiga saab ühendada nii ohutusalaseid kui ka ohutusega mitteseotud seadmeid. Standard kehtestab ohutu andmeside üldnõuded andmeedastussüsteemiga ühendatud ohutusalaste seadmete vahel. See standard on rakendatav

andmeedastussüsteemiga ühendatud ohutusalaste seadmete ohutusnõuete määratlemisel, selleks et tagada ohutusnõuete ettenähtud terviklikkus. Ohutusnõudeid rakendatakse tavaliselt ohutusalastes ja standardi EN 50129 järgi projekteeritud seadmetes. Teatud juhtudel saab neid nõudeid rakendada ka edastussüsteemi muude seadmete korral niivõrd, kuivõrd ohutusmeetmed on terviklike ohutusnõuete täitmiseks rakendatavad. Ohutusnõuete määratlemine on ohutusalaste elektrooniliste süsteemide ohutuse eeltingimuseks, kusjuures ohutusnõuete täitmiseks vajalikud kriteeriumid on määratud standardis EN 50129. Seega, ohutuse ja kvaliteedihalduse tõendid tuleb võtta standardist EN 50129. Standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad andmesidega seotud funktsionaalset ja tehnoloogilist ohutust tagavad nõuded. See Standard ei ole rakendatav olemasolevate süsteemide puhul, mis on vastu võetud enne käesoleva standardi kehtivuse algust. Standard ei määratle: – andmesidesüsteemi, – andmesidesüsteemiga ühendatud seadmeid, – lahendusi (nt koostalitlusvõime jaoks), – missugused andmed on ohutusalased ja missugused mitte. Avaliku andmesidesüsteemi kaudu omavahel ühendatud ohutusalastele seadmetele võivad toimida paljud erinevad infotehnoloogilised ohud, mille tõrjeks on kavandatud üldine, halduslikke, tehnoloogilisi ja talitlusaspekte hõlmav programm. Selles standardis käsitletakse siiski, niivõrd kui see puudutab IT turvalisust, vaid juhuslikke sõnumirünnakuid ohutusalastele rakendustele. Standard ei hõlma üldisi infotehnoloogilisi turvaprobleeme ja kindlasti ei hõlma see IT turvaprobleeme seoses: – ohutusalase informatsiooni konfidentsiaalsuse tagamise ja – andmesidesüsteemi ülekoormuse vältimisega.
Identne: EN 50159:2010

EVS-EN 61010-1:2010
Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Standardi IEC 61010 käesolev osa määrab üldised ohutusnõuded järgmistele elektriseadmetele ja nende lisatarvikutele, ükskõik kus neid on ette nähtud kasutada.
a) Elektrilised katse- ja mõõteseadmed
Need on seadmed, mis elektromagnetiliste vahenditega katsetavad, mõõdavad, näitavad või registreerivad ühte või mitut elektrilist või füüsikalist suurust, samuti ka mõõtmiseks mitteettenähtud seadmed nagu signaaligeneraatorid, mõõteetalonid, laboratoorseks kasutuseks ette nähtud toiteahelad, muundurid, andurid, jne.
MÄRKUS 1 See hõlmab stenditoiteseadmeid, mis on ette nähtud muude seadmete katsetus- või mõõtmis-toiminguteks. Jõuseadmete jaoks ettenähtud jõutoiteseadmed kuuluvad standardi IEC 61558 käsitlusalasse (vt 1.1.2 h)).
Standard kehtib ka seadmete kohta, mis on integreeritud tootmisprotsessidesse ja ette nähtud toodetud seadmete katsetamiseks.
MÄRKUS 2 Käesoleva rakenduse puhul on tootmises kasutatavad katseseadmed tõenäoliselt paigaldatud kõrvuti koos tööstuslike tootmismasinatega ning nendega vastastikku ühenduses.
b) Elektrilised tööstuslikud protsessijuhtimisseadmed
Need on seadmed, mis juhivad ühte või mitut väljundsuuruse kindlat väärtust, millest iga väärtus on määratud kas käsitsi sätestamisega, koht- või kaugprogrammeerimisega, või ühe või mitme sisendmuutujaga.
c) Elektrilised laboriseadmed
Need on seadmed, mis mõõdavad, näitavad, jälgivad, kontrollivad või analüüsivad materjale, või mida kasutatakse materjalide ettevalmistamiseks ja sisaldavad in vitro diagnostikaseadmeid (IVD).
Neid seadmeid võib kasutada ka muudes kohtades kui laboratooriumites; näidete hulka kuuluvad kodus kasutatavad self-test IVD equipment ja transportimisel inimeste ning materjalide kontrolliks kasutatavad järelvaateseadmed läbivaatusseadmed.
Identne: IEC 61010-1:2010; EN 61010-1:2010

EVS-EN 61869-2:2013
Mõõtetrafod. Osa 2: Lisanõuded voolutrafodele
See standardi IEC 61869 osa kehtib uutele toodetud voolutrafodele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos elektriliste mõõtevahendite ja elektriliste kaitseseadmetega sagedustel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz. IEC 61869-2:2012
Identne: EN 61869-2:2012

EVS-EN 71-4:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 4: Katsekomplektid keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks

Standard määrab nõuded teatud ainete ja segude maksimaalsele kogusele, mõnedel juhtudel maksimaalsele kontsentratsioonile, keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks kasutatavates katsekomplektides. Need ained ja segud on: - need, mis on EÜ seadusandlusega klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks, kuuludes ohtlike ainete hulka ning ohtlikud segud - ained ja segud, mis ülemäärastes kogustes võivad kahjustada neid kasutavate laste tervist ning mis ei ole ülalmainitud seadusandlusega klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks; ja - mis tahes teised koos katsekomplektiga väljastatavad keemilised aine(d) ja segu(d). See standard on kohaldatav keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseteks tegevusteks kasutatavatele katsekomplektidele, kaasa arvatud kristallide kasvatamise komplektid, süsinikdioksiidi genereerimise katsekomplektid ja lisakomplektid. Selle alla kuuluvad ka mineraloogia, bioloogia, füüsika, mikroskoopia ja keskkonnateaduse alased keemiakatsete komplektid, juhul kui need sisaldavad üht või mitut keemilist ainet ja/või segu, mis on klassifitseeritud vastavalt EÜ määrusele Nr 1272/2008 ohtlikeks. See standard määratleb ka nõuded märgistusele, sisu loetelule, kasutusjuhenditele, silmade kaitsevahendile ja katsete sooritamiseks ettenähtud varustusele. See standard ei kehti standardi EN 71-13 alla kuuluvatele mänguasjadele (nt kosmeetikakomplektid). Nõuded teatud teistele keemilistele mänguasjadele on esitatud standardis EN 71-5.

Identne: EN 71-4:2013

EVS-EN 858-2:2003

Kergete vedelike (nt õli ja bensiin) püüdursüsteemide - Osa 2: Nimimõõdu valik, paigaldamine, toimimine ja hooldamine

Euroopa Standardit rakendatakse reoveest mineraalse päritoluga hüdrokarbonaatide eraldamiseks kasutatavatele püüdursüsteemidele. See ei rakendu taimse või loomse päritoluga rasvainele ja õlidele ega emulsioonide ja lahuste eraldamisele.

Identne: EN 858-2:2003

EVS-EN 872:2005

Vee kvaliteet. Heljumi määramine. Läbi klaaskiudfiltri filtreerimise meetod

See dokument kirjeldab meetodit heljumi määramiseks toorvees, heitvees ja reovees läbi klaaskiudfiltrite filtreerimise teel. Määramise alampiiriks on ligikaudu 2 mg/l. Ülempiiri ei ole seatud. Veeproovid ei ole alati stabiilsed, mis tähendab, et heljumi sisaldus sõltub proovi säilitamise ajast, transportimise viisist, pH-st ja muudest asjaoludest. Ebastabiilsete proovide analüüsil saadud tulemusi tuleb interpreteerida ettevaatusega. Hõljuv õli ja muud mittesegunevad orgaanilised vedelikud võivad tulemust mõjutada (vt. Lisa A). Proovid, mis sisaldavad rohkem kui 1 000mg/l heljumit võivad vajada spetsiaalset käsitlemist (8.6). MÄRKUS 1 Mõõtmise tulemus sõltub teatud määral kasutatava filtri tüübist (5.2). Seetõttu on soovitatav ära märkida kasutatud filtri tüüp. MÄRKUS 2 Osakeste jaotus suuruse järgi võib proovides suuresti varieeruda. Seetõttu ei ole erineva suurusega pooriavadega filtritega saadud tulemuste vahel korrelatsiooni ning üht või teist tüüpi filtri kasutamisel saadud tulemuste ümberarvutamiseks ei saa anda üleminekutegurit.

Identne: EN 872:2005

EVS-EN ISO 17450-1:2011

Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Üldised käsitlusviisid. Osa 1: Geomeetriliste spetsifikatsioonide ja nõuetele vastavuse hindamise mudel

ISO 17450 see osa esitab mudeli geomeetrilise spetsifikatsiooni ja nõuetele vastavuse hindamise jaoks ning määratleb vastavad käsitlusviisid. Samuti selgitab see dokument mudeliga seotud käsitlusviiside matemaatilisi aluseid ja määratleb töödeldavate osiste elementide üldised mõisted. See ISO 17450 osa määratleb GPS süsteemi käsitlusviisid: - projekteerimisel, tootmises ja nõuetele vastavuse hindamisel kasutatava üheselt mõistetava GPS-keele esitamiseks; - spetsifikatsioonide aluseks olevate elementide, karakteristikute ja reeglite määratlemiseks; - täieliku GPS spetsifikatsioonide sümbolkeele esitamiseks; - lihtsustatud sümbolite määratlemiseks vaikimisi reeglid määratledes ja; - terviklike nõuetele vastavuse hindamise reeglite esitamiseks.

Identne: ISO 17450-1:2011; EN ISO 17450-1:2011

HD 60364-5-56:2010/FprA11
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-56: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Turvasüsteemid
See HD 60364 osa käsitleb üldnõudeid turvasüsteemidele, turvasüsteemide elektrivarustuspaigaldiste valikule ja ehitamisele ning elektrilistele turvatoiteallikatele. Varu-elektrivarustussüsteemid ei kuulu selle osa käsitlusalasse. See osa ei kehti plahvatusohtlike alade (BE3) paigaldiste kohta, millele esitatavad nõuded on toodud standardis EN 60079-14.
Identne: HD 60364-5-56:2010/FprA11:2013

prEN 50110-1
Elektripaigaldiste käit. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
See Euroopa standard kehtib elektripaigaldiste käidul ja elektripaigaldistes, nende juures või lähedal sooritatavate kõigi töötoimingute kohta. Siia kuuluvad paigaldised, mis talitlevad pingetasemetel alates väikepingest kuni kõrgepingeni. Termin kõrgepinge hõlmab ka neid pingetasemeid, mida nimetatakse keskpingeks ja ülikõrgepingeks. Nimetatud elektripaigaldised on ette nähtud elektrienergia tootmiseks, edastamiseks, muundamiseks, jaotamiseks ja kasutamiseks. Mõned nendest (nt tööstusettevõtete ja asutuste elektrijaotuspaigaldised) on kestevtoimelised ja kohtkindlad, teised (nt ehitusplatsidel) on ajutised, kolmandad aga liikuvad või teisaldatavad kas pingestatud olekus või pinge- ja laenguvabadena (nt elektriajamiga kaevandusmasinad karjäärides ja ava-söekaevandustes). See Euroopa standard sätestab elektripaigaldiste ohutu käidu ja elektripaigaldistes, nende juures või lähedal sooritatavate töötoimingute ohutusnõuded. Need nõuded kehtivad operatiiv-, töö- ja hooldetoimingute kohta. Need kehtivad ka kõigi nii mitteelektritööde (nt õhu- või kaabelliinide läheduses tehtavate ehitustööde) kui ka elektritööde kohta, kui on tegemist elektrilise ohuga. See Euroopa standard ei laiene paigaldisi ja seadmeid kasutavatele tavaisikutele, kui paigaldised ja seadmed on projekteeritud ja paigaldatud sellistena, et neid võivad kasutada tavaisikud ning et nad vastavad sellekohaste standardite nõuetele. See Euroopa standard ei ole spetsiaalselt mõeldud kohaldamiseks allpool loetletud elektripaigaldistele. Kui aga ei ole muid juhiseid ega töötamisreegleid, võib selle standardi põhimõtteid rakendada ka – mis tahes omal jõul liikuvatele õhu- või hõljuksõidukitele (need alluvad rahvusvahelistele lennundusnõuetele, mis on sel juhul rahvuslike nõuete ees ülimuslikud); – mis tahes omal jõul liikuvatele või veetavatele meresõidukitele (need alluvad rahvusvahelistele merendusnõuetele, mis on sel juhul rahvuslike nõuete ees ülimuslikud); – elektroonilistele telekommunikatsiooni- ja infosüsteemidele; – elektronaparatuuril põhinevatele mõõte-, juhtimis- ja automaatikasüsteemidele, – söe- jm kaevandustele; – rahvusvahelistele merendusnõuetele alluvatele merepaigaldistele; – sõidukitele; – elekterveosüsteemidele; – elektrialastele eksperimentaaluurimispaigaldistele.
Identne: EN 50110-1:2013

prEVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289
Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli infosaaduste (dokumentatsiooni) sisu
See standard spetsifitseerib süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükli kõigi piiritletud infoüksuste ning infotehnoloogiliste teenuste halduseks vajalike infoüksuste (dokumentatsiooni) otsatarbe ja sisu. Infoüksuste sisu määratletakse vastavalt üldistuslikele dokumenditüüpidele, mis on esitatud jaotises 7, ja dokumendi konkreetsele otstarbele (jaotis 10).
See standard eeldab, et organisatsioon rakendab elutsükli protsesse vastavalt standardile ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), Systems and software engineering — System life cycle processes või ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008), Systems and software engineering — Software life cycle processes, või sooritab teenusehaldust vastavalt standarditele ISO/IEC 20000-1:2005, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Specification ja ISO/IEC 20000-2:2005, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Code of practice. ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) ja ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) määratlevad ühe protsessikogumi, millega hallata ja sooritada süsteemi elutsükli järke. Nad määratlevad teabehalduse protsessi, kuid nad ei "detailiseeri dokumentatsiooni selle nimetuste, vormingu, otsese sisu ja talletava infokandja mõttes" [ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), 1.4)]. ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) rajab elutsükli protsessidele ühe ühise karkassi ning seejuures piiritleb rea dokumentatsiooniüksusi või nõuab neid. Protsessi etalonmudel ei esinda mingit kindlat lähenemisviis

protsessi teostamisele ega kirjuta ette mingit süsteemi või tarkvara elutsükli mudelit, metoodikat ega meetodit. ISO/IEC 20000 1:2005 kehtestab üldised nõuded dokumentidele ja andmikele (3.2). ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) ei täpsusta alati, millal tuleb koostada tarkvara infoüksused, ega piiritle infoüksuste sisu. See standard seab ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) ja ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) jaotised vastavusse ühe infoüksuste kogumiga.
Üldistuslikke dokumenditüüpe (mida võib nimetada infoüksuste tüüpideks) tuleb kasutada sellise teabe piiritlemiseks, mida vajatakse ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) leppe-, ettevõtte-, projekti- ja tehniliste protsesside, ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008) primaar-, abi- ja organisatsiooniliste elutsükliprotsesside või ISO/IEC 20000-1:2005 teenusehalduse protsesside toetuseks.
See standard piiritleb andmikud ja infoüksused ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008), ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008), ISO/IEC 20000 1:2005 ja ISO/IEC 20000-2:2005 viidete analüüsi põhjal; mõnedel juhtudel pakuvad need viited konkreetsete dokumentide sisu täielikke või osalisi visandeid. Nõuded elutsükli protsessidele ei sõnasta aga üheselt ja ühemõtteliselt nõudeid infoüksuse sisule ega teabele, mida vajab infoüksuse kasutaja. Peale selle võib elutsükli protsessidest pärit teave osaliselt kattuda või ta võidakse luua ja läbi vaadata eri aegadel. Ühesõnaga, analüüsitud viited ei anna tulemuseks infoüksuste loogiliselt täielikku loetelu.
Elutsükli iga protsessi puhul oleks võimalik koostada plaani, protseduure ja aruandeid, samuti rohkeid andmikke, taotlusi, kirjeldusi ja spetsifikatsioone. Niisugune dokumentatsiooniskeemi detailiseering oleks rangem sellest, mida spetsifitseerib ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) või ISO/IEC 12207:2008 (IEEE Std 12207-2008). Nagu rõhutab ISO/IEC 15288:2008 (IEEE Std 15288-2008) (jaotis 1.4): "See standard ei detailiseri elutsükli protsesse neile esitatavate nõuete rahuldamiseks ja tulemite saavutamiseks vajalike meetodite ega protseduuride mõttes." Niisiis võib infoüksusi vastavalt projekti või organisatsiooni eesmärkidest tulenevatele vajadustele ühendada või tükeldada; lähemalt on seda käsitletud jaotises 2 ("Rakendatavus") ja jaotises 3 ("Vastavus").
Identne: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2011

EESTI STANDARDI KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 895:2008
Rahvusvaheline telekommunikatsiooni (kõneaja) maksekaart. ITU-T soovituse E.118 rakendamine Eestis
Alus: EVS/TK 3 ettepanek (19.06.2013) ning teade algupärase standardi ülevaatusest EVS Teatajas nr 08/2013.

EVS 897:2008
Rahvusvaheliste signalisatsioonipunkti koodide määramisprotseduurid. ITU-T soovituse Q.708 rakendamine Eestis
Alus: EVS/TK 3 ettepanek (19.06.2013) ning teade algupärase standardi ülevaatusest EVS Teatajas nr 08/2013.

EVS 891:2008
Töökohtade tehisvalgustuse mõõtmine ja hindamine
Alus: EVS/TK 24 ettepanek (05.08.2013) ning teade algupärase standardi ülevaatusest EVS Teatajas nr 08/2013.

EESTI STANDARDI TÜHISTAMINE

Tühistatud on järgmine Eesti standard:

EVS 766:2000
Hüdrauliline teesideaine. Koostis, spetsifikaadid ja vastavuskriteeriumid

AUGUSTIKUUS KOOSTATUD STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

Koostatud standardiparandused ja konsolideeritud väljaanded:

EVS 914:2012/AC:2013
Koristuse kvaliteedi kokku leppimine ja hindamine
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS 914:2012
Keel: et

EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012/AC:2013
Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse nõuded
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012
Keel: et ja en

EVS-EN 61439-1:2009/AC:2013
Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 1: Üldreeglid
Keel: et

AUGUSTIKUUS KINNITATUD JA SEPTEMBRIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12007-1:2012
Gaasitaristu. Torustikud maksimaalse töörõhuga kuni 16 bar kaasa arvatud. Osa 1: Üldised talitluslikud nõuded 13,92
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12007-1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard sisaldab üldisi talitluslikke nõudeid gaasitorustikele kuni tarnepunktini ning maa-aluste torustike kohta ka pärast tarnepunkti. Torustikud on maksimaalse töörõhuga kuni ja kaasa arvatud 16 baari ning on ette nähtud küttegaasidele vastavalt standardi EN 437:1993+A1:2009 tabelile 1. See rakendub torustike projekteerimisele, ehitamisele, kasutuselevõtu kontrollile, kasutusest eemaldamisele, hooldamisele, renoveerimisele, laiendamisele ja teistele nendega kaasnevatele töödele. Standardit ei rakendata nende gaasivarustussüsteemide materjalide, projektide, ehitamise, katsetamise ja kontrolli kohta, mis olid kasutuses enne selle Euroopa standardi avaldamist. Samas kehtib antud standard kõigi gaasivarustussüsteemide käitamise, hooldamise, renoveerimise ja laiendamise kohta.

EVS-EN 12007-2:2012
Gaasitaristu. Torustikud maksimaalse töörõhuga kuni 16 bar kaasa arvatud. Osa 2: Talitluslikud erinõuded polüetüleentorustikele (MOP kuni 10 bar kaasa arvatud) 13,22
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12007-2:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standard kirjeldab lisaks standardis EN 12007-1 toodud üldistele talitluslikele nõuetele talitluslikke erinõudeid polüetüleenist (PE) torustikele, mille:

a) maksimaalne töörõhk (MOP) on kuni 10 bar (kaasa arvatud);
b) töötemperatuur on vahemikus –20 °C kuni +40 °C.

See Euroopa standard katab kolme tüüpi torusid:

- PE-torud, kaasa arvatud igasugused identifitseerimisribad;

- PE-torud, millel on koekstrusiooniga antud sisemine või välimine või mõlemad pinnakihid;
- PE-torud kooritava termoplastilise lisaväliskihiga.

See Euroopa standard sätestab gaasitaristu üldised põhiprintsiibid. Euroopa standardi kasutajad peaksid olema teadlikud, et CEN-i liikmesriikides võivad olla üksikasjalikumad standardid ja/või eeskirjad. See standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks koos nende liikmesriikide standardite ja/või eeskirjadega, mis konkretiseerivad ülalnimetatud põhiprintsiibid.

EVS-EN 61439-4:2013
Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 4: Erinõuded ehituspaikade koostetele 13,92
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 61439-4:2013 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardi 61439 see osa määratleb erinõuded ehituspaikade koostetele,

- mille nimivahelduvpinge ei tohi olla üle 1000 V ja nimialalispinge mitte üle 1500 V;
- milles sisalduvate trafode primaar- ja sekundaarnimipinged jäävad ülalnimetatud piiridesse; mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks välis- või siseehituspaikades, st ajutistes tööpaikades,
- millel üldiselt ei ole avalikku juurdepääsu ja kus sooritatakse kinnistu (ehitise) hoone ehitus-, paigaldus-, remondi-, ümberehitus- või lammutustöid, üldehitustöid, kaevetöid või muid taolisi töid;
- mis on varustatud ümbristega ja võivad olla teisaldatavad (poolkohtkindlad) või liikuvad.

See standard ei kehti üksikseadmete ja iseseisvate komponentide kohta, nagu nt mootorite käivituslülitid, sulavkaitse-lülitid, elektroonikaseadmed jne, mis peavad vastama asjakohastele tootestandarditele. See standard ei kehti koostetele, mida kasutatakse ehituspaikade abihoonetes (kontorites, riietusruumides, koosteruumides, sööklates, restoranides, puhke- ja tualettruumides jne).

EVS-EN 507:2000
Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon 8,01
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 507:1999 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiiniumplekist katusetoodetele, mis on orgaanilise kattega täiendavalt kaetud või katmata.
Standard esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja tähised koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjatele, et tagada toote vastavus nõuetele, kui ka ostjatele, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad nõuetele enne tehasest väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetel esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. See hõlmab nii valmis- kui pooltooteid, samuti paigalduskohal töödeldavat riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjali (näiteks püstvaltskatused).
See standard kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatud alumiiniumplekist katusetoodetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.
MÄRKUS Standard käsitleb osaliselt tasapinnalisi, osaliselt profileeritud (valmis-)tooteid. Nõuded isekandvatele profileeritud toodetele on antud standardis prEN 508-2.

EVS-EN ISO 12631:2012
Rippfassaadide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutamine 18,00
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 12631:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard spetsifitseerib raamidesse kinnitatud või raamidega ühendatud klaas- ja/või pimepaneelidest koosnevate rippfassaadide soojusläbivuse arvutamise meetodi.
Arvutus hõlmab:

- erinevaid klaasingutüüpe, nt klaasist või plastmassist, ühe- või mitmekordseid, madala emissiooniteguriga pinnakattega või pinnakatteta, õhu või mõne muu gaasiga täidetud klaasidevahelise ruumiga klaasinguid;
- raame (mis tahes sobivast materjalist), külmatõketega või ilma;

- erinevaid pimepaneeli tüüpe klaasist, metallist, keraamilisest või mõnest muust materjalist kattega.

Arvutused võtavad arvesse külmasildade mõju valtsides või klaasingu, raami ja paneelide ühendustes.
Arvutustes ei võeta arvesse järgmisi tegureid:

- päikesekiirguse mõju;
- õhuläbilaskvusest põhjustatud soojusülekannet;
- kondensaadi esinemist;
- varjestuse mõju;
- täiendavat soojusülekannet rippfassaadi nurkades ja servades;
- sidemeid kandekonstruktsiooniga ja nendes kasutatavaid tugielemente;
- sisseehitatud küttega rippfassaadisüsteeme.

EVS-EN 13286-47:2012
Sidumata ja hüdrauliliselt seotud segud. Osa 47: Katsemeetod California kandevõimeteguri, vahetu kandevõimeindeksi ja joonpaisumise määramiseks 8,01
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13286-47:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määratleb katsemeetodid California kandevõimeteguri ja vahetu kandevõimeindeksi laboratoorseks määramiseks.
Katsemeetod on sobilik segudele, mille suurim teramõõt on kuni 22,4 mm.
Kui katsekeha hoiustamine sisaldab vette uputamist, tuleb selle Euroopa standardi kohaselt enne California kandevõimeteguri määramist mõõta ka katsekeha joonpaisumine.

EVS 867:2011+A1:2013
Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid 11,67
Eesti standard on Eesti standardi EVS 867:2011 ja selle muudatuse A1:2013 konsolideeritud väljaanne.
Standard käsitleb rongireisijate ooteplatvormide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja hooldusele esitatavaid nõudeid, hõlmates nii uusi (ehitatavaid) kui ka olemasolevaid (rekonstrueeritavaid) ooteplatvorme, juurdepääsu-teid ooteplatvormidele ning juurdepääsuteel asuvaid ülekäigukohti.

EVS 867:2011/A1:2013
Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid 6,47
Eesti standard on standardi EVS 867:2011 muudatus.
Muudatus on tingitud asjaolust, et praeguseks hetkeks on likvideeritud kõik kõrged reisijate ooteplatvormid ning Eesti raudteeinfrastruktuuri valdajatel ei ole ka kavas rajada uusi kõrgeid ooteplatvorme ja vajadusest täpsustada seoseid teiste õigusaktidega

EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2009
Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4-30: Katsetus- ja mõõtetehnika. Elektrikvaliteedi mõõtemeetodid 19,05
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 61000-4-30:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See IEC 61000-4 osa määratleb elektrikvaliteedi parameetrite mõõtemeetodid ja tulemuste interpretatsiooni vahelduvvoolu 50/60 Hz energiavarustussüsteemides.
Mõõtemeetodid on kirjeldatud igale asjakohasele parameetrile kujul, mis kindlustab usaldusväärsed ja korratavad tulemused olenemata meetodi teostusest. Antud standard käsitleb mõõtemeetodeid välistingimustes.
Selle standardiga hõlmatud parameetrite mõõtmine piirdub elektrivarustussüsteemi pingenähtustega. Standardis esitatud toitepinge kvaliteedi parameetriteks on sagedus, pingenivoo, värelus, toitepinge lohud ja muhud, pingekatkestused, transientpinged, asümmeetria, pinge harmoonilised ja vaheharmoonilised, toitepingele pealdatud võrgu signaalpinged ja kiired pingemuutused. Olenevalt mõõtmise otstarbest võib mõõta kõiki või osa loetletud nähtudest.
MÄRKUS 1 Informatsiooni vooluparameetritest võib leida jaotistest A.3 ja A.5.

See standard annab mõõtemeetodid ja asjakohased kasutusnõuded, kuid ei kehtesta piirväärtusi.
Elektrisüsteemi ja mõõturi vahele paigaldatud muundurite mõju on üldteada, kuid antud standard ei käsitle nende üksikasju. Viidatud on ohutusele monitoride paigaldamisel pingestatud ahelatesse.
MÄRKUS 2 Mõningaid juhiseid muundurite mõjust võib leida standardist IEC 61557-12.

EVS-EN 636:2012
Vineer. Spetsifikaadid 9,49
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 636:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded standardis EN 313-2 määratletud vineerile üldotstarbeliseks kasutuseks (mitteehituslikuks rakenduseks) ja ehituslikuks rakenduseks kuivades, niisketes või välistingimustes. Standard annab ka paindeomadustel baseeruva liigituse süsteemi.
MÄRKUS 1 Seda standardit on mainitud ehituslike rakenduste standardis EN 13986.
MÄRKUS 2 Täiendav rakenduslik informatsioon on toodud tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis CEN/TS 1099.
Peaükis 4 loetletud väärtused on seotud ainult toote omadustega; nad ei ole normväärtused ja ei ole kasutatavad projektarvutustes.
MÄRKUS 3 Normväärtused (st kasutamiseks projektarvutustes vastavalt standardile EN 1995-1-1) on antud kas standardis EN 12369-2, mis baseerub selles standardis antud liigituse süsteemil, või antud tootja poolt katsetuste põhjal vastavalt standarditele EN 789, EN 1058 ja ENV 1156.
Antud on ka täiendav informatsioon lisaomaduste kohta teatavateks rakendusteks.

EVS-EN ISO 5667-3:2012
Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 3: Veeproovide konserveerimine ja käitlemine 17,08
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 5667-3:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See ISO 5667 osa määrab üldised nõudmised kõikide veeproovide, kaasa arvatud bioloogilisteks analüüsideks mõeldud proovide, võtmise, konserveerimise, käitlemise, transpordi ja hoidmise osas. See ei kohaldu veeproovidele, mis on võetud ISO 19458 järgi mikrobioloogiliste analüüside ja ökotoksikoloogiliste katsete, bioloogiliste katsete ning passiivse proovivõtu jaoks, mida on kirjeldatud ISO 5667-23 raames.
See ISO 5667 osa on eriti asjakohane siis, kui punktproove või keskmistatud proove ei ole võimalik kohapeal analüüsida ning need tuleb analüüsimiseks laborisse toimetada.

AUGUSTIKUUS MUUDETUD STANDARDITE PEALKIRJAD

Selles jaotises avaldame infot Eesti standardite eesti- ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade muutmise kohta ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimise kohta.

Lisainformatsioon või ettepanekud standardipealkirjade ebatäpsustest enquiry@evs.ee

Eesti standardite eestikeelsete pealkirjade muutmine:

Standardi tähis	**Muudetav pealkiri**	**Uus pealkiri**
EVS-EN 507:2000	Lehtmetallist katusetooted. Täielikult toetavate alumiiniumist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon	Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon
EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2009	Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4-30: Katsetus ja mõõtemenetlused. Energia kvaliteedi mõõtemeetodid	Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4-30: Katsetus- ja mõõtetehnika. Elektrikvaliteedi mõõtemeetodid